ANEMONES OF THE SOUTHERN SEAS

The Anemones of the Northern and extreme Southern Seas, are animals of elegant form and brightness of coloring, but in richness and vividness of color they are far excelled by their relatives of warmer seas, of which a representative group is shown above.

WATER-MITES

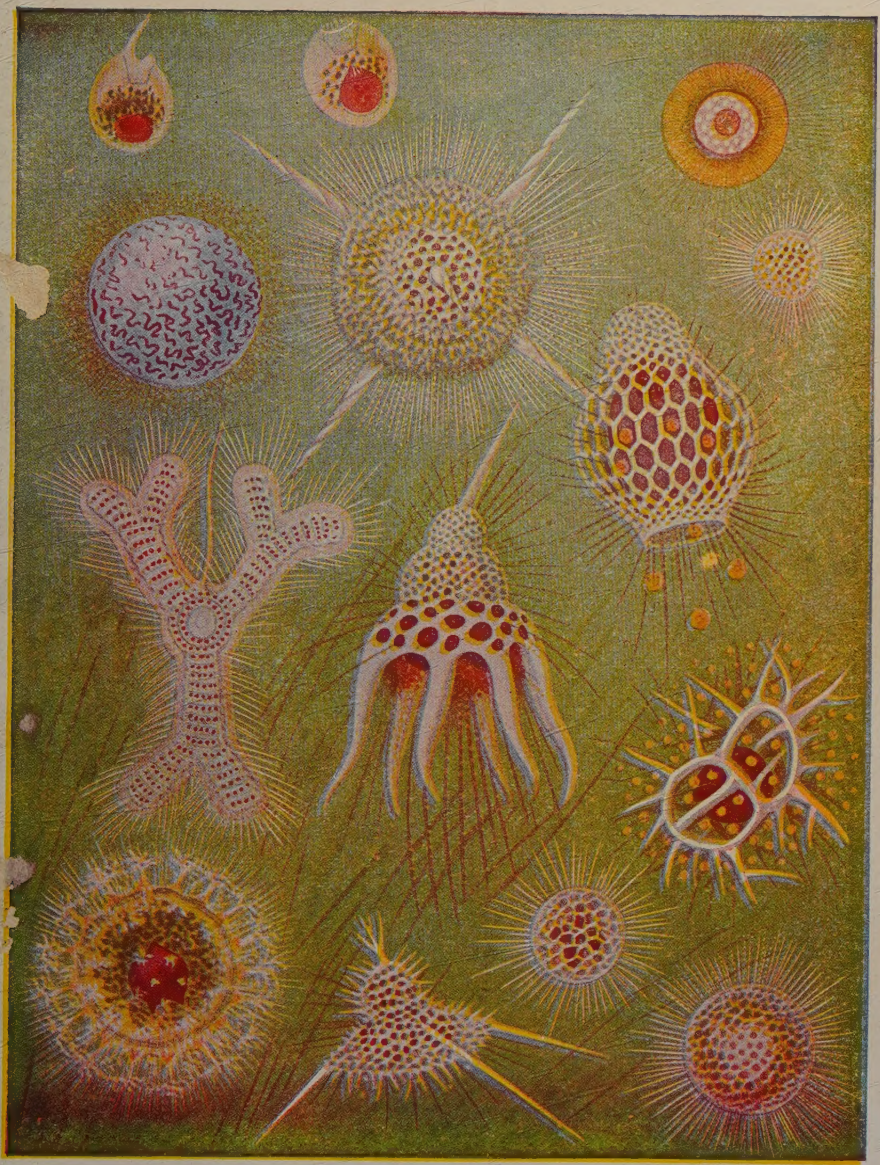
A few of the brilliant living atoms of pond life are pictured above. These Mites are Hydrachnidae, or fresh water Mites while the Marine Mites are called Halacaridae.

LIVING CORALS

The bleached skeletons of Corals, as seen in our museums, afford but a slight clue to the beauty displayed when these same Corals are covered by the living polyps which build up these stony structures. An attempt is here made, in a small space, to show something of the brilliance and variety seen upon the living reef.

SOCIAL SEA - SQUIRTS

Among the common, though little noticed objects of the sea-shore, are many strange creatures known as Ascidians or Sea-Squirts. The structure and history of these curious aminals are most interesting. The Starry Botryllus spread their patterned jellies on rock and seaweed. Morchellium hangs like an Indian club from the rocks, and Fragrarium is not unlike a strawberry.



RADIOLARIA

Radiolaria are living creatures, ranging in diameter from the tenth to the one hundred and fiftieth part of an inch, of complicated structure, though they are classed among the lowest forms of life. Nearly all Radiolaria are capable of emitting a phosphorescent glow. The tiny spheres shown in the body of the creatures serve as stores for nutriment and water chambers for locomotive purposes, and are as well luminous organs. The radiating feelers attract food particles.

MINUTE LIFE IN PONDS AND STREAMS

In this picture are shown some of the many creatures of wonderful and beautiful forms whose existence is revealed to us by the microscope. Some are animals, some plants; others again are so puzzling in their nature that at one stage of existence they exhibit the characters of the plant and at another those of the animal They have been drawn in the natural colors under differing scales of magnification, ranging between 200 and 300 times their actual sizes.

BEAUTIFUL WORMS OF THE SEA

The sea produces an enormous number of beautiful and varied forms of worms that live among seaweeds, in rock-crevices, in deserted shells, and in sand or mud. The Nereis that occupies the right side of the plate, and the Sea Mouse in the lower left-hand corner, are highly iridescent, and exhibit all the hues of the spectrum from their scales and bristles as they glide. Cirratulus, just above the Sea Mouse, can make all its cinnabar-colored feelers glow with phosphorescent light.

THE LATTICE FUNGUS AND ORANGE ELF-CUP

The Lattice Fungus is one of the most remarkable forms of plant life. At one stage of its existence it is not unlike a puff-ball, later it is covered with an olive slime which thins away. The fungus gives off a most offensive odor. The Orange Elf-Cup in the lower half of the picture is a beautiful wax-like fungus that may sometimes be found in large numbers on woodland banks. Both forms are shown of the natural size.

THE NEW UNIVERSITIES DICTIONARY

Based on the Original Foundation of Noah Webster

New Edition—Revised and Greatly Enlarged

Edited by

JOSEPH DEVLIN, M.A.

Author of "How to Speak and Write Correctly"; "Essentials of English"; "Development of the English Language"; "Our Anglo-Saxon Heritage"; "Syntax and Analysis"; "Sentence Construction"; "English Idioms"; "Pitfalls in English and How to Avoid Them," etc.; formerly Professor of Greek and Latin.

Assisted by a Corps of Recognized Authorities in Philology and Lexicography.

With Appropriate Articles by the following University Professors:

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INTRODUCTION

THIS Dictionary, as its title implies, is new, right up to date, equipped with the latest words in the language, words which have come into standard currency even as the printing forms are being sent to press. It will be seen, then, that numerous words and terms are to be found herein which are not incorporated in any other volume of its kind in the language.

Every word, every term in this Dictionary is standard; that is, classic, or, in other words, adapted for use by the best speakers and writers. None other has been admitted, consequently the work will commend itself to not only those who want to keep abreast of the times, but to all who wish to have a thorough working knowledge of the language in which they are constrained to express their thoughts, ideas, and requirements. This is the language spoken today by almost 200,000,000 of the human race. It is believed that it is destined to become the universal language of mankind, as it is spreading to the uttermost corners of the earth and even supplanting other tongues in their native strongholds.

The principal feature of a Dictionary is the vocabulary, therefore, in order to increase the vocabulary of the present work all irrelevant matter has been suppressed. The saving of this space in the vocabulary is utilized to far better advantage in the addition of a large number of words which are of necessity excluded from other dictionaries of this character. The average Dictionary users, particularly busy people, are much more concerned with the meanings and pronunciations of words and these they can discover at a glance in this dictionary.

The definitions are couched in concise terms, and, in the case of scientific and abstruse words, simplified so that all can fully understand them, while the pronunciations are arranged phonetically. This part of the work was entrusted to an acknowledged master of the English language of long and widely extended experience in the fields of both philology and science.

The Supplementary Dictionaries will be found to cover their branches of knowledge in a way to appeal to all classes. They have been prepared by experts in the subjects with which they deal. In addition to Sports, Games, and Amusements, almost every domain of human activity has been explored in gathering the words and terms used in these sections. The strides of modern progress, the latest achievements of science, the most recent triumphs of human ingenuity in the conquest of earth, air and water to the subservience and use of man, have been fully covered insofar as words and their meanings are concerned.

Radio has been given the attention its importance, its potentialities, and its possibilities demand, with clear and succinct definitions of the principal terms it has called into our everyday language. Unlike some other Radio sections, words pertaining strictly to electrical equipment and having nothing whatever to do with Radio have no place in the present compilation which is designed to be exclusively a Radio section, and only those words and terms belonging to Radio are included, making this section more useful to those who consult it.

In other Departments of this book will be found educational information on many and varied matters which will supply what has been wanted

by the public for a long time, but heretofore has been lacking from such works as the present. On the whole, this Dictionary becomes an everyday reference work of universal instruction, presenting the sum-total of Dictionary knowledge in a nutshell, as it were.

* * * * *

The Orthography of this Dictionary is in conformity with the best modern usage in both the United States and England. American spelling is now almost identical with British, only a small number of words varying, as color (colour), center (centre), traveler (traveller), and in the case of these the leading authorities in the two countries have endorsed either form as correct.

* * * * *

As to the Orthoepy, the phonetic method of pronunciation is used throughout the vocabulary. Monosyllables present no difficulty, being phonetic in themselves, requiring only the diacritical symbols to indicate the *quantity* of the vowels. To pronounce polysyllables correctly they must be rightly divided into their component parts (syllables), therefore, correct syllabification, to a great extent, solves the problem of pronunciation.

The syllable division in this book is indicated by well-defined hyphen (-) marks, except between the accented syllable and the following one, where the accent is used instead of the hyphen. The accented or stressed syllable is clearly denoted by the primary or acute accent mark (′) impressed at the top right of the final letter of the syllable. For obvious reasons, secondary accents are not noted. The vowel quantity, except where it is unmarked, is shown by various diacritical symbols. The macron (¯) placed above a vowel means that it is long. Two dots above the vowel *ä* indicate that it has the long, open sound, as in *ärm;* this is known as open-throat *a* and, sometimes, as Italian *a*. The symbol (¨) also denotes the dieresis which, over any vowel, indicates that it is to be pronounced in a separate syllable, as *zoölogy*. The diacritic (°) marks the sound intermediate between short *a* and open-throat *a*. The circumflex (ˆ) over *ô* gives to that vowel the short sound of the letter, as in *lôrd*. The other circumflex (˜) over *e* indicates that it is neutral, unaccented before *r*, or has the short *i*, *o*, or *u* sound, as in bird (bẽrd), word (wẽrd) turn (tẽrn).

The phonetic key to pronunciation will be found on page 8.

SPECIAL DICTIONARY SECTIONS

AMONG the many exclusive features in this new Dictionary are numerous carefully prepared supplementary Dictionaries for the everyday use of everybody. While naturally the enlarged vocabulary includes a number of the many words contained in these supplementary sections, it was found to be much more convenient for Dictionary users to be able to at once turn to the particular section in which all of the desired words are grouped in alphabetical order for instant reference.

Another exclusive and useful feature in this volume is the Dictionary of Everyday Errors to be found in one of the Supplementary sections. As the title implies, this special feature comprises practically all of the errors which one is likely to hear at any time—errors of grammar, mispronunciations—mistakes so commonly found in writing and speaking. This section is designed to enable the users to correct such errors It is not to be supposed that anybody wishes to continue in error either in speaking or writing; and one easily may correct such mistakes through following out the principles laid down in this useful section.

How to spell, how to punctuate, how to capitalize, and how to build words into sentences are all set forth in this Dictionary. These special sections will be found under the titles Practical Syntax, Etymology, etc. They were contributed by some of the foremost authorities from the leading institutions of learning. This educational collection also is an exclusive feature of this useful Dictionary.

Taking it all in all, no similar Dictionary contains so many educational helps—such an interesting variety of special feature sections—and all users will agree that beyond question it is indeed THE DICTIONARY OF DICTIONARIES.

EDUCATIONAL HELPS

STANDARD ENGLISH

By Prof. Percy W. Long, Ph.D., formerly Department of English, Harvard University; Secretary of the American Dialect Society. This section covers the interesting growth and development of our language.

PRACTICAL SYNTAX

By Prof. Forrest S. Lunt, M.A., Instructor of English, Horace Mann School, Teachers College, Columbia University. Illustrates the building of words into sentences, taking up the parts of speech and their relations to each other.

ETYMOLOGY

By Prof. Clark S. Northup, Ph.D., Department of English Cornell University. Takes up and discusses the sources of our vocabulary, defining the elements of words, and showing the changes and their forms and meanings.

PUNCTUATION

By Prof. Morris W. Croll, Ph.D., Department of English, Princeton University. Shows how easy and simple it is to punctuate properly, giving examples for the use of each of the punctuation marks.

THE EVOLUTION OF ENGLISH DICTIONARIES

By Prof. John C. Rolfe, Ph.D., Department of Latin, University of Pennsylvania. This section covers the history of dictionaries from the early days of book making.

CAPITALIZATION

By Prof. Morris W. Croll, Ph.D., Department of English, Princeton University. Showing how and where to use capital letters, and giving examples for their use.

DICTIONARY OF EVERYDAY ERRORS

By Farquson Johnson, Consulting Editor of the New Universities Dictionary, and Author of Uses and Abuses of Our American Language. Includes errors of grammar, spelling, pronunciation, and the wrong use of words and terms so commonly heard and seen in speaking and writing, and shows how all such errors can be corrected.

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PHONETIC KEY TO PRONUNCIATION

a, short, as in am, band, cap; short *o*, as in wash; *aw*, as in halt.
ā, long, as in ale, cane, day.
å, medium, as in ask, dance, path.
ä, open, as in arm, father, palm.
e, short, as in bread, end, met.
ē, long, as in be, fear, here.
ẽ, unaccented before *r*, as in baker, gather, songster; for short *i*, as in bird; short *o*, as in word; short *u*, as in turn.
i, short, as in fin, kid, pit.
ī, long, as in bight, fine, white.
o, short, as in bob, chop, hot; *oo*, as in woman; o͞o͞, as in do; short *u*, as in dragon and words ending in *-tion*.
ô, short, as in organ, border, horse.
ō, long, as in bone, home, pole.
u, short, as in bulk, cup, dumb; ẽ, as in curl.
ū, long, as in cure, dupe, mule; *oo*, as in bull; o͞o͞, as in crude.
au, as *aw*, as in fault.
oi, oy, as in boil, boy.
oo, as in foot, good, wool.
o͞o͞, as in boot, moor, roof.
ou, as in house; *aw*, as in thought.
g, hard, as in begin.
th, voiceless, as in thin
th, voiced, as in sheathe.
x, *ks*, as in fix; *gs*, as in example; *z*, as in xylography.

Note—As regards compound words and terms connected by a hyphen, no arbitrary rule can be formulated, or any dogmatic principle laid down for guidance; however, the modern tendency is to omit the hyphen, if it is possible to do so without affecting the meaning. The separate or two word form is preferred to the hyphen when there is no shade of difference in meaning, whether the words are connected or separate. On the other hand, many good authorities prefer to consolidate a hyphened compound when its appearance as a whole, in either script or print, is not likely to confuse the eye.

A

A, a (ā), *n.* the first letter of the English alphabet and of cognate alphabets, derived from the Phœnician; it corresponds to the Greek *alpha* from the Phœnician *aleph.;* the sound of this letter. In English, it has various sounds, as indicated in the pronunciation of words in which it is contained.

A, a (ā), *n.* an abbreviation: in form **A,** personal names beginning with this letter, as Andrew, Anne; various proper names and geographical designations beginning with this letter, as Anderson, America: in the form **A** or **a,** in *Physics,* an absolute, as **A** temperature; in *Electricity,* ampere; in *Chemistry,* argon; in *Heraldry,* argent; in *Medicine,* equal parts, written sometimes āā; a badge or mark of shame which was pinned or branded on an adulteress by the Puritans: see Hawthorne's "The Scarlet Letter": in the form **a,** any word beginning with this letter which can be inferred readily from the context or subject.

A, a (ā), *n.* a symbol: in *Logic,* denoting a universal affirmative proposition; in *Music,* one of a series of tones at intervals of an octave; a standard tone for tuning instruments; in *Astronomy,* a band in the solar spectrum; in *Almanacs,* the Dominical Letter, used in determining the date of Easter; in *Finance,* an assented stock or a stock that ranks before other capital stock in the same class; in *Algebra,* one of the known quantities.

A, a (ā), *n.* the first letter of the alphabet impressed on a type-bar; the perforation of this letter in a paper-roll for machine-casting.

A (ā), *n.* a Roman numeral denoting 50 or 500; with a bar (Ā), 5,000.

A (ā), *adj.* shaped like capital A: *n.* an object shaped like, or resembling, capital A.

a (unstressed), *indef. art.* one; any; some; each; used before consonants; becomes *an* before vowels and *h* mute.

a (ā), *prep.* to, in, at, on, upon, etc., with various significations, as motion, position, state, condition, time; implying movement, as, keep *a*going; in the act of, as, snow is *a*coming; in process of, as, the boat is *a*moving; by or on, as, he will be here *a*Tuesday; in a state of, as, the fire is *a*blaze.

a (ā), *prep.* [French], from, as Thomas à Kempis.

a- a common English prefix, having various values.

A flat (flat), a musical tone half a step below A.

A flat major (mā′jēr), a major scale having a signature of four flats.

A major, a major scale having a signature of three sharps.

A minor (mī′nēr), a minor key relative to the natural or normal scale and having neither flats nor sharps in its signature.

A1 (a′wun), *adj.* superior; of the highest class; of the first grade, as, an A1 mechanic; generally used in shipping to denote the condition of a vessel in regard to hull, equipment and stores: *n.* a registry mark given by underwriters to ships in first-class condition, as A1 at Lloyd's, a marine corporation of London.

aardvark (ārd′vārk), *n.* an African mammal with a long protrusile, slimy tongue, which enables it to catch ants, upon which it principally feeds: it burrows in the ground.

aardwolf (ard′woolf), *n.* a nocturnal carnivorous mammal of South Africa, resembling a hyena.

Ab (ab), *n.* the fifth month of the Jewish year.

aback (ă-bak′), *adv.* backward; against the mast; said of sails; by surprise.

abacus (ab′ă-kus), *n.* beads or balls strung upon rods or wires: used for arithmetical computation; the slab crowning a column.

abaft (ă-băft′), *adv. & prep.* toward, or in the direction of the stern of a ship; astern.

abaiser (ă-bā′sēr), *n.* bone black.

abalone (ab-ä-lō′ne), *n.* an ear-shaped gastropod.

abandon (ă-ban′dun), *n.* surrender of one's self to a feeling; a giving up to natural impulses: *v.t.* to desert; forsake utterly; give up all claim to; yield one's self.

abandoned (ă-ban′dund), *adj.* given up entirely; shamelessly profligate.

abandonment (a-ban′dun-ment), *n.* the act of abandoning; the state of being abandoned.

abase (ă-bās′), *v.t.* to humble or degrade; dishonor.

abasement (ă-bās′ment), *n.* the act of abasing or humiliating.

abash (ă-bash′), *v.t.* to put to confusion; confound or make ashamed.

abasia (ă-bā′si-ă), *n.* incapacity to walk because of muscular defects.

abate (ă-bāt′), *v.t.* to lessen; suppress: *v.i.* to decrease; moderate; subside.

abatement (ă-bāt′ment), *n.* the act of abating; the state of being abated; diminution; the amount by which a sum or quantity is reduced.

abatis, abattis (ab'ă-tis), *n.* a barricade of felled trees with sharpened branches pointing outward.

abattoir (ă-bat-twär'), *n.* a public slaughter-house.

abb (ab), *n.* the yarn of the warp in weaving.

abbacy (ab'ă-si), *n.* the office and jurisdiction of an abbot.

abbe (ă-bā'), *n.* an R. C. ecclesiastic; a curate; a student in cassock.

abbess (ab'es), *n.* the lady-superior of a convent or nunnery.

abbey (ab'i), *n.* an establishment for religious devotees; a place of worship; a refuge; a sanctuary.

abbreviate (ab-brē'vi-āt), *v.t.* to shorten, as by contraction of a word, or the omission of words in a sentence; reduce a quantity to its lowest terms.

abbreviation (ab-brē'vi-ā'shun), *n.* the act of shortening; the state of being abbreviated; the word, phrase, or title contracted, as M.D. for Doctor of Medicine.

abbreviator (ab-brē'vi-ā-tēr), *n.* one who shortens or abbreviates.

abdicate (ab'di-kāt), *v.t.* to give up or withdraw from; to relinquish, as royal power; renounce; resign.

abdication (ab-di-kā'shun), *n.* the act of relinquishment or resignation.

abdicator (ab'di-kā-tēr), *n.* one who abdicates or resigns.

abdomen (ab'dō-men), *n.* the belly; the cavity containing the digestive apparatus or viscera; the posterior division of the body of an insect.

abdominal (ab-dom'i-nal), *adj.* pertaining to the abdomen.

abduce (ab-dūs'), *v.t.* to draw away by persuasion or argument.

abduct (ab-dukt'), *v.t.* to carry off by stealth or force; kidnap.

abduction (ab-duk'shun), *n.* the act of abducting or kidnapping.

abductor (ab-duk'tēr), *n.* one who, or that which, abducts; a muscle moving certain parts from the axis of a limb.

abeam (ă-bēm'), *adv.* at right angles to the keel of a ship.

abecedarian (ā-bē-sē-dā'ri-ăn), **abecedary,** *adj.* belonging to the alphabet: *n.* one teaching or learning the alphabet.

abed (ă-bed'), *adv.* in bed; to bed.

abelmosk (ă-bel-mŏsk'), *n.* an East Indian shrub, the seeds of which are used to flavor coffee.

aberrant (ab-er'ănt), *adj.* departing from the usual path, type, or standard.

aberration (ab-er-rā'shun), *n.* the act of departing from the usual path, type, or standard; mental derangement; the unequal refraction of rays of light from a lens so that they do not converge to a single point.

abet (ă-bet'), *v.t.* to encourage; to aid or assist in the performance of an act, usually to a criminal nature; to incite, or instigate.

abetment (ă-bet'ment), *n.* the act of abetting or instigating to action or crime.

abetter, abettor (ă-bet'ĕr), *n.* one who aids or abets in the commission of a crime; one who protects a criminal or assists him to escape from justice.

abeyance (ă-bā'ăns), *n.* held or kept back; a state of suspension; undetermined condition as to ownership.

abhor (ab-hôr'), *v.t.* to hate; loathe; execrate; abominate.

abhorrence (ab-hor'rens), *n.* detestation; extreme hatred; that which excites a feeling of strong repugnance.

abhorrent (ab-hor'rent), *adj.* detestable, hateful; repulsive.

abide (ă-bīd'), *v.t.* to await; endure; withstand; tolerate: *v.i.* to dwell; reside; continue; stand firm.

abiding (ă-bī'ding), *p.adj.* remaining; steadfast in purpose.

abietene (abi'e-tēn), *n.* a volatile oil obtained from the resin of gray pine.

abigail (ab'i-gāl), *n.* a waiting-maid, so called from Abigail, "thine hand-maid."

ability (ă-bil'i-ti), *n.* power to perform; skill to achieve; capability for carrying out; capacity to devise, receive, retain, or make use of; physical or moral strength; talents or gifts, in a special or general degree; wealth; means.

abintestate (ab-in-tes'tāt), *adj.* succeeding to the estate of a person dying without a will.

abiogenesis (ab-i-ō-jen'e-sis), *n.* spontaneous generation.

abiogenist (ab-i-ō-jen'ist), *n.* one who believes antecedent life is not required to produce new life.

abiology (ab-i-ol'o-ji), *n.* the study of nonliving things: in contra-distinction to biology or the study of living things.

abiosis (ab-i-ō'sis), *n.* a lifeless state or condition.

abirritant (ab-ir'ri-tant), *n.* a medicine to counteract itch or irritation of the skin.

abject (ab'jekt), *adj.* worthless; mean; low; despicable; in a sunken or degraded condition.

abjectedness (ab-jek'ted-ness), *n.* the act of being cast down; cast away; degradation.

abjuration (ab-jū-rā'shun), *n.* an oath of renunciation, as of allegiance; the act of renouncing.

abjure (ab-jūr'), *v.t.* to renounce upon oath; forswear allegiance to; repudiate or recant.

ablactation (ab-lak-tā'shun), *n.* the act of weaning a child from the breast.

ablation (ab-lā'shun), *n.* the act of removal; a wasting away, as of rock.

ablative (ab'lă-tiv), *n.* one of the cases of

Latin nouns, expressing chiefly separation and instrumentality.

ablaut (äb'lout), *n.* the changing of a vowel in the root of a word, indicating modification of meaning or use, as *get, got.*

ablaze (å-blāz'), *adv.* or *adj.* on fire; well alight; in a blaze; eager; inflamed with desire; resplendent.

able (ā'bl), *adj.* possessed of power, means or ability; qualified; competent; bodily or mentally strong; legally authorized or entitled.

able-bodied (bod'id), *adj.* possessed of physical strength; capable or efficient for duty.

ablegate (ab'lē-gāt), *n.* the envoy sent by the Pope with insignia, etc., to newly-appointed cardinals.

abloom (å-blōōm'), *adv.* & *adj.* in bloom.

abluent (ab'lū-ent), *adj.* cleansing; *n.* that which cleanses; a substance which purifies the blood.

ablution (ab-lū'shun), *n.* a washing or cleansing of the body by water; moral purification.

abnegate (ab'nē-gāt), *v.t.* to refuse; deny; reject; abjure.

abnegation (ab-nā-ga'shun), *n.* an act of self-denial or renunciation.

abneural (ab-nu'ral), *adj.* relating to the side of the body farthest from the neural or nervous axis.

abnormal (ab-nôr'māl), *adj.* irregular; deformed; unnatural; departing from a type, standard, or rule.

abnormality (ab-nôr-mal'i-ti), *n.* the state or condition of being abnormal or irregular; difference or departure from a regular type or rule.

abnormally (-li), *adv.* in an abnormal manner.

abnormity (ab-nôr'mi-ti), *n.* deformity; irregularity.

abnormous (-mus), *adj.* irregular; abnormal.

aboard (å-bōrd'), *adv.* on or within a vessel: *prep.* into a ship.

abode (å-bōd'), *n.* a place of continued residence; a dwelling; a habitation; residence generally.

abogada (ab-o-ga'da), *n.* [Spanish], a lawyer; pleader; advocate.

abolish (å-bol'ish), *v.t.* to efface; do away with; put an end to.

abolition (ab-ō-lish'un), *n.* the act of abolishing; the state of being abolished; the annulment or abrogation of decrees, rites, customs, etc.

abolitionism (ab-ō-lish'un-izm), *n.* the doctrine or principles of those advocating the abolition of certain laws or customs, as the traffic in drink, slaves, etc.

abolitionist (ab-ō-lish'un-ist), *n.* one who is in favor of the repeal or abolition of some existing law or custom, as the slave trade or drink traffic.

abolla (å-bol'a), *n.* an ancient Roman cloak.

aboma (å-bō'mâ), *n.* a large species of boa or anaconda of tropical America.

abominable (å-bom'i-nå-bl), *adj.* hateful; odious; offensive; unclean.

abominate (å-bom'i-nāt), *v.t.* to abhor; regard with feelings of disgust or hatred.

abomination (å-bom-i-nā'shun), *n.* excessive hatred; the act of abominating; the thing abominated; defilement; pollution.

aboon (å-bōōn'), *prep.* [Scotch], above.

aboral (ab-ō'ral), *adj.* in zoology, away from or opposite to the mouth.

aboriginal (ab-ō-rij'i-nål), *adj.* original; primitive; existing from the beginning: *n.* the species of animals or plants presumed to have originated within a given area.

aborigines (ab-ō-rij'i-nēz), *n.pl.* the first or primitive inhabitants of a country; the native or indigenous animals or plants of any geographical area.

abort (å-bôrt'), *v.i.* to miscarry in birth; to remain undeveloped.

aborted (å-bôr'ted), *p.adj.* prematurely born; checked or arrested in development; functionally imperfect.

aborticide (a-bôr'ti-sīd), *n.* the destruction of or doing away with the fetus in the womb.

abortifacient (a-bôr'ti-fā'shent), *n.* a drug used to kill the fetus or cause abortion.

abortion (å-bôr'shun), *n.* untimely birth; miscarriage; that which falls short of maturity by arrest of development.

abortionist (å-bôr'shun-ist), *n.* one who is guilty of the crime of procuring a criminal abortion; or who induces abortion.

abortive (å-bôr'tiv), *adj.* born imperfect; arrested in development; without issue or result; failing in effect; unsuccessful.

abound (å-bound'), *v.i.* to have in plenty or abundance; to exist in great numbers or quantity (followed by *in* or *with*).

about (å-bout'), *adv.* around; on every side; circuitously; near to; intending: *prep.* concerned in; relating to.

above (å-buv'), *adv.* in a higher place; overhead; in heaven; before; besides: *prep.* superior; beyond; in excess of.

aboveboard (å-buv'bōrd), *adj* & *adv.* in open sight; without trickery.

abracadabra (åb-ra-ka-dā'bra), *n.* a mystical combination of letters in the form of a triangle; written or inscribed on amulets and charms and supposed to ward off evils; something without meaning.

abradant (ab-rā'dånt), *adj.* having the property of rubbing away: *n.* substance for abrading or scouring.

abrade (ab-rād'), *v.t.* to wear or rub away; to remove as by friction or abrasion; to corrode, as by acids.

abrasion (ab-rā'zhun), *n.* the act of wearing or rubbing away; a chafe.
abraum (ab'roum), *n.* a red ochre used to stain mahogany a darker hue.
abreast (å-brest'), *adv.* side by side; in line with; opposite to; at the same level.
abri (å-brē'), *n.* a shed; a shelter; a dug-out under a hill.
abridge (å-brij'), *v.t.* to curtail; shorten; condense; epitomize.
abridgment (å-brij'ment), *n.* the state of being contracted or curtailed; an epitome.
abrin (å-brin'), *n.* a potent vegetable poison obtained from the seed of Indian licorice.
abroach (å-brōch'), *adv.* & *adj.* letting out; placed in position for yielding the contents.
abroad (å-brawd'), *adv.* widely; expansively; beyond the limits of house or country; wide of the mark.
abrocome (ab'ro-kōm), *n.* a rat-like rodent of the Andes Mountains with very fine soft fur and round ears.
abrogate (ab'rō-gāt), *v.t.* to abolish, annul, or repeal by authority.
abrogation (ab-rō-gā'shun), *n.* the act of abrogating; the repeal or annulling of a law.
abrogator (ab'rō-gā-tēr), *n.* one who repeals by authority.
Abroma (å-brō'ma), *n.* a genus of East Indian trees noted because of the tough, strong fibre manufactured from the bark.
abrupt (ab-rupt'), *adj.* broken; terminating suddenly; steep; precipitous; rough; unceremonious.
abrupted (ab-rupt'ed), *p.adj.* broken off with suddenness; torn off or asunder.
abruption (ab-rup'shun), *n.* a separation with violence; a sudden or abrupt termination.
abruptly (ab-rupt'ly), *adv.* in an abrupt or sudden manner.
absampere (ab'sam-par), *n.* the electromagnetic unit of current in the centimeter-gram-second system.
absarokite (ab-sä'ro-kit), *n.* an igneous rock containing crystals of olivin and augite.
abscess (ab'ses), *n.* a collection of morbid matter or pus in the tissues of the body.
abscission (ab-sizh'un), *n.* the act of severance; the breaking off in a sentence, leaving the rest to be implied.
abscond (ab-skond'), *v.i.* to flee or retire in haste from the place of one's residence or post of duty; quit the country in secret.
absence (ab'sens), *n.* the state of being absent; the period of being absent.
absent (ab'sent), *adj.* not present; away; wanting; regardless; abstracted.
absent (ab-sent'), *v.t.* to retire or keep away from.
absentee (ab-sen-tē'), *n.* one who is absent or absents himself purposely from home or duty.
absenteeism (ab-sen-tē'izm), *n.* the state or custom of living away from one's country or estate.
absently (ab'sent-li), *adv.* in an abstracted manner.
absinthe (ab'sinth), *n.* wormwood; a bitter aromatic liqueur compounded of brandy and wormwood, formerly largely drunk in France.
absinthin (ab-sin'thin), *n.* the bitter principle of wormwood.
absinthium (-thi-um), *n.* the common wormwood.
absolute (ab'sō-lūt), *adj.* free as to condition; perfect in itself; unlimited in power; fixed; irrevocable; despotic; positive: *n.* the will or power of the Almighty.
absolution (ab-sō-lū'shun), *n.* the act of absolving from the consequences of sin; a church rite at a funeral.
absolutism (ab'sō-lū-tizm), *n.* the state of being absolute; the principle or system of absolute government.
absolutist (ab'sō-lūt-ist), *n.* a supporter or advocate of despotic or absolute government.
absolutory (ab-sol'ū-tō-ri), *adj.* absolving; capable of absolving.
absolvatory (ab-sol'vå-tō-ri), *adj.* containing or conferring absolution; having power to pardon or absolve.
absolve (ab-solv'), *v.t.* to release or set free; clear of crime or guilt; to forgive or remit.
absonant (ab'sō-nant), *adj.* discordant; harsh; unmusical; disagreeable; contrary.
absorb (ab-sôrb'), *v.t.* to drink in; imbibe; suck or swallow up; engross or engage wholly.
absorbability (ab-sôrb-å-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being absorbable.
absorbable (ab-sôrb'å-bl), *adj.* capable of being absorbed.
absorbefacient (ab'sôr-bē-fā'shent), *adj.* tending to bring about absorption: *n.* that which causes absorption.
absorbency (ab-sôrb'en-si), *n.* capacity for absorbing.
absorbent (ab-sôrb'ent), *adj.* absorbing: *n.* anything which absorbs or takes in nutritive matter; a vessel in the body; a substance withdrawing gases from the air.
absorber (-ber), *n.* that which absorbs; specifically, the part of an engine which absorbs heat and gives it out later; a device for absorbing the shock of a machine in motion.
absorptiometer (ab-sôrp-shi-om'e-tēr), *n.* an instrument to show the amount of gas absorbed by a unit volume of a fluid.
absorption (ab-sôrp'shun), *n.* the process or act of absorbing; the state of being absorbed; entire occupation of the mind.
absorption bands (banz), the dark bands

in the spectrum, more or less wide, and not usually sharply defined.

absorption lines (lĭns), dark lines in the spectrum produced by the absorption of cool vapors through which the light has passed.

absorptive (ab-sôrp'tiv), *adj.* having power or capacity for absorption.

absorptivity (ab-sôrp-tiv'i-ti), *n.* the power of absorption.

abstain (ab-stān), *v.i.* to forbear; refrain; hold aloof; keep away from.

abstainer (ab-stān'ẽr), *n.* one who abstains, especially from intoxicants.

abstemious (ab-stē'mi-us), *adj.* moderate and sparing in the use of food and drink; non-indulgent.

abstention (ab-sten'shun), *n.* the act of holding off or abstaining.

abstentionist (ab-sten'shun-ist), *n.* one who favors or practices abstention.

abstentious (ab-sten'shus), *adj.* characterized by abstention.

absterge (-stẽrj'), *v.t.* to cleanse; purify; purge; take away.

abstergent (ab-stẽr'jent) *adj.* possessing cleansing or purging properties: *n.* that which cleanses or purges; a detergent.

abstersion (ab-stẽr-shun), *n.* the act of wiping clean; the act of cleansing by the use of abstergents.

abstersive (ab-stẽr'siv), *adj.* cleansing; of the nature of quality of an abstergent: *n,* that which cleanses or purifies.

abstinence (ab'sti-nens), *n.* the act or practice of abstaining; self-denial; partial or total forbearance from the use of food or drink.

abstinent (ab'sti-nent), *adj.* refraining from over-indulgence, especially with regard to food and drink: *n.* an abstainer.

abstract (ab-strakt'), *v.t.* to take or draw away; separate; purloin or steal; epitomize; separate from and consider apart.

abstract (ab'strakt), *n.* an epitome; a summary or abstract comprising the essence or principal parts of a larger work: *adj.* considered or conceived apart from its concrete or material nature.

abstract noun (noun), the quality of a noun considered apart from the object to which it belongs.

abstracted (ab-strakt'ed), *p.adj.* separated; disjoined; refined; abstruse; mentally absent.

abstraction (ab-strak'shun), *n.* the act of separating or drawing away; the state of being withdrawn; concentration of mind or attention.

abstractional (ab-strak'shun-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to abstraction.

abstractionist (ab-strak'shun-ist), *n.* one who deals with abstractions; an idealist; a dreamer.

abstractive (ab-strak'tiv), *adj.* having the quality or power of abstraction.

abstrahent (ab'strā-hent), *adj.* abstract; eliminating from unessential or foreign elements.

abstruse (ab-strōōs'), *adj.* obscure; hidden; difficult of comprehension; profound.

absurd (ab-sẽrd'), *adj.* contrary to reason or sense; ridiculous.

absurdity (ab-sẽrd'i-ti), *n.* the state of being absurd; that which is absurd.

abulia (ā-bōō'li-a), *n.* loss of will power; inability to act for one's self.

abundance (ā-bun'dăns), *n.* in great plenty; an over-flowing quantity; affluence.

abundant (ā-bun'dănt), *adj.* plentiful; fully sufficient; abounding.

abuse (ā-būz'), *v.t.* to use ill; treat rudely or wrongfully; to defile or violate; use violent or abusive language toward; vituperate.

abuse (ā-būs'), *n.* ill-treatment; the excessive or injudicious use of anything; insult; violation.

abusive (ā-bū'siv), *adj.* practicing abuse; hurtful; vituperative.

abut (ā-but'), *v.i.* to border upon; touch at one end; terminate: (with *on, upon, against.*)

Abutilon (Ab-ū'ti-lon), *n.* a genus of tropical plants of the mallow family.

abutment (ā-but'ment), *n.* that which borders upon something else; the solid structure which supports the extremity of a bridge or arch.

abuttal (ā-but'l), *n.* a part which touches an end or side; a boundary.

abuzz (ā-buz'), *adv.* filled with buzzing sounds.

abwab (ab-wab'), *n.* a fine levied on a land owner in India by a native chief.

abysm (ā-bizm'), *n.* an abyss, a gulf.

abysmal (ā-biz'măl), *adj.* pertaining to an abyss; bottomless.

abyss (ā-bis'), *n.* a bottomless gulf; that which is unfathomable; hell.

abyssal (ā-biz'al), *adj.* resembling an abyss; unfathomable.

Acacia (ā-kā'shi-ā), *n.* a genus of flowering trees and shrubs of warm regions with thorny spikes; [a-], a plant or specimen of this genus.

academic (ak-ā-dem'ik), **academical** (-al), *n.* a college student or member of a university: *adj.* belonging or appertaining to a college or university.

academically (-li), *adv.* in an academical manner; after the fashion of an academy.

academicals (ak-ā-dem'i-kălz), *n.pl.* the costume worn by graduates and undergraduates at a university or a college.

academician (ak-ā-dē-mish'an), *n.* a member of an academy or society for promoting the arts, sciences, and literature.

academy (ā-kad'e-mi), *n.* a private school or seminary for the teaching of the higher branches of education; a school for in-

struction in special subjects; an association or society of men eminent in literature, science, and art; a building devoted to academic purposes.

acaleph (ak'a-lef), *n.* a sea nettle; a jellyfish; one of the cœlenterate.

acanaceous (ak'a-nā'shus), *adj.* prickly; pointed; sharp; rough.

Acanthaceæ (ak'an-tha-se-e), *n.pl.* a large family of trees and shrubs, of which acanthus is the type.

acanthaceous (-shus), *adj.* of the family Acanthaceæ; armed with prickles.

acanthine (-thin), *adj.* pertaining to the plant, acanthus.

acanthoid (-thoid), *adj.* spiny; formed like a spine.

acanthus (å-kan'thus), *n.* a plant having sharp-toothed leaves; ornamentation adopted in the capitals of the Corinthian and Composite orders of architecture, and resembling the foliage of the acanthus.

acapella (ak-a-pel'l-å), *adv.* [Italian] in church music, sung without accompaniment; in church music time, four-and-a-half notes to each bar.

acariasis (äk'a-rī'a-sis), *n.* the state of being affected with acarids, as in scabies.

acarid (äk'a-rid), *n.* one of the Acarida.

Acarida (-ar'i-då), *n. pl.* an order which includes mites and ticks and other minute parasites annoying to man and animal.

Acarus (-rus), *n. pl.* (-ri), a genus which includes many species of mites; [a-], a mite.

acatalepsia (ä-kat'a-lep'si-a), *n.* feeble-mindedness; inability to comprehend.

acatalepsy (-sē), *n.* the state of not being able to comprehend; the old-time doctrine that human knowledge is never certain.

acatastasia (äk'a-tas-tā'shia), *n.* condition of not being normal or regular in natural functions.

acaudal (ä-kô'del), *adj.* without a tail; tailless.

accede (ak-sēd'), *v.i.* to come or attain to; to agree or yield to.

accelerando (äk-chel-e-ran'do), a musical term indicating faster tempo.

accelerate (ak-sel'ĕr-āt), *v.t.* to hasten; to cause to move or progress faster; quicken the speed of; bring nearer in time.

acceleration (ak-sel-ĕr-ā'shun), *n.* the act of accelerating; the state of being accelerated.

accelerative (ak-sel'ĕr-å-tiv), *adj.* hastening; tending to increase velocity.

accelerator (ak-sel'ĕr-ā-tĕr), *n.* that which quickens or accelerates; any method in photography by which a sensitized or chemical plate is exposed for a less time to the light.

acceleratory (ak-sel'ĕr-å-tō-ri), *adj.* accelerating or tending to accelerate.

accelerograph (ak-sel'e-ro-graf), *n.* an apparatus to record the changing pressure in a powder chamber at successive stages of the combustion of an explosive.

accelerometer (ak-sel-e-rom'e-ter), *n.* an instrument for determining the force necessary to start a train and keep it in motion and the centrifugal force in rounding a curve.

accent (ak'sent), *n.* the stress laid by the voice upon a particular syllable, so as to render it more prominent than the rest; the mark or character used in writing and printing to express the manner of pronouncing of a word; a peculiarity of utterance or expression distinguishing the language of different parts or districts of the same or a foreign country; the emphasis placed upon certain notes of a bar of music: *v.t.* to express the accent, or denote the vocal division of a word by stress or modulation of the voice; to pronounce; mark or accent a word in writing by use of a sign; dwell upon or emphasize, as a passage of music.

accentual (ak-sen'tū-ål), *adj.* belonging to accent; rhythmical.

accentuate (ak-sen'tū-āt), *v.t.* to speak, pronounce or mark with an accent; give prominence to in speaking or writing; lay stress upon.

accentuation (ak-sen-tū-ā'shun), *n.* the act of accentuating by stress or accent; the act of speaking (or writing) with emphasis or distinction.

accentus (ak-sen'tus), *n.* the part of the church service sung by a priest.

accept (ak-sept'), *v.t.* to take or receive with approbation; entertain; agree to, or acquiesce in; understand or receive in a particular sense; to agree or promise to pay.

acceptable (ak-sep'tå-bl), *adj.* capable of giving pleasure or gratification

acceptability (ak-sep'tå-bil'i-ti), **acceptableness** (ak-sep'tå-bl-nes), *n.* the quality of being acceptable or agreeable.

acceptance (ak-sep'tåns), *n.* the act of accepting; the fact of being accepted, or received with approbation; the subscription to a bill of exchange; the bill accepted or the sum contained in it.

acceptant (-tant), *n.* one who accepts; [A-], any of the French clergy who endorsed the bull of Pope Clement against the Jansenist Quesnel and his followers.

acceptation (ak-sep-tā'shun), *n.* the act of accepting, or state of being accepted or acceptable; the meaning or sense of a word or statement in which it is to be understood.

accepter, acceptor (ak-sep'tĕr), *n.* one who accepts; the person who accepts a bill of exchange.

acceptilation (ak-sep'ti-lā'shun), *n.* free remission of a claim; a gratuitous discharge from a debt or contract.

access (ak'ses), *n.* admittance or approach

to a person or place; means of approach or admission; addition or increase; the recurrence of fits or paroxysms in diseases.

accessary (ak-ses'a-ri), *adj.* aiding or contributing in a secondary or subordinate way: *n.* a person who aids in a subordinate manner.

accessibility (ak-ses-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* the condition of being accessible.

accessible (ak-ses'i-bl), *adj.* capable of being approached; easy of access; attainable.

accession (ak-sesh'un), *n.* a coming to, as by succession or by right; entrance or attainment; the act or acceding by assent or agreement; increase or augmentation; the acquirement of property by improvement, growth, or labor expended; the attack or commencement of a disease.

accessional (ak-sesh'un-ål), *adj.* additional; pertaining to an accession.

accessorial (ak-ses-ō'ri-ål), *adj.* pertaining to an accessory, as accessorial guilt or agency.

accessory (ak-ses'ō-ri), *adj.* aiding; contributing to result or effect: *n.* one who aids in the commission of a felony; an accomplice; that which is in the nature of an appendage.

accidence (ak'si-dens), *n.* the portion of grammar which deals with the inflections of words; a book containing rudiments of grammar; the rudiments themselves.

accident (ak'si-dent), *n.* an event which is unexpected, or the cause of which was unforseen; a contingency, casualty, or mishap; a property of a thing which is not essential to it.

accident insurance (in-shūr'åns), an insurance which indemnifies the policy holder in case of unavoidable accident.

accidental (ak-si-den'tål), *adj.* happening by chance or unexpectedly; fortuitous; non-essential; connected with, but not necessarily belonging to: *n.* that which happens unexpectedly; an adjunct, or non-essential part or quality; a sharp, flat, or natural introduced into a piece of music to lower or raise the note before which it is placed.

accidentalism (-izm), *n.* state of being accidental; the theory that happenings and events take place without cause; a system of medicine built upon symptoms of an illness or disease.

accidentally (-li), *adv.* in an accidental manner.

Accipiter (ăk-sip'i-ter), *n.* a genus of hawks with long legs and short wings; [a-], a nose bandage resembling claws of a hawk.

accipitrine (-trin), *adj.* resembling a hawk; hawklike; raptorial.

acclaim (ak-klām'), *v.i.* to shout applause: *n.* a shout of joy or praise; acclamation.

acclamation (ak-klå-mā'shun), *n.* a shout of applause, or other demonstration of hearty approval; an outburst of joy, or praise; the adoption of a resolution *viva voce;* a mode of papal election; chant of a congregation in antiphonal singing.

acclamatory (ak-klam'å-tō-ri), *adj.* expressing joy or applause by acclamation.

acclimate (ak-klī'māt), *v.t.* to accustom a person to a foreign climate.

acclimation (ak-klī-mā'shun), *n.* the process of acclimatizing, or the state of being inured to a foreign climate; acclimatization.

acclimation fever (fē'vēr), a disease caused by change from a cold or temperate climate to a tropical one; a cold affecting horses and cattle moved from the country to towns or cities.

acclimatize (ak-klī'må-tīz), *v.t.* & *v.i.* to accustom or become accustomed to a foreign climate: said of plants or animals.

acclivity (ak-kliv'i-ti), *n.* an ascent or upward slope of the earth; the talus of a rampart.

acclivous (ă-kli'-vus), *adj.* rising or sloping, as a hillside; gradually ascending.

accolade (ak'ō-lād'), *n.* an embrace on the conferring of knighthood; a gentle blow, with the flat of a sword; a brace in music joining two or more staves.

accolated (ak'kō-lā-ted), *p.adj.* displaying two or more profile heads, partially overlapping, as some coins.

accolent (ak'o-lent), *a.* and *n.* dwelling in the same vicinity; one who dwells not far away.

accommodate (ak-kom'mō-dāt), *v.t.* to adapt or make fit or suitable; adjust; settle; supply or furnish; do a favor to; lend money for the convenience of a borrower: *v.i.* to be comformable to.

accommodating (ak-kom'mō-dā-ting), *p. adj.* obliging; of a yielding disposition; adapting one's self to the desires of others:

accommodation (ak-kom-mō-dā'shun), *n.* the act of accommodating; or the state of being accommodated; that which supplies a want or desire.

accommodation bill (bil), a bill or note endorsed by one or more parties to enable the drawer to raise money upon it.

accommodation ladder (lad'ēr), a ladder or stairway suspended at the gangway of a ship.

accommodation train (trān), a train which stops at all stations.

accommodative (ak-kom'mō-dā-tiv), *adj.* disposed or tending to accommodate.

accompaniment (ak-kum'på-ni-ment), *n.* something which is added to, or attends the original or principal thing by way of ornament, or for the sake of symmetry; instrumental music to give variety and completeness to vocal.

accompanist (ak-kum'pâ-nist), *n.* one who plays an accompaniment.

accompany (ak-kum'pâ-ni), *v.t.* to keep company with; escort; join in movement or action; perform the accompaniment in a composition for voice and instrument.

accomplice (ak-kom'plis), *n.* an associate or companion in crime.

accomplish (ak-kom'plish), *v.t.* to bring to completion, or to an issue; fulfill; attain as the result of exertion.

accomplished (ak-kom'plisht), *p.adj.* finished; perfected; possessed of complete qualifications.

accomplishment (ak-kom'plish-ment) *n.* the completion of an act or undertaking; fulfillment; an acquirement or qualification in art or manners.

accord (ak-kôrd'), *v.t & v.i.* to be in agreement with; reconcile; agree; give; grant; concede; adjust; to be in correspondence or harmony; agree in pitch and tone: *n.* agreement; unison; concurrence of opinion; harmony.

accordance (ak-kôrd'ăns), *n.* the state of being in harmony or accord.

accordant (ak-kôrd'ânt), *adj.* corresponding; of the same mind.

according (ak-kôrd'ing), *p.adj.* agreeing; harmonious: *adv.* in accordance (*with*) or agreeably (*to*).

accordion (ak-kôrd'i-un), *n.* a small wind instrument, having keys and metallic reeds, and worked by means of a bellows.

accost (ak-kost'), *v.t.* to draw near, or come face to face with; speak to; salute.

accouchement (âk-kōōsh'mong), *n.* delivery in child-bed; parturition; a lying-in.

accoucheur (âk-kōōsh-ēr'), *n.* a medical man who attends confinement cases.

accoucheuse (a-kōō'sh-ūz), *n.* a midwife; a female obstetrician.

account (ak-kount'), *v.t.* to reckon or hold to be; compute; count: *v.i.* to assign an explanation [with *for*]; take into consideration; relate: *n.* a reckoning; a financial statement or memorandum; a narrative; anything in the form of a statement, written or verbal; reason or consideration; profit; advantage; estimation; consequence; importance.

account current (kur'ent), the statement of account between two or more persons, drawn out in the form of debtor and creditor.

account rendered (ren'dĕr'd), an account presented by a creditor to a debtor for payment.

accountability (ak-kount-â-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state of being liable or accountable.

accountable (ak-kount'â-bl), *adj.* answerable; responsible; liable to be called to account.

accountably (-bli), *adv.* in an accountable manner.

accountancy (ak-koun'tân-si), *n.* the art or practice of an accountant.

accountant (ak-koun'tânt), *n.* one skilled in the keeping or examination of accounts: *adj.* giving account; responsible.

accoutre (ak-kōō'tĕr), *v.t.* to dress; equip; to array in military dress; furnish with accoutrements.

accoutrements (ak-kōō'tĕr-ments), *n.pl.* equipage; dress; military equipments.

accredit (ak-kred'it), *v.t.* to give credit to; have confidence in; authorize; stamp with authority; to believe and acept as true.

accrescent (ak-kres'sent), *adj.* increasing; growing.

accrete (ak-krēt'), *v.i.* to adhere; be added: *v.t.* to cause to grow or unite.

accretion (ak-krē'shun), *n.* increase by natural growth; the addition of external parts; the growing together of parts or members naturally separate.

accretive (ak-krē'tiv), *adj.* adding to or increasing by growth.

accroachment (ak-krōch'ment), *n.* the act of accroaching; usurpation.

accrue (ak-krōō), *v.i.* to happen or to result naturally as an increment, as of profit or loss.

accruement (ak-krōō'ment), *n.* an addition or increment.

accubation (ak-ū-bā'shun), *n.* a position of reclining, as on a couch; parturition; accouchement.

accultural (a-kul'tū-ral), *a.* racial or communal improvement due to the adoption of foreign culture.

acculturation (â-kul-tū-rā'shun), *n.* the teaching of culture or knowledge by one tribe or race to another.

acculture (a-kul'tūr), *n.* culture acquired through the adoption of foreign habits or methods.

accumbent (ak-kum'bent), *adj.* reclining or recumbent.

accumulate (ak-kū'mū-lāt), *v.t.* to collect or bring together; amass; heap up: *v.i.* to increase in size, number, or quantity.

accumulation (ak-kū-mū-lā'shun), *n.* the act of accumulating or amassing; the addition of interest to principal; the mass accumulated.

accumulative (ak-kū'mū-lā-tiv), *adj.* tending to accumulate.

accumulative judgment (juj'ment), a second judgment which takes effect against a person after the first sentence has expired.

accumulator (ak-kū'mū-lā-tĕr), *n.* one who or that which, accumulates; an apparatus for equalizing pressure; an electric storage battery.

accuracy (ak'kū-rā-si), *n.* the quality of being accurate; exactness or correctness.

accurate (ak'kū-rāt), *adj.* in exact conformity with the truth; free from error; precise.

accursed (å-kẽr'sed), **accurst** (å-kẽrst') *p.adj.* under or subject to a curse; doomed to destruction; detestable; execrable.

accusable (ak-kūz'å-bl), *adj.* liable to be censured or accused.

accusation (ak-kū-zā'shun), *n.* a charge or imputation of wrong-doing; the act of accusing or imputing.

accusatival (ak-kū-zā-tī'vål), *adj.* pertaining to the accusative case.

accusative (ak-kū'za-tiv), *adj.* accusing: *n.* the fourth case in Latin and Greek nouns denoting the object of a transitive verb.

accusatory (ak-kū'zå-tō-ri), **accusatorial** (ak-kū-zå-tō'ri-ål), *adj.* accusing, or containing an accusation.

accusatorially (-li), *adv.* in an accusatorial manner.

accuse (ak-kūz'), *v.t.* to charge with guilt or blame; make or bring an imputation against.

accuser (ak-kūz'ẽr), *n.* one who accuses; one who formally charges an offense against another.

accustom (ak-kus'tum), *v.t.* to habituate or familiarize by custom or use.

accustomed (ak-kus'tumd), *p.adj.* frequent; usual; often practiced.

ace (ās), *n.* a unit; in playing cards and dice, a card or die marked with a single pip; an aviator destroying five enemy airplanes.

ace-point (-'point), the single mark of the ace-card and of the die marked with one spot.

acedia (å-sē'di-å), *n.* an abnormal condition of the mind, characterized by lassitude, listlessness, and general indifference.

acentric (å-sen'trik), *adj.* away from the center; having no center.

Acephala (å-sef'å-lå), *n.pl.* a class of Mollūsca which includes all ordinary bivalves, as the oyster, having no distinct head.

Acephali (a-sef'a-lī), *n.* a fabled race of old, described as lacking heads; applied to various Christian sects, from time to time, supposed to be without leaders.

acephalist (-ist), *n.* one who acknowledges no leader or superior.

acephalous (å-sef'å-lus), *adj.* headless; without a leader; an ovary of a plant that has its style springing from the base instead of the apex.

Acer (ā-ser) *n.* a genus of trees of which the maple is the type.

Aceraceæ (ās-e-rā'se-ē), *n.pl.* the maple family of trees.

acerb (å-sẽrb'), *adj.* unripe; sour; bitter to the taste.

acerbity (å-sẽr'bi-ti), *n.* sourness; sharpness; harshness or severity of temper or expression.

acervate (å-sẽr'vāt), *adj.* formed in heaps; growing in clusters.

acescence (å-ses'ens), *n.* a state of sourness or acidity.

acescent (-ent), *adj.* turning sour; becoming acid.

acetabulum (å-sē-tāb'ū-lum), *n.* a small cruet or cup to hold vinegar or sauce; the socket in the hip bone into which the thigh bone enters.

acetanilide (as-et-an'i-lid), *n.* a pungent white powder, formed by the action of acetyl choride on aniline: used in medicine as an antipyretic.

acetate (as'ē-tāt), *n.* a salt of acetic acid.

acetated (as'ē-tā-ted), *p.adj.* combined with acetic acid.

acetic (a-sē'tik), *adj.* pertaining to vinegar; sour.

acetic acid (å-sē'tik & å-set'ik as'id), a clear liquid, with a strong acid taste and peculiar sharp smell: present in a dilute form in vinegar.

acetification (å-set-i-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the process of acetifying; the preparation of vinegar.

acetify (å-set'i-fī), *v.t.* to turn into vinegar; make acetous.

acetimeter (as-ē-tim'ē-tẽr), *n.* an instrument for gauging the strength or purity of vinegar or acetic acid.

acetin (as'ē-tin), *n.* a combination of acetic acid with glycerine.

acetolatum (as-e-tō-la'tum), *n.* medicated vinegar.

acetonuria (-tō-nū'ri-a), *n.* an excess of acetone in the urine, as in diabetes.

acetone (as'ē-tōn), *n.* a clear volatile liquid, composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen.

acetous (as'ē-tus), *adj.* of the quality of acid; sour; producing vinegar.

acetum (å-sē'tum), *n.* vinegar; a drug prepared from acetic acid.

acetylene (å-set'i-lēn), *n.* a brilliant illuminating gas, produced by subjecting calcium carbide to the action of water.

acetylene black (blak), a high grade of lamp-black prepared with acetylene.

Achates (a-kā'tēz), *n.* a faithful friend: from the companion of Æneas in "The Æneid."

ache (āk), *n.* pain, more or less continuous: *v.i.* to suffer, or be in pain.

achievable (å-chē'vå-bl), *adj.* possible to achieve; capable of being performed.

achieve (å-chēv), *v.t.* to perform, carry out, accomplish; to gain or bring to a successful issue by an effort: *v.i.* to bring about a desired result.

achievement (å-chēv'ment), *n.* the act of achieving; accomplishment; that which is achieved or accomplished; an escutcheon or armorial shield.

Achilles tendon (å-kil'ēz ten'dun), the powerful tendon placed in, and moving, the heel: from Achilles, hero of "The Iliad," who was invulnerable, except in the heel.

aching (ā'king), *p.adj.* enduring or causing pain; painful: *adv.* with aching; painfully.
achromatic (ak-rō-mat'ik), *adj.* free from coloration; transmitting light without decomposition.
achromatic lens (lenz), a lens free from chromatic aberration.
achromatize (ak-rō'mă-tīz), *v.t.* to deprive of the power of transmitting color; to render achromatic.
achromatous (ak-rō'mă-tus), *adj.* without color.
aciculum (ă-sik'ū-lum), *n.* a bristle; a needlelike spine of animal or plant.
acid (as'id), *adj.* sour and sharp or biting to the taste, as vinegar: *n.* anything sour; the name applied to a large number of compounds containing one or more atoms of hydrogen which may be displaced by a metal.
acid test, a thorough test to determine true value, as of gold.
acidic (ă-sid'ik), *adj.* containing a large proportion of the acid element: opposed to basic.
acidiferous (as-i-dif'e-rus), *adj.* producing or containing acids.
acidific (as-i-dif'ik), *adj.* acidifying; producing acidity or an acid.
acidification (ă-sid-i-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the process of acidifying.
acidifier (ă-sid'i-fī-ĕr), *n.* a substance having the property of imparting an acid quality.
acidify (ă-sid'i-fī), *v.t.* to make acid; convert into an acid; sour; embitter.
acidity (ă-sid'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being acid or sour.
acidosis (ăs-i-dō'sis), *n.* an excess of acid in the system; acid intoxication of the body.
acidulate (ă-sid'ū-lāt), *v.t.* to render slightly acid.
acidulent (ă-sid'ū-lent), *adj.* somewhat acid; tart; peevish.
acidulous (ă-sid'ū-lus), *adj.* slightly sour; subacid; sharp-tempered.
acierage (as'i-er-āj), *n.* the process of electrically depositing iron on an engraved copper plate.
acierate (as'i-er-āt), to convert into steel.
aciform (as'i-fôrm), *adj.* needle-shaped.
acinaceous (as-i-nā'shus), *adj.* consisting of or full of kernels, as the grape, mulberry, etc.
aciniform (ă-sin'i-fôrm), *adj.* shaped like a cluster of grapes.
acinus (as'i-nus), *n.* one of a cluster; a berry; a grapeseed.
Acipenser (ăs-i-pen'ser), *n.* a genus of fishes, of which the sturgeon is the type.
acknowledge (ak-nol'ej), *v.t.* to admit or own to be true; recognize; confess; admit the receipt of.
acknowledgment (ak-nol'ej-ment), *n.* the act of acknowledging; the admission or recognition of a truth; confession; the expression of appreciation of a favor or benefit conferred; a receipt.
aclinic (ă-klin'ik), *adj.* without inclination.
aclinic-line (-līn), *n.* the imaginary point near the equator where the magnetic needle has no dip.
acme (ak'mē), *n.* the highest point; the utmost reach; the crisis of a disease.
acne (ak'nē), *n.* a pustular eruption of the body, chiefly confined to the face, shoulders and chest.
acock (ă-kok'), *adv.* in a cocked or turned up manner.
acock-bill (-bil), *adv.* with the ends directed upwards, as of an anchor or yards of a ship.
acology (ă-kol'ō-ji), *n.* the science of remedies.
acolyte (ak'ō-līt), *n.* the highest of the minor orders in the R. C. Church, ranking next below the subdeacon.
acomia (a-ko'mi-a), *n.* absence of hair, usually due to skin disease.
aconite (ak'ō-nīt), *n.* wolf's-bane or monk's-hood; the drug prepared from the plant.
aconitine (ă-kon'i-tin &-tīn), *n.* the narcotic drug prepared from the roots and leaves of several species of aconite, used as a remedy for neuralgia.
acor (ā'kor), *n.* sourness of the stomach; acidity.
acoria (ă-kō'ri-a), *n.* a constant state of hunger; insatiable desire for food.
acorin (ak'-ō-rin), *n.* a glucoside obtained from calamus root.
acorn (ā'kôrn), *n.* the fruit of the oak; a conical piece of wood affixed to the spindle above a vane at the masthead.
acorn duck (duk), a wild duck which feeds on acorns.
acosmism (a-koz'mizm), *n.* the philosophy which denies the existence of the universe as a part or distinct from God; advocated by Spinoza.
acosmist (-mist), *n.* a believer in or teacher of acosmism.
acotyledon (ă-kot-i-lē'dun), *n.* a plant whose seeds (spores) are not furnished with cotyledons (seed-lobes).
acotyledonous (ă-kot-i-led'un-us), *adj.* having no cotyledons or seed-lobes.
acouchi (ă-kōō'shi), *n.* a resin obtained from a South American tree.
acoumeter (ă-kou'- & ă-kōō'me-tĕr), *n.* an instrument to test the power of hearing, or sensibility to sound.
acoustic (ă-kous'- & ă-kōōs'tik), *adj.* belonging to the science of sound: *n.* a remedy for deafness.
acoustics (ă-kous'- & ă-kōōs'tiks), the science of sound; the study of the effects of sound upon the organ of hearing.
acoustometer (a-kos-tom'e-ter), *n.* an apparatus for testing the acoustic properties of an auditorium.
acquaint (ak-kwānt'), *v.t.* to familiarize

or make one's self conversant with; furnish information.

acquaintance (ak-kwānt'ăns), *n.* the state of being acquainted with a person or subject; personal knowledge less than friendship; a person with whom one is acquainted.

acquainted (ak-kwān'ted), *p.adj.* having personal knowledge; familiar; known (*of* or *with*).

acquiesce (ak-kwi-es'), *v.i.* to agree; comply passively; assent (usually with *in*).

acquiescence (ak-kwi-es'ens), *n.* the act of submitting; silent assent; neglect to take legal proceedings, so as to imply consent.

acquiescent (ak-kwi-es'ent), *adj.* disposed to submit or yield tacitly; resting satisfied.

acquirable (ak-kwīr'ă-bl), *adj.* capable of being acquired.

acquire (ak-kwīr'), *v.t.* to gain or obtain possession of by one's own physical or intellectual exertions.

acquirement (ak-kwīr'ment), *n.* the act of acquiring; that which is acquired.

acquisition (ak-kwi-zish'un), *n.* the act of acquiring; the object acquired.

acquisitive (ak-kwiz'i-tiv), *adj.* having a propensity to acquire; greedily disposed.

acquisitiveness (-nes), *n.* the propensity to acquire.

acquit (ak-kwit'), *v.t.* to release; set free; discharge; to pronounce not guilty.

acquittal (ak-kwit'ăl), *n.* the act of releasing or acquitting; the state of being acquitted; the judicial pronouncement of "not guilty."

acquittance (ak-kwit'ăns), *n.* a discharge or release from debt or other liability; a receipt barring a further demand.

Acrania (ă-krā'ni-a), *n.* a group of vertebrates without skull.

acranial (-al), *adj.* without skull.

acre (ā'kĕr), *n.* a superficial measure of land containing 4,840 sq. yds.

acreage (ā'kĕr-āj), *n.* the number of acres in a tract of land.

acre-foot (ā'kĕr-foot), *n.* the amount of water necessary to cover one acre to the depth of one foot; equivalent to 43,560 cubic feet, or a cubic foot per second for twelve hours.

acrid (ak'rid), *adj.* sharp or biting to the taste; pungent; irritating; stinging: *n.* an acrid or irritant poison.

acrimonious (ak-ri-mō'ni-us), *adj.* bitter; caustic; stinging.

acrimony (ak'ri-mō-ni), *n.* sharpness of temper; bitterness of expression.

acrobat (ak'rō-bat), *n.* a performer on the tight-rope; one who practices tumbling, vaulting, trapezing, etc.

acrolith (ak'rō-lith), *n.* a sculptured figure, the head and extremities of which are of stone and the rest of wood.

acromegaly (ak'ro-meg'a-li), *n.* a nervous disease, characterized by a swelling of the head, hands and feet.

acrophobia (ak'rō-fō'bi-a), *n.* morbid fear of being on an elevation, as at the top of a building.

acropodium (ăk-ro-pō'di-um), *n.* the upper surface of a bird's foot.

acropolis (ă-krop'ō-lis), *n.* the highest part or citadel of a Grecian city, as that of Athens; hence, a citadel.

across (ă-krôs'), *adv.* & *prep.* from side to side; transversely; adversely; athwart; intersecting at an angle.

acrostic (ă-kros'tik), *n.* a composition, usually in verse, in which the first or last letters of the lines, or other letters, taken in order, form a motto, phrase, name, or word.

acrotism (ak'ro-tizm), *n.* weakness of the pulse; suspended animation; asphyxia.

act (akt), *n.* an action; process of doing; a decree, edict, or enactment; the judgment of a court; a formal writing; one of the principal divisions of a drama; a thesis maintained by a candidate for a degree at a university: *v.t.* to do; perform; play, as on the stage; set in motion: *v.i.* to exert force or energy.

acting (akt'ing), *p. adj.* performing services, as those of an official.

actinic (ak-tin'ik), *adj.* having the property of actinism.

actinism (ak'tin-izm), *n.* that property of the sun's rays which produces chemical action.

actinium (ak-tin'i-um), *n.* a substance in commercial zinc which turns dark in sunlight; a recently discovered radio-active element.

actinograph (ak-tin'ō-graf), *n.* an instrument for measuring the variation of the chemical rays of light.

actinoid (ak-tin'oid), *adj.* having the form of rays; resembling a starfish.

actinology (ak-ti-nol'ō-ji), *n.* the science that treats of the chemical action of light.

actinometer (ak-tin-om'et-ĕr), *n.* an instrument for measuring the intensity of heat-rays.

actinotherapy (ak'ti-no-ther'a-pi), *n.* the department of medicine that deals with the therapeutic uses of the X-ray and radium; radio-therapy.

action (ak'shun), *n.* the state of being active, as opposed to rest; the effect of one body upon another (*used in sing.*); an act or thing done (*used in pl.*); a suit instituted by one party against another in a court of law; the gesture or deportment of a speaker; the performance of a function; effective motion, as of machinery; the appearance of animation, etc., given to figures; an engagement on sea or land, less important than a battle.

action rail (rāl), either of two rails across a piano to which the action of the instrument is joined.

actionable (ak'shun-å-bl), *adj.* giving grounds for an action at law.

active (ak'tiv), *adj.* endowed with or exercising the power or quality of action; constantly active; lively; moving freely; acting quickly.

activity (ak-tiv'i-ti), *n.* energy; the state of action.

actor (ak'tẽr), *n.* one who acts or performs; a stage-player; a proctor or advocate in civil causes.

actress (ak'tres), *n.* a female actor.

actual (ak'tū-ål), *adj.* real; existing; present: *n.* something real; assets or receipts.

actuality (ak-tū-al'i-ti), *n.* the state of being real or actual; that which is in full existence.

actualization (ak'tū-ål-i-zā'shun), *n.* making actual.

actualize (ak'tū-ål-īz), *v.t.* to make actual.

actually (ak'tū-ål-li), *adv.* as an existing fact.

actuary (ak'tū-ā-ri), *n.* a registrar or clerk of a court; one who is skilled in life assurance and similar computations.

actuate (ak'tū-āt), *v.t.* to move or incite to action.

actuation (ak-tū-ā'shun), *n.* the state of being actuated or impelled.

aculeate (å-kū'lē-āt), *adj.* equipped with a sting; having aculei or sharp prickles: *n.* certain insects furnished with stings, as the bee.

aculeus ('lē-us), *n.* [*pl.* aculei (-i)], a prickle springing from the epidermis, as in the blackberry.

acumen (å-kū'men), *n.* quickness of perception; penetration; insight; discrimination.

acuminate (å-kū'min-āt), *adj.* ending in a sharp point: *v.t.* to point; sharpen; taper.

acupress (ak'ū-pres), *v.t.* to check hemorrhage by acupressure.

acupressure (ak'ū-presh'ẽr), *n.* a method of checking hemorrhage in arteries during amputations by needles or wire.

acute (å-kūt), *adj.* sharp-pointed; intellectually sharp; quick of perception; severe, as pain or symptoms attending a disease; high in pitch; shrill.

acute accent (ak'sent), stress of voice on a syllable; the mark indicating it (′).

acute angle (ang'gl), an angle smaller than a right angle.

adage (ad'āj), *n.* an ancient proverb, or pithy saying.

adagio (a-dāj'i-o), a term in music, indicating a somewhat slower tempo.

Adam's ale (ad'åmz āl), *n.* water.

Adam's apple (ap'l), *n.* a lofty species of the banana; the prominence in front of the throat, especially conspicuous in males.

adamant (ad'å-mant), *n.* a substance of extreme hardness; the diamond: *adj.* formed of adamant; hard.

adamantine (ad-å-man'tin), *adj.* made of adamant; impenetrable.

Adamite (ad'am-īte), *n.* a descendant of Adam; a human being; one who goes nude in imitation of Adam; [a-], an arsenate of zinc.

adapt (å-dapt'), *v.t.* to make to correspond; fit by alteration or adaptation.

adaptability (å-dap-tå-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being adaptable.

adaptation (ad-ap-tā'shun), *n.* the act of adjusting or adapting; the state of being adapted; that which is adapted.

Adar (a-dar'), *n.* the sixth month of the Jewish year.

add (ad), *v.t.* to join; unite; sum up; increase; affix.

addax (ad'aks), *n.* an African antelope with shaggy hair.

addend (ăd'end), *n.* a member or quantity to be added to another termed the *augend.*

addendum (ad-den'dum), *n.* [*pl.* addenda (-då)], an appendix.

adder (ad'ẽr), *n.* the common viper.

addict (ad-dikt'), *v.t.* to devote or give one's self up to; to practice sedulously (usually in a bad sense).

addicted (-ed), *p. adj.* habituated; accustomed; inclined.

addiction (-'shun), *n.* state of being addicted.

addition (ad-dish'-un), *n.* the act or process of adding together; increase; the result of addition; the thing added; the adding or uniting of two or more numbers in one sum; a title added to a name, denoting rank, as esquire; a dot placed at the side of a note to indicate the lengthening of the sound by one-half.

additional (ad-dish'un-ål), *adj.* added; supplementary.

additionally (-li), *adv.* in addition to.

additive (ad'di-tiv), *adj.* that may be, or is to be, added.

addle (ad'l), *adj.* rotten, as eggs that are barren or putrid: *v.t.* to make corrupt or putrid, as eggs: *v.i.* to become addled.

addle-headed (adl-hed'ed), **addle-pated** (-pā'ted), *adj.* stupid; weak-brained; muddled.

address (ad-dres'), *v.t.* to direct, speak or write to; get ready; consign; woo: *n.* a speech delivered or written; manners and bearing; tact; adroitness; superscription of a letter; the attention of a lover.

addressograph (å-dres'o-graf), *n.* a machine for printing addresses.

adduce (ad-dus'), *v.t.* to bring forward or cite in proof or substantiation of what is alleged.

adducent (ad-dū'sent), *adj.* bringing forward or together.

adducible (ad-dū'si-bl), *adj.* capable of being adduced.

adduct (å-dukt'), *v.t.* to draw the muscles toward the axis of the body.

adductive (ad-duk'tiv), *adj.* bringing forward.
adductor (ad-duk'tĕr), *n.* one who draws to.
adductor muscles (mus'lz), muscles which draw certain parts to a common center.
adenitis (a-de-nī'tis), *n.* inflammation of the glands.
adenoid (ad'e-noid), *n.* a swelling of the tissue in the roof of the pharynx.
adenology (ad-e-nol'o-ji), *n.* the branch of anatomy which treats of the glands.
adenoma (ad'e-nō'ma), *n.* a tumor of glandular origin.
adept (å-dept'), *adj.* well skilled: *n.* one who is fully proficient or skilled in an art.
adequacy (ad'ē-kwå-si), *n.* sufficiency for a particular purpose.
adequate (ad'ē-kwāt), *adj.* equal to requirement or occasion; fully sufficient.
adhere (ad-hēr'), *v.i.* to stick fast; become firmly attached to.
adherence (ad-hēr'ens), *n.* the act or state of adhering; unwavering attachment.
adherent (ad-hēr'ent), *adj.* adhering; sticking: *n.* one who adheres; a follower of a party or leader.
adhesion (ad-hē'zhun), *n.* the state or act of adhering; a molecular force compelling bodies to stick together; a union of fractured parts, as of bones.
adhesive (ad-hē'siv), *adj.* holding fast; gummed for use; sticky.
adhibit (ad-hib'it), *v.t.* to admit; let in; affix; apply.
adiaphorous (ad-ē-af'o-rus), *adj.* neutral; unable to do harm or good; indifferent as to religion and morals.
adieu (å-dū'), *n.* a farewell; good wishes at parting: *interj.* goodby; farewell.
adipocere (ad-i-po'ser), *n.* fat from decomposition of tissues; corpse-fat.
adipoma (ad-i-pōm'ā), *n.* a tumor of the scrotum.
adipose (ad'i-pōs), *adj.* fatty; pertaining to fat.
adipomatous (ad-i-pōm'ā-tus), *adj.* composed chiefly of adipose tissue, as a tumor.
adit (ad'it), *n.* an entrance or passage; an entrance to a mine more or less horizontal.
adjacency (åd-jā'sen-si), *n.* the state of being close or contiguous.
adjacent (ad-ja'sent), *adj.* near; close to.
adjectival (ad-jek-tī-vål), *adj.* of the nature of an adjective.
adjective (ad'jek-tiv), *n.* a word used with a substantive or noun to express the quality or attribute of the thing named, or to limit and define a thing as distinct from something else.
adjoin (ad-join'), *v.t.* to unite or join: *v.i.* to lie next to.
adjourn (ad-jĕrn'), *v.t.* to put off to another day.
adjournment (ad-jĕrn'ment), *n.* the act of adjourning; the postponement of a meeting.
adjudge (ad-juj'), *v.t.* to determine in a controversy; to award: *v.i.* to pass sentence.
adjudged (ad-jujd'), *adj.* determined by judicial decree.
adjudgment (ad-juj'ment), *n.* the act of judging.
adjudicate (ad-jū-di-kāt), *v.t.* to try and determine a case as a court.
adjudication (ad-jū'di-kā'shun), *n.* the act of determining judicially; a judicial sentence.
adjudicator (a-jū'di-kā-tĕr), *n.* one who adjudicates.
adjunct (ad'jungkt), *n.* something added to another thing, but not an essential part of it.
adjunctive (ad-jungk'tiv), *adj.* having the quality of joining or uniting.
adjunctly (ad-jungkt-li), *adv.* in connection with.
adjuration (ad-jū-rā'shun), *n.* the solemn charging on oath; the form of an oath.
adjure (ad-jūr'), *v.t.* to command on oath under pain of penalty; to charge solemnly.
adjust (ad-just'), *v.t.* to fit, or make exact; to make correspondent; to make accurate.
adjuster (ad-jus'tĕr), *n.* one who regulates or adjusts.
adjustment (ad-just'ment), *n.* the act of adjusting.
adjutancy (ad'jū-tån-si), *n.* the office of an adjutant.
adjutant (ad'jū-tånt), *n.* a regimental staff-officer who assists the commanding officer.
adjutant-general (-jen'ĕr-ål), [*pl.* adjutants-general], the chief staff-officer of an army, through whom all orders, etc., are received and issued by the general commanding.
adjuvant (aj'u-vant), *adj.* helping; auxiliary; assistant: *n.* a substance added to a drug to strengthen its action.
admeasure (ad-mezh'ur), *v.t.* to measure dimensions; apportion.
admeasurement (ad-mezh'ur-ment), *n.* a measurement by a rule.
adminicle (ad-min'i-kl), *n.* a helper; a supporter; an auxiliary; corroborative evidence.
administer (ad-min'is-tĕr), *v.t.* to manage as chief agent or minister, as a king, president, or judge; direct the application of the laws; dispense; to cause to be taken, as medicine; to give, as an oath or a sacrament.
administerial (ad-min-is-tēr'i-ål), *adj.* pertaining to administration.
administrable (ad-min'is-trå-bl), *adj.* capable of being administered.
administration (ad-min-is-trā'shun), *n.* the act of administering, as government,

justice, medicine, a sacrament, or an intestate's estate; the ministry.

administrative (ad-min'is-trā-tiv), *adj.* pertaining to administration.

administrator (ad-min-is-trā'tĕr), *n.* one who administers affairs; one who settles the estate of an intestate.

administratrix (-trā'triks), *n.* a female administrator.

admirable (ad'mi-rå-bl), *adj.* worthy of admiration; excellent.

admiral (ad'mi-rål), *n.* the chief commander of a fleet; a naval officer of the highest rank.

Admiralty (ad'mi-rål-ti), *n.* the department of the English government having authority over naval affairs; the building in which British naval affairs are transacted; [a-], the office of an admiral.

admiration (ad-mi-rā'shun), *n.* wonder excited by beauty or excellence.

admire (ad-mīr'), *v.t.* to regard with strong approval.

admissible (ad-mis'i-bl), *adj.* worthy of being admitted.

admission (ad-mish'un), *n.* the power or permission to enter; the granting of an argument.

admit (ad-mit'), *v.t.* to permit to enter; allow in argument; receive.

admittance (ad-mit'ăns), *n.* the power or permission to enter.

admittatur (-tā'tur), *n.* a certificate of admission granted by certain colleges.

admix (ad-miks'), *v.t.* to mix with something else.

admixture (ad-miks'tūr), *n.* a compound of substances mixed together.

admonish (ad-mon'ish), *v.t.* to reprove gently; warn; instruct.

admonition (ad-mō-nish'un), *n.* friendly reproof or warning.

admonitory (ad-mon'i-tō-ri), *adj.* conveying reproof or warning.

adnascent (ad-nas'ent), *adj.* growing upon something else.

adnate (ad'nāt), *adj.* with organic cohesion of unlike parts.

ado (å-dōō'), *n.* bustle; trouble.

adobe (å-dō'bā), *n.* unburnt brick dried in the sun, used for building in Central America and Mexico.

adolescence (ad-ō-les'ens), *n.* the period of life between puberty and maturity; youth.

adolescent (ad-ō-les'ent), *adj.* growing to maturity.

adon (a-don'), a combination of lenses to give an enlarged image of the object photographed in telephotography.

adopt (å-dopt'), *v.t.* to choose or take to one's self, as a child, an opinion, or a course of action.

adoption (å-dop'shun), *n.* the act of adopting; the state of being adopted; voluntary acceptance; admission into more intimate relations.

adoptive (å-dop'tiv), *adj.* constituted by adoption.

adorable (å-dōr'å-bl), *adj.* worthy of worship.

adoration (ad-ō-rā'shun), *n.* the act of worship.

adore (å-dōr), *v.t.* to pay divine honors to; honor highly; love intensely; admire greatly: *v.i.* to offer worship.

adorn (å-dôrn), *v.t.* to beautify; dignify; ornament; embellish.

adornment ((å-dôrn'ment), *n.* ornament; decoration.

adosculation (ad-os'kū-lā'shun), *n.* impregnation by external contact; fertilization of flowers by drifting pollen.

adown (å-doun'), *adv.* & *prep.* downward; down.

adrenal (ad-rē'nal), *n.* a little gland-like body above either kidney, the function of which is unknown.

adrenalin, adrenaline (-rē'nal-in), *n.* a substance derived from suprarenal extract; a principle of the suprarenal gland, the most effective of all astringents; used as a vasomotor, for heart stimulation, and as a styptic agent.

adrift (å-drift') *adj.* & *adv.* floating at random.

adroit (å-droit') *adj.* exhibiting skill; dextrous.

adsuki bean (ad-sōō'ki) a vetch of Northern China, used with rice: now cultivated in America.

adulate (ad'ū-lāt), *v.t.* to flatter extravagantly.

adulation (ad-ū-lā'shun), *n.* interested praise; flattery.

adulator (ad'ū-lā-tĕr), *n.* a flatterer.

adulatory (ad'ū-lā-tō-ri), *adj.* flattering.

adult (å-dult'), *adj.* grown up to full age, size, and strength: *n.* a full-grown person, animal or plant.

adulterant (å-dul'tĕr-ånt), *adj.* adulterating: *n.* the person or thing that adulterates.

adulterate (å-dul'tĕr-āt), *v.t.* to corrupt by baser admixture: *adj.* corrupted by baser admixture.

adulteration (å-dul'tĕr-ā'shun), *n.* the debasing or being debased by admixture; deterioration.

adulterator (å-dul'tĕr-ā-tĕr), *n.* one who corrupts or adulterates.

adulterer (å-dul'tĕr-ĕr), *n.* a man who commits adultery.

adulteress (-es), *n.* a woman who commits adultery.

adulterine (å-dul'tĕr-īn), *adj.* pertaining to adultery; unlawfully begotten, as *adulterine* children.

adulterous (å-dul'tĕr-us), *adj.* guilty of adultery.

adultery (å-dul'tĕr-i), *n.* violation of the marriage bed; unchastity in action, or thought.

adumbral (ad-um'brål), *adj.* shady; overshadowing; in shadow.
adumbrant (ad-um'brånt), *adj.* shadowing forth.
adumbrate (ad-um'brāt), *v.t.* to shadow forth; give a faint resemblance of.
adumbration (ad-um-bra'shun), *n.* something that shadows forth.
adumbrative (ad-um'brå-tiv), *adj.* faintly representing; typical.
aduncous (ad-ung'kus), *adj.* hooked, as a parrot's bill.
advance (ad-våns'), *v.i.* to go forward: *v.t.* to further; to make a payment of beforehand: *n.* improvement; an addition to or rise in value; an overture (usually used in *pl.*); a loan; payment beforehand.
advance guard (gärd), a body of troops sent out to reconnoitre, or protect the march.
advancement (ad-våns'ment), *n.* furtherance; progress; promotion.
advance sheets (shēts), printed sheets of a book sent out before publication for a review or criticism.
advantage (ad-vån'tāj), *n.* a state of advance or forwardness; a benefit; the first point gained after deuce in tennis.
advantageous (ad-vån-tā'jus), *adj.* of advantage; beneficial.
advent (ad'vent), *n.* a coming or arrival.
Advent (ad'vent), *n.* the period including the four Sundays before Christmas.
Adventist (-ist), *n.* one of a religious sect which stresses Christ's second coming.
adventitious (ad-ven-tish'us), *adj.* happening by chance; casual; fortuitous; accidental; produced out of normal and regular order.
adventual (ad-ven'tū-ål), *adj.* relating to the season of Advent.
adventure (ad-ven'tūr), *n.* an event the issue of which is determined by chance: *v.t.* to hazard or risk.
adventurer (ad-ven'tūr-ēr), *n.* one who undertakes adventures; a speculator; one who seeks social distinction by false or specious pretenses.
adventuress ('tūr-es), *n.* a female adventurer (usually in a bad sense).
adventuresome (ad-ven'tūr-sum), **adventurous** ('tūr-us), *adj.* inclined to incur risk; full of risk; daring.
adverb (ad'vĕrb), *n.* a word used to modify the sense of a verb or adjective.
adverbial (ad-vĕr'bi-ål), *adj.* of the nature of an adverb.
adverbially (-li), *adv.* with the force of an adverb.
adversary (ad'vĕr-sār-i), *n.* an opponent.
adversative (ad-vĕr'så-tiv), *adj.* expressing opposition.
adverse (ad'vĕrs), *adj.* opposed to; contrary; unfortunate; inimical.
adversity (ad-vĕr'si-ti), *n.* a state of things adverse; the reverse of prosperity; misery.
advert (ad-vĕrt'), *v.i.* to turn one's attention to; refer.
advertence (ad-vĕr'tens), *n.* attention.
advertency (ad-vĕr'ten-si), *n.* the habit of being attentive.
advertent (ad-vĕr'tent), *adj.* attentive.
advertently (-li), *adv.* in an intentional manner.
advertise (ad'vĕr-tīz), *v.t.* to turn the attention of others to; announce; publish.
advertisement (ad-vĕr'tiz-ment), *n.* a notice in a public print; an announcement.
advice (ad-vīs'), *n.* an opinion given for the practical direction of conduct; information given by letter; counsel.
advisable (ad-vī'zå-bl), *adj.* fit to be advised; prudent; expedient.
advisability (ad-vīz-å-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being advisable; desirability.
advise (ad-vīz'), *v.t.* to offer an opinion to; counsel; inform.
advised (ad-vīz'd), *p.adj.* acting with caution.
advisedly (ad-vī'zed-li), *adv.* with advice; with intention; deliberately.
advisory (ad-vī'zō-ri), *adj.* having power to advise; containing advice.
advocacy (ad'vō-kå-si), *n.* the act of pleading for.
advocate (ad'vō-kāt), *v.t.* to defend; plead for; speak in favor of: *n.* one called to the aid of another; one who pleads the cause of another.
advocator (ad'vō-kā-tĕr), *n.* an advocate; a supporter.
advolution (ad-vō-lū'shun), *n.* evolution philosophically considered with regard to its ultimate trend.
advowee (ad-vou-ē'), *n.* one who has an advowson; the patron of a living.
advowson (ad-vou'zn), *n.* the right of presentation to a benefice.
adynamia (å-din-ā'mi-å), *n.* great debility; physical weakness.
adytum (ad'i-tum), *n.* a secret shrine in an ancient temple; any secret place.
adze, adz (adz), *n.* a cutting tool having a curved blade at right angles to the handle, used for dressing timber by ships' carpenters, coopers, &c.
adze-plane (-plān), *n.* a tool for molding and rabbeting.
ædile, edile (ē'dīl), *n.* a Roman magistrate who exercised supervision over the temples, public and private buildings, the markets, public games, sanitation, etc.; hence, a municipal officer.
ædœology (e-de-ol'o-ji), *n.* the science of the generative organs.
aëneous (ā-ē'ne-us). *adj.* colored like bronze.
æolian harp (ē-ō'li-ån härp), *n.* a stringed instrument, the wires of which are set in motion by air.
æon or **eon** (ē'on), *n.* a period of immense duration; an age.

aerate (ā'ĕr-āt), *v.t.* to combine or charge with carbonic-acid gas, or with air.
aerated bread (bred), bread raised by charging the dough with carbonic-acid gas.
aeration (ā-ĕr-ā'shun), *n.* the act of aerating; oxygenation of the blood by exposure to the air in respiration.
aerial (ā-ē'ri-ăl), *adj.* belonging to the air: *n.* an antenna, as used in wireless.
aerially (-li), *adv.* like the air.
aerie (ē'er-i), *n.* nest of an eagle or predatory bird; brood of such bird.
aerification (ā-ĕr-if-i-kā'shun), *n.* the state of being aeriform.
aeriferous (ā'ĕr-i-fer-us), *adj.* containing air.
aeriform (ā'ĕr-i-fôrm), *adj.* having the form of air; gaseous.
aerify (ā'ĕr-i-fī), *v.t.* to combine with air.
aero (ā'ĕr-ō), *n.* an air-carrier.
aero-, a combining form from the Greek *aer*, air, denoting *relation to air*.
aerocyst (ā'ĕr-ō-sist), *n.* one of the air-bladders of algae.
aerodrome (ā'ĕr-ō-drōm), *n.* a place to exhibit flying machines.
aero-dynamics (ā-ĕr-ō-di-nam'iks), *n.* the science which treats of air in motion.
aerogram (ā'ĕr-ō-gram), *n.* a wireless telegraph message.
aeroist (ā'er-ō-ist), *n.* one versed in or used to air-craft; an aviator.
aerolite (ā'ĕr-ō-līt), *n.* a meteorite.
aerology (a'er-ol-oj-i), *n.* the science that treats of the atmosphere.
aeromancy (a'er-ō-man'si), *n.* divination by atmospheric phenomena; forecasting weather from atmospheric changes.
aerometer (a-ĕr-om'e-tĕr), *n.* an instrument for weighing the air.
aeromotor (ā'er-ō-mō'ter), *n.* a flying-machine operated by a motor; a motor for use in an aeroplane.
aeronaut (ā'ĕr-ō-nawt), *n.* an aerial navigator; a balloonist.
aeronautic (ā-er-ō-naw'tik), or **aeronautical** (-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to aeronautics.
aeronautics (ā-ĕr-ō-naw'tiks), *n.* aerial navigation.
aerophobia (ā'ĕr-ō-fōb'ī-a), *n.* fear of a high elevation.
aerophone (ā'ĕr-ō-fōn), *n.* an instrument for increasing the intensity of sound.
aerophor (ā'ĕr-ō-fĕr), *n.* an apparatus used in spinning factories to moisten the air and counteract the electricity produced by the friction of the machinery.
aerophyte (ā'ĕr-ō-fīt), *n.* an air-plant; a parasitical plant.
aeroplane (ā'ĕr-ō-plān), *n.* a flying machine, as distinguished from an airship or balloon.
aerostat (ā'ĕr-ō-stat), *n.* a balloon; a flying machine.
aerostatic (ā-ĕr-ō-stat'ik), **aerostatical** (-al), *adj.* pertaining to aerostatics.
aerostatics (ā-ĕr-ō-stat'iks), *n.* the science which treats of the equilibrium of bodies sustained in air.
aeroview (ā'ĕr-ō-vū), *n.* a view from an aeroplane; chart of what is thus viewed.
aero-yacht (-yot), *n.* flying-boat; a hydro-aeroplane.
aery (ēr-i), *adj.* high; lofty; visionary: *n.* same as aerie.
æsthesiometer (es-thē-si-om'e-tĕr), *n.* an instrument for determining sensibility of touch.
æsthetic, esthetic (es-thet'ik), *adj.* pertaining to aesthetics.
æsthetic school (skōōl), a school of art composed of devotees of the beautiful.
æstheticism (es-thet'i-sizm), *n.* love for, or devotion to, the beautiful.
æsthetics, esthetics (es-thet'iks), *n.* the science or theory of the beautiful, in taste and art.
æstival (es'ti-val), *adj.* pertaining to the summer time.
æstivate (es'ti-vāt), *v.i.* to spend the summer; to pass the time in torpidity.
æther, see ether.
æthrioscope (eth'ri-ō-skōp), *n.* an instrument for measuring changes of temperature of the atmosphere.
ætiology (ē-ti-ol'o-ji), *n.* investigation of the causes of disease; science of origin and development.
afar (å-fär'), *adv.* at, to, or from, a distance.
affability (af-å-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being affable.
affable (af'å-bl), *adj.* easy to be addressed; courteous.
affair (af-ār'), *n.* that which is done, or is to be done; business.
affect (af-fekt'), *v.t.* to produce an effect upon; seek by natural affinity; assume the appearance of; pretend.
affectation (af-ek-tā'shun), *n.* the assuming a manner which is not one's own.
affected (-ed), *p. adj.* not natural; false; tainted, as by disease.
affecting (af-fek'ting), *p. adj.* having power to excite the emotions; pathetic.
affection (af-fek'shun), *n.* condition of having the feelings affected; inclination; attachment; fondness; disease.
affectional (af-fek'shun-ăl), *adj.* relating to the affections.
affectionate (af-fek'shun-āt), *adj.* having affection; kind.
afferent (af'fĕr-ent), *adj.* conveying inwards or to a part.
affiance (af-fī'åns), *n.* trust; a marriage-contract: *v.t.* to betroth.
affidavit (af-i-dā'vit), *n.* a sworn statement in writing.
affiliable (af-fil'i-å-bl), *adj.* capable of being affiliated.
affiliate (af-fil'i-āt), *v.t.* to adopt as a son; assign a child to its father; connect with a parent society: *v.i.* to be intimately connected with.

affiliation (af-fil-i-ā′shun), *n.* assignment of a child to its father; connection by way of descent; relationship; connection.
affinity (af-fin′i-ti), *n.* nearness of kin; physical or chemical attraction; a relationship between species or groups depending on similarity of structure; mutual attraction.
affirm (af-fĕrm′), *v.t.* to assert strongly: *v.i.* to confirm, as a judgment, decree, or order, in an appellate court; aver.
affirmance (af-fĕr′mâns), *n.* confirmation.
affirmant (af-fĕr′mânt), *n.* one who affirms; one who affirms instead of taking an oath.
affirmation (af-fĕr-mā′shun), *n.* an averment; the solemn declaration permitted to those who have conscientious scruples about taking an oath.
affirmative (af-fĕr′mâ-tiv), *n.* that which affirms; *adj.* relating to, or containing, an affirmation; positive.
affix (a-fiks), *v.t.* to fix to; attach: (af′iks), *n.* a letter or syllable added to the end of a word; a suffix.
afflatus (af-flā′tus), *n.* a breath or blast of wind; inspiration.
afflict (af-flikt′), *v.t.* to cause prolonged pain to body or mind; distress.
affliction (af-flik′shun), *n.* prolonged pain of body or mind; distress.
afflictive (af-flik′tiv), *adj.* causing pain.
affluence (af′lū-ens), *n.* an abundant supply, as of thoughts, words, riches, wealth.
affluent (af′lū-ent), *n.* a tributary stream: *adj.* abundant.
afflux (af′luks), *n.* an increase; an influx.
afford (af-fōrd′), *v.t.* to supply; produce; yield; be capable of bearing expense of.
afforest (af-for′est), *v.t.* to convert a tract of country into a forest.
afforestation (-a′-shun), *n.* the act of turning into forest.
affranchise (af-fran′shiz), *v.t.* to make free; enfranchise.
affray (af-frā′), *n.* a quarrel; the fighting of two or more persons in a public place to the terror of others.
affright (af-frīt′), *v.t.* to frighten; terrify; alarm; confuse: *n.* sudden fear; terror.
affront (af-frunt′), *v.t.* to confront, oppose face to face; insult designedly: *n.* disrespect; intentional indignity; rude treatment.
affusion (af-fū′zhun), *n.* the act of pouring upon.
Afghan (af′gân), *adj.* pertaining to Afghanistan: *n.* a native of Afghanistan.
afghan (af′gân), *n.* a crocheted or knitted soft wool blanket or carriage-robe.
afield (â-fēld′), *adv.* to, in, or on, the field; astray.
aflame (â-flām′), *adj.* & *adv.* in flames; ablaze.
afloat (â-flōt), *adj.* & *adv.* floating; in circulation; unfixed; adrift.
afoot (â-foot′), *adv.* on foot; astir.
afoul (a-foul′), *adj.* & *adv.* in entanglement; enmeshed; entangled.
afraid (â-frād′), *adj.* frightened.
afresh (â-fresh′), *adv.* again; anew.
African (af′rik-ân), *adj.* pertaining to Africa: *n.* a native of Africa.
Africander (af-ri-kan′dĕr), *n.* a native of South Africa born of white parents.
aft (âft′), *adj.* & *adv.* towards the stern.
after (âf′tĕr), *adj.* next; subsequent; later: *prep.* behind in place; in succession to; later in time; in imitation of; according to; next in rank or excellence; in proportion to; in pursuit of: *adv.* behind; subsequent in time or place: *n.* the future.
after-clap (-klap), *n.* an untoward event happening after an affair is supposed to be at an end.
after-damp (-damp), *n.* the carbonic acid found in coal mines after an explosion of fire-damp; choke-damp.
after-hold (-hōld), *n.* that part of the hold which lies abaft the mainmast.
aftermath (-mâth), *n.* a second mowing in a season.
afternoon (-nōōn′), *n.* the part of the day between noon and evening.
afterward (-wârd), **afterwards** (-wârdz). *adv.* at a later time; subsequently.
after-wit (-wit), *n.* wisdom that comes too late.
again (â-gen′), *adv.* a second time; in return; further; anew.
against (â-genst′), *prep.* opposite to; in opposition to; contrary to one's inclinations.
agalactia (ag-â-lek′shi-â), *n.* disappearance of lacteal secretion after childbirth.
agalactous (-tūs), *adj.* without milk in the breasts.
agama (ag′a-ma), *n.* an Old World lizard of the tropics.
agamic (a-gam′ik), *adj.* without sexual union, as the reproduction of certain insects; capable of development without fecundation or impregnation.
agamogenesis (ag′a-mo-jen′i-sis), *n.* reproduction without sexual elements.
agamous (ag′a-mus), *adj.* without sexual organs; asexually produced.
agape (â-gāp′), *adj.* & *adv.* gaping; with the mouth wide open in a state of expectation or astonishment.
agate (ag′ât), *n.* a precious stone, a variety of chalcedony.
Agave (a-gā′vē), *n.* a genus of plants of tropical and semi-tropical America of which the century plant, or American aloe, is the best known.
age (āj), *n.* a particular period of time in life or in history; time: *v.i.* to grow old.
agency (ā′jen-si), *n.* operation; action; an establishment for the purpose of doing business for another.
agendum (a-jen′dum), *n.* a thing to be done; a detail or program of business to be carried out.

agent (ā'jent), *n.* one who acts especially for another; an active power or cause.

agent provocateur (a'zhan prō'vō-ka'-tur), [French], one who associates with suspected persons and plays on their sympathies to learn secrets to incriminate them.

agglomerate (ag-glom'ĕr-āt), *v.t.* to gather into a heap; accumulate.

agglomeration (ag-glom-ĕr-ā'shun), *n.* a heap.

agglomerative (ag-glom'ĕr-ā-tiv), *adj.* tending to gather together.

agglutinant (ag-glū'ti-nănt), *adj.* uniting: *n.* any sticky substance which causes bodies to adhere together.

agglutinate (ag-glū'ti-nāt), *v.t.* to glue together: *adj.* glued together.

agglutination (ag-glū-ti-nā'shun), *n.* the act or condition of being united or joined together.

aggrandize (ag'gran-dīz), *v.t.* to make great or greater in power, rank, or riches; augment.

aggrandizement (ag'grăn-dīz-ment), *n.* exaltation; advancement.

aggravate (ag-grā-vāt), *v.t.* to add to a load; be troublesome; intensify.

aggravating (ag'grā-vā-ting), *p.adj.* making worse or more heinous.

aggravation (ag-grā-vā'shun), *n.* the act of making worse.

aggregate (ag'grē-gāt), *v.t.* to collect or bring together; gather into a mass or body; accumulate: *n.* total; mass; a mass formed by the union of similar particles: *adj.* formed into a mass or total.

aggregation (ag'grē-gā'shun), *n.* a collection of particulars.

aggregative (ag'grē-gā-tiv), *adj.* collective; social.

aggress (ag-gres'), *v.i.* to attack; begin a quarrel or controversy.

aggression (ag-gresh'un), *n.* unprovoked attack.

aggressive (ag-gres'iv), *adj.* unjustly attacking.

aggressor (ag-gres'ĕr), *n.* one who attacks.

aggrieve (ag-grēv'), *v.t.* to bear heavily upon; oppress.

aghast (ă-găst'), *adj.* struck with sudden astonishment, or terror.

agile (aj'il), *adj.* easily driven about; active in body; nimble.

agility (ă-jil'i-ti), *n.* nimbleness.

agio (ā'ji-ō), *n.* [*pl.* agios (-ōz)], the premium on money or foreign bills of exchange; discount.

agiotage (aj'i-ō-tāj), *n.* exchange business; stock-jobbing.

agist (a-jist'), *v.t.* to feed or pasture cattle for a fixed sum.

agistment (-ment), *n.* the process of feeding or grazing cattle; the price paid for such; the herbage eaten.

agitable (aj'i-tă-bl), *adj.* capable of being moved, or debated; debatable.

agitate (aj'i-tāt), *v.t.* to stir violently; discuss; excite; revolve in the mind; disturb; keep constantly before the public.

agitation (aj-i-tā'shun), *n.* the act of agitating; excitement; discussion.

agitative (aj'i-tā-tiv), *adj.* tending to agitate.

agitator (aj'i-tā-tĕr), *n.* one who starts or keeps up a political or other agitation; an implement for stirring.

aglet (ag-let'), *n.* the metal tag on a lace, cord or braid.

aglet hole (hōl), an eyelet; a hole for a lace.

aglow (ă-glō'), *adj.* & *adv.* in a glow; glowing.

aglutition (ag-lū-tish'un), *n.* inability to swallow.

agmatology (ag'ma-tol'o-ji), *n.* the branch of surgery relating to fractures.

agnail (ag'nāl), *n.* a sore under or near the nail; a whitlow.

agnate (ag-nāt'), *n.* a relative; relationship through male descent.

agnomen (ag-nō'men), *n.* an additional name or epithet, as Milton, the poet.

agnostic (ag-nos'tik), *n.* one who denies that man possesses any knowledge of the ultimate nature of things; one who neither affirms nor denies the existence of a personal Deity: *adj.* pertaining to the agnostics or their teachings; expressing ignorance.

agnosticism (ag-nos'ti-sizm), *n.* the doctrines of the agnostics.

agnus (ag'nus), *n.* a lamb as a symbol of Christianity.

Agnus Dei (dā'ī), [Latin], Lamb of God: the image or picture of a lamb bearing a banner with cross; a piece of wax stamped with figure of a lamb, worn by Roman Catholics to ward off evil; a part of the Mass in R. C. service.

ago (ă-gō'), *adj.* gone; past (used always after the noun): *adv.* in past time (used only in the phrase long ago).

agog (ă-gog'), *adj.* & *adv.* in agitation or expectation; eager.

agoing (ă-gō'ing), *adv.* on the going; in motion.

agonistics (ag-ō-nis'tiks), *n.* the science of athletic combats.

agonize (ag'ō-nīz), *v.i.* to suffer anguish, make convulsive efforts: *v.t.* to torture.

agonizingly (ag'ō-nī-zing-li), *adv.* with anguish or struggles.

agony (ag'ō-nī), *n.* extreme pain; anguish.

agoraphobia (ag'o-rā-fōb-i-a), *n.* a morbid or nervous dread of large open spaces.

agouti (ă-gōō'ti), *n.* a rodent found in the West Indies and South America.

agraph (a-graf'), *n.* a collection of sayings attributed to Christ; a spoken word, as differentiated from a written one.

agrarian (å-grā'ri-ån), *adj.* relating to land, or to land-tenure; growing wild in the fields: *n.* one who is in favor of a redistribution of land.
agrarianism (a-grā'ri-ån-ism), *n.* the principle of a uniform division of land; agitation with respect to land-tenure.
agree (å-grē'), *v.i.* to harmonize physically, mentally, or morally; to accord.
agreeability (å-grē-å-bil'i-ti), *n.* agreeableness.
agreeable (å-grē'å-bl), *adj.* pleasing to the mind or senses.
agreement (å-grē'ment), *n.* harmony of opinions or feelings; concord of one word with another in gender, number, case, or person; a compact; a contract; mutual understanding.
agricultural (ag-ri-kul'tūr-ål), *adj.* pertaining to tillage.
agriculture (ag'ri-kul-tūr), *n.* the science and art of cultivating fields; tillage; farming.
agriculturist (ag-ri-kul'tūr-ist), *n.* one engaged in tillage; a farmer.
agriology (ag'ri-ol'o-ji), *n.* the study of savage or uncivilized races.
agronomy (a-gron'o-mi), *n.* scientific agriculture, with particular reference to general farm crops.
aground (å-ground'), *adj.* & *adv.* on the ground; said of a ship stranded.
ague (ā'gū), *n.* an intermittent fever; the cold fit of such fever.
ague cake (kāk), an enlargement of the spleen produced by ague.
ague tree (trē), the sassafras.
aguish (ā'gū-ish), *adj.* having the qualities of an ague; producing ague; intermittent.
ah (ä), *interj.* an exclamatory expression of surprise.
aha (ä-hä'), *interj.* an exclamation expressive of satisfaction or irony.
ahead (å-hed'), *adv.* in the front; forward.
aheap (a-hēp'), *adv.* heaped up.
ahem (a-hem'), *interj.* an exclamatory sound to attract attention.
ahoy (å-hoi'), *interj.* a term used in hailing a vessel.
ahull (å-hul'), *adv.* with sails furled and helm lashed alee: said of a ship in a storm.
ai (ä'i), *n.* [*pl.* ais (ä'ēz)], the three-toed sloth of South America.
aid (ād), *v.t.* to assist; support; *n.* help; assistance.
aide-de-camp (ād'de-kong), *n.* [*pl.* aides-de-camp], an officer who assists a general.
aigret (ā'gret), **aigrette** (ā-gret'), *n.* the small white heron; a plume arranged in imitation of the feathers of the heron, worn on helmets, and as an article of women's head-attire.
ail (āl), *v.t.* to give or cause pain: *v.i.* to feel pain; be afflicted with pain.
aileron (āl'ĕr-on), *n.* a small deflecting plane, placed at each end of the Curtiss biplane, between the upper and lower planes, to steady the machine; a wing projection from a wall to conceal a church aisle.
ailment (āl'ment), *n.* a slight disorder of the body; sickness.
aim (ām), *v.i.* to endeavor after; direct at something; seek: *n.* a purpose; an endeavor.
air (ār), *v.t.* to expose to the air; dry, thoroughly, as clothes; to exhibit ostentatiously: *n.* the fluid which we breathe; the atmosphere; external manner; appearance; bearing; a melody.
air brake (ārbrāk), an automatic brake operated by a piston, or reduction in air pressure.
airedale (ār'dāl), *n.* dog of terrier type: very domesticated: fond of children.
air-gas (-gas), *n.* an illuminating gas made from air charged with the vapor of petroleum, naphtha, etc.
air-gun (-gun), *n.* a gun discharged by the elastic force of condensed air.
airily (ār'i-li), *adv.* in an airy manner; gaily.
airiness (ār'i-nes), *n.* the state of being airy; gaiety.
airing (ār'ing), *n.* a walk, ride, or drive in the open air; exposure to the air or fire.
air-line (-līn), *n.* a straight line; a beeline.
air-plant (-plant), *n.* a plant which derives its nourishment from the air.
air-pump (-pump), *n.* a machine for exhausting the air from a receiver; the pump used to exhaust the water and gases from the condenser of a steam-engine.
airship (ār'ship), *n.* a steerable balloon.
air-tight (-tīt), *adj.* impenetrable by, or impermeable to, air.
airy (ār'i), *adj.* exposed to or composed of air; breezy; unsubstantial; gay.
aisle (īl), *n.* a passageway between rows of seats.
aitchbone (āch'bōn), *n.* the rump bone; the cut of meat around this bone.
Aix (āks), *n.* a genus of bright-plumaged ducks.
ajar (å-jär'), *adj.* & *adv.* slightly turned or opened, as a door.
ajog (å-jog'), *adv.* on the jog; jogging.
Akarida (åkar'i-da), *n. pl.* an order of Arachnida, including ticks, mites and other parasites which cause such affections as itch and mange.
akerite (āk'er-it), *n.* an igneous granular rock of the syenite family.
akimbo (å-kim'bō), *adv.* with the hands on the hips and the elbows turned outwards.
akin (å-kin'), *adj.* & *adv.* of kin; related by blood; allied by nature.

ala (ā'la), *n.* a wing or a part like a wing; the armpit.

a la (å lå), [French], after or according to; in the style of.

alabaster (al'å-bas-tẽr), *adj.* of a dull white; smooth; like alabaster: *n.* a white marble-like mineral; a box made of alabaster, in which the ancients held ointments.

a la carte (å lå kärt'), [French] in accordance with the bill of fare.

alack (å-lak'), *interj.* an exclamation expressive of blame, sorrow, or surprise.

alacrity (å-lak'ri-ti), *n.* eager readiness; joyous activity; briskness.

alalia (å-lā'li-å), *n.* loss of speech by paralysis of the muscles.

alalus (al'å-lus), *n.* the hypothetical ape-man.

alameda (ala-mē'da), *n.* a shaded or sheltered walk.

alamo (ā'lā-mō), the poplar.

alamode (a-lå-mōd'), *adv.* in the fashion: *adj.* fashionable: *n.* a thin light, glossy black silk.

alar (ā'lär), *adj.* pertaining to or having wings; wing-shaped.

alarm (å-lärm'), *v.t.* arouse to a sense of danger; strike with apprehension of danger; *n.* a call to arms; a warning of danger; the apprehension of danger.

alarming (å-lärm'ing), *adj.* exciting apprehension; ominous.

alary (ā'lå-ri), *adj.* of or pertaining to wings; wing-shaped.

alas (å-lås'), *interj.* an exclamation expressive of disappointment or sorrow.

alate (ā'lāt), winged; in botany and zoölogy.

alaternus (a'la-ter'nus), *n.* the buckthorn; European evergreen.

alb (alb), *n.* a white priestly vestment worn at the celebration of the Eucharist in the R. C. Church and in some Anglican churches.

albacore (al'ba-kōr), *n.* a fish of the mackerel family.

albardine (al'bar-dēn), *n.* an Algerian grass from which paper is made.

albata (al-bā'tå), *n.* an alloy imitating silver; German silver.

albatross (al'bå-tros), *n.* a sea-bird allied to the petrel.

albeit (awl-bē'it), *conj.* although; even though; notwithstanding.

albino (al-bī'nō), *n.* a person with white skin and hair and pinkish eyes; a man, animal, or plant abnormally white in color.

albugineous (al-bū-jin'ē-us), *adj.* albuminous; pertaining to the white of the eye or the white of eggs.

album (al'bum), *n.* a blank book in which to insert autographs, photographs, stamps, etc.

albumen (al-bū'men), *n.* the white of an egg; the nutritious farinaceous matter stored up with the embryo of an animal or plant.

albumenize (al-bū'men-īz), **albuminize** ('min-īz), *v.t.* to change into albumin; coat or mix with albumin.

albumin (-min), *n.* any of a class of proteids which form an important element of the blood and other serous fluids: also, found in vegetables.

albuminoid (al-bū'mi-noid), *adj.* like albumin: *n.* a class of organic compounds, resembling true proteids, which form the chief part of the organs and tissues of animals and plants.

albuminosis (-nō'sis), a morbid state due to too much albumin in the blood.

albuminous (al-bū'mi-nus), *adj.* like, or containing albumin.

albuminuria (al-bū'mi-nū'ri-å), *n.* the presence of albumin in the kidneys and the urine.

alburnum (al-bẽr'num), *n.* the white and softer part of wood between the bark and the heart-wood; sapwood.

alcalde (ål-kål'da), *n.* a magistrate or justice in Spain or Portugal.

alcazar (al-ka'zar), *n.* a Spanish castle.

alchemist (al'ke-mist), *n.* one who studies or practices alchemy.

alchemy (al'ke-mi), *n.* the chemisty of the Middle Ages; the professed art of transmuting the baser metals into gold.

alcohol (al'kō-hol), *n.* pure or rectified spirits of wine; the spirituous or intoxicating element in fermented liquors; rectified spirits; a class of compounds of the same type as spirits of wine.

alcoholic (al-kō-hol'ik), *adj.* containing, or pertaining to, alcohol.

alcoholism (al'kō-hol-izm), *n.* a diseased condition produced by alcohol.

alcoholization (al-kō-hol-i-zā'shun), *n.* subjection to the influence of alcohol.

alcoholize (al'kō-hol-īz), *v.t.* to subject to the influence of alcohol; to rectify (spirits of wine).

Alcoran (al'kō-ran, al-kō-ran'), *n.* the Koran; the Mohammedan Bible.

alcove (al-kōv'), *n.* a recess in a room or a garden; a bower.

alder (awl'dẽr), *n.* a small tree of the oak family; a shrub resembling a stunted oak.

alderman (awl'dẽr-mån), *n.* in the U. S., a member of a city-governing body; in England, a member of a town council.

ale (āl), *n.* a liquor made from an infusion of malt by fermentation.

alee (ā-lē), *adv.* & *adj.* on the lee or sheltered side of the ship.

alembic (a-lem'bik), *n.* an apparatus for distilling; something that purifies or changes: *v.t.* to distill.

alert (å-lẽrt'), *adj.* on the watch; active: *n.* an alarm; a sudden attack.

alexandrine (al-eks-an'drin), *n.* a kind of heroic verse of six iambic feet, or twelve syllables.

alewife (āl'wīf), *n.* a fish of the herring family.
alfalfa (al'fal'fa), *n.* lucerne.
al-fresco (al-frĕs'kō), *adv.* in the open air.
Algæ (al'jē), *n.pl.* one of the great divisions of cryptogamic plants, including seaweeds and kindred fresh-water plants.
algaroba (al-gå-rō'bå), *n.* the carob tree, the edible beans of which are called St. John's-bread; the honey mesquite.
algebra (al'jē-brå) the science of calculation by general symbols.
algebraic (al'jē-brā-ik), **algebraical** ('ik-ål), *adj.* occurring in, or dealing with, algebra.
algebraically (-li), *adv.* by means of algebraic processes.
algid (al-jid'), *adj.* cold; chilly; biting.
algidity (-iti), *n.* coldness.
algine (al'jin), *n.* a substance obtained from seaweed, and used in manufactures instead of horn.
alias (ā'li-as), *adv.* otherwise (named): *n.* another name; an assumed name.
alibi (al'i-bī), *n.* the plea of having been elsewhere when the alleged act was committed.
alien (ā'li-en), *adj.* belonging to another: *n.* a foreign-born resident of a country in which he is not naturalized.
alienage (ā'li-en-āj), *n.* the legal status of an alien.
alienate (ā'li-en-āt), *v.t.* to estrange, as the affections; transfer to another, as property.
alienation (å-li-en-ā'shun), *n.* estrangement; transference; diversion to another purpose; mental derangement.
alienism (ā'li-en-izm), *n.* the position of being an alien; the study and treatment of mental diseases.
alienist (-ist), *n.* a doctor who specializes in mental diseases.
aliform (al'i-fôrm), *adj.* wing-shaped.
alight (å-līt'), *v.i.* to dismount; to descend and settle; to come upon accidentally: *adj.* lighted; lighted-up; in a flame.
align (a-līn'), *v.t.* to lay out or adjust by line: *v.i.* to form or fall into line.
alignment, alinement (å-līn'ment), *n.* the act of laying out or adjusting by a line; the ground-plan of a railway or road.
alike (å-līk'), *adj.* like one another: *adv.* in like manner; similar.
aliment (al'i-ment), *n.* food; the necessaries of life generally; an allowance for support by decree of court: *v.t.* to support; maintain; nourish.
alimental (al-i-men'tal), *adj.* supplying food; nourishing.
alimentary (al-i-men'tâ-ri), *adj.* pertaining to food; nutritious.
alimentary canal (kå-nal'), the great duct which conveys food to the stomach and carries off solid excreta.
alimentation (al-i-men-tā'shun), *n.* the act of giving nourishment; the function of the alimentary canal.
alimentiveness (al-i-men'tiv-nes), *n.* the instinct for food.
alimony (al'i-mōn-i), *n.* means of living; an allowance made by court to a wife out of her husband's estate on separation, or pending action for same.
aliped (al'i-ped), *n.* a bat; a chiropter: *adj.* wing-footed, like the bat.
aliphatic (ali-fat'ik), *adj.* derived from, or pertaining to, fat.
aliquant (al'i-kwånt), *adj.* being a part of a number which does not divide it without a remainder, as 8 is an aliquant part of 25.
aliquot (al'i-kwot), *adj.* being part of a number which will divide it without remainder, as 8 of 24.
alive (å-līv'), *adj.* having life; in a state of action; sprightly; sensitive; thronged.
alizarin, alizarine (å-liz'a-rīn), *n.* a dyestuff formerly obtained from madder, but now from anthracene.
alkahest (al'kå-hest), *n.* the pretended universal solvent of the alchemists.
alkalescent (al-kå-les'sent), *adj.* tending to become alkaline.
alkali (al'ka-li & -lī), *n.* one of a class of caustic bases, as soda, potash, having the common properties of being soluble in water and in alcohol, combining with fats to form soap, neutralizing acids and forming salts with them, and changing the tint of many vegetable coloring-matters.
alkaline (al'kå-lin & -līn), *adj.* pertaining to, or having the properties of, an alkali.
alkaloid (al'kå-loid), *n.* a body or substance containing alkaline properties; *pl.* nitrogenous compounds met with in plants in combination with organic acids: *adj.* resembling an alkali in its properties.
alkanet (al'kå-net), *n.* a plant the root of which yields a rich red dye of commerce.
all (awl), *adj.* the whole quantity of, as substance, duration, extent, degree or amount; the whole number of, collectively, as individuals, particulars, or parts; every, as with kind; any, used after a preposition or verb: *n.* the whole; the whole quantity or amount; total; one's entire possessions: *adv.* wholly; entirely; completely.
all along (å'lông), *adv.phr.* throughout.
all but (but), *adv.phr.* everything but; almost.
All Fools' Day, the first day of April.
all-fours (-fōrz), *n.* a game of cards which comprises four points or chances for scoring: *adv.* on hands and knees.
all-hail (hāl), *interj.* all health! a phrase of salutation.
All-hallowe'en (awl-hal-o-ēn'), *n.* evening before All Saints' Day.

All-hallows (hal'ōz), *n.pl.* All Saints' Day, celebrated on the first of November, in honor of all the saints.

all-round (round), *adj.* versatile; capable of doing anything; many-sided.

all-sorts (sôrts), *n.* remnants of various liquors blended together.

All Souls' Day (sōlz dā), the day, celebrated second of November by the R. C. Church, in honor of the departed.

all told (awl tōld), *adv.phr.* all counted.

Allah (ăl'lä), *n.* the Arabic name for the Supreme Being, in use among the Mohammedans.

allay (al-lā'), *v.t.* to quiet or calm; assuage; appease; abate; mitigate; relieve; as pain or grief.

allegation (al-ē-gā'shun), *n.* the act of alleging; assertion; declaration; that which is asserted or alleged; that which is offered as a plea; an excuse or justification; the statement of a party to a suit of that which he is prepared to prove.

allege (al-lej'), *v.t.* to produce or adduce as argument, plea, or excuse; affirm; declare; assert.

allegiance (al-lē'jăns), *n.* the tie or obligation of a subject to his sovereign or government; fealty; fidelity to a cause or person.

allegoric (al-ē-gor'ik), **allegorical** (al-ē-gor'i-kăl), *adj.* pertaining to, consisting of, or in the nature of allegory; figurative.

allegorically (-li), *adv.* figuratively; in an allegorical manner.

allegorize (al'ē-gō-rīz), *v.t.* to turn into allegory; to treat allegorically; to interpret in an allegorical sense: *v.i.* to make use of, or indulge in, allegory.

allegory (al'ē-gō-ri), *n.* a figurative manner of treating a subject by the use of other terms analogous in properties or circumstances; a figurative representation in which the meaning is conveyed symbolically.

alleviate (al-lē'vi-āt), *v.t.* to lighten; lessen; make easier; mitigate.

alleviation (al-lē-vi-ā'shun), *n.* the act of alleviating; that which lessens or lightens.

alleviative (al-lē'vi-ā-tiv), *adj.* tending to alleviate: *n.* that which alleviates.

alleviator (al-lē'vi-ā-tēr), *n.* one who, or that which, alleviates.

alley (al'i), *n.* a passage; a way (generally narrow); a lane.

alliaceous (al-i-ā'shus), *adj.* of the nature or property of garlic or the onion.

alliance (al-lī'ăns), *n.* the state of being allied; relation or connection by birth or marriage; union between nations.

allied (al-līd'), *p.a.* united; attached; leagued together.

alligation (al-i-gā'shun), *n.* a rule for ascertaining the value or price of a compound by determining the relative proportions and prices of the ingredients.

alligator (al'i-gā-tēr), *n.* the American crocodile.

alliterate (al-lit-e-rāt'), *v.t.* to make alliterative: *v.i.* to use alliteration.

alliteration (al-lit-e-rā'shun), *n.* the repetition of the same initial letter in closely-succeeding words, or in words directly following each other, as "apt alliteration's artful aid."

alliterative (al-lit'e-rā-tiv), *adj.* pertaining to, or characterized by, alliteration.

Allium (al'i-um), *n.* a genus of bulbous plants which includes the onion, leek, chives.

allocate (al'ō-kāt), *v.t.* to assign or allot; distribute, as in equal or proportionate parts or shares.

allocation (al-ō-kā'shun), *n.* the act of allotting, allocating, or assigning; an allotment or assignment; an allowance made on account.

allocatur (al'ō-kāt-ur), *n.* the judicial endorsement of a writ.

allocution (al-ō-kū'shun), *n.* an address of a formal nature, as that delivered by the Pope to his clergy or to the Church generally.

allodial (å-lō'di-ål), *adj.* freehold; not feudal: *n.* land thus held.

allodium (å-lō'di-um), *n.* [*pl.* allodia (-å)], freehold estate.

allogamy (a-log'a-mi), *n.* fertilization of a flower by the pollen of another of the same kind.

allograph (al'ō-graf), *n.* a signature by one person in behalf of another; opposed to *autograph.*

allomorphism (al-ō-môr'fizm), *n.* the property in certain substances of assuming a different form while remaining the same in constitution.

allonym (al'o-nim), *n.* a name adopted by a writer; the work published under such name.

allopath (al'ō-path), *n.* one who favors or practices allopathy; an allopathist.

allopathic (al-ō-path'ik), *adj.* pertaining to allopathy.

allopathy (al-op'å-thi), *n.* a method of treating disease by inducing an action opposite to the disease it is sought to cure; opposed to *homœopathy.*

allot (å-lot'), *v.t.* to distribute or divide, as by lot; apportion, as shares; assign or grant for a specific purpose.

allotment (å-lot'ment), *n.* the act of allotting; that which is allotted; a portion of land assigned or allotted.

allotropic (al-ō-trop'ik), *adj.* pertaining to or characterized by allotropy.

allotropism (å-lot'rō-pizm), *n.* diversity of molecular arrangement.

allotropy (å-lot'rō-pi), *n.* the capability shown by certain chemical elements to assume different forms, each character-

ized by peculiar qualities, as the occurrence of carbon in the form of the diamond, charcoal, and plumbago, respectively.

allover (awl-ō'ver), *n.* a fabric, usually of lace, with embroidery over its whole extent.

allow (å-lou'), *v.t.* to grant; yield; admit; deduct; permit; approve: *v.i.* to make concession or provision (followed by *for*).

allowable (å-lou'åbl), *adj.* that may be allowed; permissible; lawful.

allowance (å-lou'åns), *n.* the act of allowing; admission; concession; a definite sum granted; sanction or approval; abatement or deduction: *v.t.* to put upon allowance; limit to a fixed expenditure or consumption of money or food.

alloy (å-loi'), *v.t.* to combine; to form a compound, by fusion, of two or more metals; reduce in standard or quality by mixture, as with a metal of baser value; debase: *n.* a compound or fusion of two or more metals; a mixture of two metals of differing nature and value; an admixture of evil with good.

allspice (awl'spīs), *n.* the fruit or berry of the pimento; so named in allusion to its taste being supposed to combine the flavors of other spices.

allude (å-lūd'), *v.t.* to compare: *v.i.* refer or make an allusion indirectly (with *to*).

allure (å-lūr'), *v.t.* to tempt by the offer of something good, real or apparent; entice; attract.

allurement (å-lūr'ment), *n.* the act of alluring, or that which allures.

allusion (å-lū'zhun), *n.* a casual reference; a comparison or reference by symbol or metaphor.

allusive (å-lū'siv), *adj.* having reference to something not definitely expressed.

allusory (å-lū'sō-ri), *adj.* allusive.

alluvial (å-lū'vi-al), *adj.* pertaining to or composed of alluvium.

alluvion (å-lū'vi-un), *n.* land added to a shore or river-bank by action of water.

alluvium (å-lū'vi-um), *n.* [*pl.* alluvia (-å)], a deposit of mingled sand and clay (mud), or of alternating layers of sand and clay, of river origin.

ally (å-lī'), *v.t.* to unite by marriage, treaty, league or confederacy; bind or connect by friendship or resemblance: *n.* one united, related, or associated by these means; a confederate.

almadia (al-må-dē'å), *n.* an Indian river-boat, shuttle-shaped, about 80 ft. in length, with a narrow beam; a small African bark-canoe.

almagra (al-mā'grå), *n.* a fine deep-red ochre used in India for staining the skin; used also, as a paint and polish (Indian-red).

Alma Mater (al'ma mā'ter), the college or institution in which one has been educated.

almanac (awl'må-nak), *n.* a year-book or calendar giving the order of the days of the week and month, astronomical data, tide-tables, ecclesiastical festivals and fasts, and other varied information.

almighty (awl-mī'ti), *adj.* possessing all power; omnipotent.

Almighty (awl-mī'ti), *n.* the omnipotent God.

almond (ä'mund, al'mund), *n.* a small tree of the peach family; the kernel of the fruit of the almond tree; anything resembling the almond in shape.

almond-eyed (-īd), *adj.* having eyes shaped like an almond, as those of Chinese.

almoner (al'mun-ēr), *n.* one who dispenses or distributes alms or charity; an alms-purse.

almonry (al'mun-ri), *n.* the residence of an almoner; the place where alms are dispensed.

almost (awl'mōst), *adv.* nearly; very nearly; well-nigh; all but.

alms (ämz), *n. sing. & pl.* a gift or gifts to relieve the poor; charity; assistance.

almshouse (-hous), *n.* a house endowed by private or public charity for the use of the poor; a poorhouse.

aloe (al'ō), *n.* any of a large genus of succulent plants of the lily family, natives of the warm climates of the Old World, and especially of the southern part of Africa.

aloes (al'ōz), *n.* a drug, the inspissated juice of several species of aloe, and obtained from the leaves.

aloft (å-lôft'), *adv.* on high; far above the earth; at the mast-head.

alone (å-lōn'), *adj. & adv.* apart from another; single or singly; only; solely.

along (a-lông'), *prep. & adv.* by the length; likewise; in a line parallel with the length; onward.

alongshore (-shōr), *adv.* along shore on water or on land.

alongshoreman (-shōr'man), *n.* a laborer employed at docks in loading and unloading vessels.

alongside (-sīd), *adv.* by the side; side by side.

aloof (å-lōōf'), *adv.* at a moderate distance but within sight; purposely keeping apart.

alopecia (al-ō-pē'si-å), **alopecy** (al'ō-e-si), *n.* baldness; loss of hair through skin disease.

aloud (å-loud'), *adv.* with raised voice; loudly; with a great noise; audibly.

alp (ålp), *n.* a high mountain.

alpaca (al-pak'å), *n.* a mammal, closely allied to the llama; the fabric constructed from the wool of this animal.

alpen-glow (al'pen-glō), *n.* a peculiar purple glow on the snow on the Alps, seen just before sunrise and after sunset.

alpen-horn (-hôrn), *n.* a long and nearly straight horn used by the mountaineers of the Alps.

alpen-stock (-stok), *n.* a stout staff, furnished with an iron spike, used by mountain-climbers.

alpha (al'fa), *n.* the beginning; first letter of Greek alphabet.

alphabet (al'fâ-bet), *n.* the letters of a language arranged in the customary order; the first rudiments of any branch of knowledge: *v.t.* to arrange or classify in alphabetical sequence.

alphabetic (al-fâ-bet'ik), **alphabetical** ('i-kal), *adj.* pertaining to an alphabet; in the order of the alphabet.

alphabetically (-l-), *adv.* in an alphabetical order.

alphabetize (al'fâ-bet-iz), *v.t.* to arrange in alphabetical order.

alpha test (test), a psychological test given to U. S. soldiers during the World War to determine their mental capacity: it covered 212 questions.

already (awl-red'i), *adj.* quite ready; fully prepared: *adv.* by, at, or before, a specified time.

also (awl'sō), *adv.* & *conj.* wholly so; in like manner; likewise; further, or in addition to.

altar (awl-târ), *n.* a raised place, structure, or elevation, whether of earth or stone, for the offering of sacrifices or burning of incense; the Communion-table; a place of worship.

altarage (-āj), *n.* revenue from altar offerings.

altar-boy (-boi), *n.* an acolyte; an attendant at the altar.

altar-bread (-bred), *n.* the unleavened wafer used in communion; the Eucharist.

altazimuth (alt-az'i-muth), *n.* an instrument employed to determine the altitudes and azimuths of the heavenly bodies.

alter (awl-tĕr), *v.t.* to effect some change in; modify or vary; castrate: *v.i.* to become different.

alterable (awl'ter-a-ble), *adj.* capable of being changed.

alterant (awl'tĕr-ânt), *adj.* producing or effecting change: *n.* a substance used in dyeing to change or modify a color.

alteration (awl-tĕr-â'shun), *n.* the act of altering or changing; the change or modification effected.

alterative (awl'tĕr-â-tiv), *adj.* producing change; having the power to alter: *n.* a medicine which restores the healthy functions of the body.

altercate (awl'tĕr-kāt), *v.i.* to contend in words; wrangle; dispute with anger or heat.

altercation (awl-tĕr-kā'shun), *n.* the act of wrangling; warm contention in words; a dispute.

alter ego (al'tĕr ē'gō), a second self; one's double: frequently applied to a person fully authorized to act for another.

alternant (al-tĕr'nânt), *adj.* composed of alternate layers.

alternate (al'tĕr-nāt), *v.t.* to perform by turns; cause to succeed by turns; exchange reciprocally: *v.i.* to take place by turns (followed by *with*): *adj.* by turns; following each other in reciprocal succession; succeeding each other by turns on opposite sides of a stem: *n.* a substitute.

alternate angles (ang'glz), the internal angles made by two lines with a third on opposite sides of it.

alternation (al-tĕr-nā'shun), *n.* the act of alternating, or state of being alternate; reciprocal succession; antiphonal singing or reading.

alternative (al-tĕr'nâ-tiv), *adj.* giving the choice of two things: *n.* the option or choice of two possibilities, so that if one be rejected the other must be accepted.

alternator (al'tĕr-nā-tĕr), *n.* an alternating current dynamo.

althorn (alt'hôrn), *n.* a musical instrument of the saxhorn class, frequently used in military bands.

although (awl-*thō*'), *conj.* granting that; though: even if; notwithstanding.

altimeter (al-tim'etĕr), *n.* an instrument for measuring altitudes trigonometrically.

altimetry (al-tim'e-tri), *n.* the art of measuring altitudes by the use of the altimeter.

altiscope (al'tis-kōp), *n.* an instrument consisting of mirrors and lenses by means of which an object is brought to the view of the observer notwithstanding intervening obstacles.

altisonant (al-tis'o-nânt), *adj.* high-sounding; pompous in language.

altitude (al'ti-tūd), *n.* space extended upward; height; highest point or degree; the elevation of a celestial body above the horizon; the perpendicular distance from the base of a figure to the summit or to the side parallel to the base.

altitudinal (al-ti-tū'di-nâl), *adj.* of or pertaining to height.

alto (al'tō), *adj.* high: *n.* the contralto; the tenor violin or viola.

altogether (awl-too-ge*th*'ĕr), *adv.* wholly; completely; without exception; conjunctly; entirely.

alto-relievo (al'tō-rē-lē'vō), **alto-rilievo** (äl'tō-rē-lē-ā'vō), *n.* high relief; carved figures or other objects that stand out boldly from the background.

altrices (a-trī'sez), *n.pl.* birds brought forth immature, requiring longer to fledge than others.

altruism (al'troo-izm), *n.* the principles inculcated by Comte, and involving the sacrifice of self in the interests of others; opposed to *egoism*.

altruist (al'troo-ist), *n.* one who advocates or practices altruism.
altruistic (al-troo-is'tik), *adj.* pertaining to altruism; mindful of the wants and interests of others.
altruistically (-ål-li), *adv.* in an altruistic manner.
alum (al'um), *n.* a double sulphate formed of aluminum and some other element, usually an alkali metal.
alum-root (-rōōt), *n.* a popular name given to certain roots of an astringent nature belonging to the saxifrages.
alumina (å-lū'mi-nå), *n.* the single oxide of aluminum, the most abundant of the earths; a notable constituent of common clay: largely used in dyeing and calico-printing as a mordant.
aluminate ('mi-nāt), *n.* a salt formed by the action of hydroxyl on aluminum.
aluminite (å-lū'mi-nīt), *n.* the hydrous sulphate of aluminum.
aluminous (å-lū'mi-nus), *adj.* pertaining to, or containing, alum or alumina.
aluminum (å-lū'minum), **aluminium** (al-ū-min'i-um), *n.* a bluish-white, light, sonorous, ductile, malleable metal.
alumna (å-lum'nå), *n.* [*pl.* alumnae (-nē)], a female graduate or pupil of a university or college.
alumnus (å-lum'nus), *n.* [*pl.* alumni (-nī)], a pupil, more particularly, the graduate of a university; one educated at a school, college, or university.
alveolar (al-ve'ō-lar), *adj.* relating to that part of the jaw in which are the teeth sockets; full of hollows or depressions.
alvine (al'vin), *adj.* pertaining to the abdomen.
always (awl'wāz), *adv.* constantly; ever; regularly at intervals; continually.
amadavat (ama-da-vat'), *n.* a singing bird of India.
amain (å-mān'), *adv.* with force or violence; suddenly; at once.
amalgam (å-mal'gåm), *n.* any metallic mixture or alloy of which mercury is the chief constituent; a mixture or compound of different things.
amalgamate (å-mal'gå-māt), *v.t.* to alloy mercury with another metal; mix to form a compound: *v.i.* to blend, combine, as one race with another.
amalgamation (å-mal-gå-mā'shun), *n.* the act or process of compounding mercury with another metal; the separation of precious metals from the mother-rock by means of quicksilver; the blending or mixing of different elements or things; the union or consolidation of two or more companies or businesses into one concern.
amalgamator (å-mal'gā-mā-tēr), *n.* one who or that which amalgamates; a machine for purifying ore containing precious metals by amalgamation with mercury; one who takes an active part in combining two or more active businesses.
amanuensis (a-man-ū-en'sis), *n.* [*pl.* amanuenses (-sēz)], one who is employed to write at the dictation or direction of another; a secretary.
amaranth (am'å-ranth), *n.* an imaginary unfading flower; a plant of the genus Amaranthus; a color-mixture in which magenta is the chief ingredient.
amaranthine (am-å-ran'thin), *adj.* pertaining to the amaranth; never-fading; purplish.
Amaranthus (am-å-ran'thus), *n.* a widely distributed genus of plants with small flowers and alternate leaves: a plant of this genus.
amarine (am'a-rin), *n.* a poison obtained from the action of ammonia on oil of almonds.
Amaryllis (am'a-ril'is), *n.* a genus of bulbous African plants; a bulb or plant of this genus.
amass (å-mås'), *v.t.* to collect into a heap; gather together in great quantity or amount; accumulate.
amassment (å-mås'ment), *n.* the act of amassing; a heap or accumulation; a great quantity or number.
amateur (am'å-tūr, am-å-tēr'), *n.* one who cultivates an art or pursues a study from love or attachment, and without reference to gain or emolument: *adj.* applied to the work or productions of an amateur, as opposed to professional.
amateurish (-ish), *adj.* like the work of an amateur: superficial; shallow.
Amati (a-mä'tē), *n* a violin constructed by one of the Amati family of Cremona.
amative (am'å-tiv), *adj.* amorous full of love.
amativeness (am'å-tiv-nes), *n.* the tendency to love; the desire for sexual intercourse.
amatory (am'å-tō-ri), *adj.* relating to or expressive of love.
amaurosis (am-aw-rō'sis), *n.* loss or decay of sight due to partial, periodic, or complete paralysis of the optic nerve.
amaurotic (am-aw-rot'ik), *adj.* relating to, or affected with, amaurosis.
amaze (å-māz'), *v.t.* to confound or stun with fear, surprise, or wonder; astonish: *n.* astonishment; confusion; perplexity.
amazement (å-māz'ment), *n.* the state of being amazed; astonishment; perplexity arising from sudden surprise.
Amazon (ăm'a-zon), *n.* one of a fabled race of female warriors of Asia Minor; [a-], a bold masculine woman; a virago; a kind of parrot; a humming bird.
Amazonian -zō'nian), *n.* a native of the Amazon basin in South America; a South American Indian.
ambage (am'bij), *n.* a winding pathway.
ambary (am-bā'ri), *n.* a tough East Indian plant of the mallow family from which sacking is made.

ambassador (am-bas'å-dĕr), *n.* an accredited representative of a sovereign or state at the court of another; a diplomatic agent of high rank; a representative or agent of another charged with a special mission.

ambassador extraordinary (eks-trå-ôr'din-ā-ri), an ambassador sent on a special mission.

ambassador plenipotentiary (plen-i-pō-ten'shi-ā-ri), an ambassador sent with full powers to make a treaty

ambassadorial (am-bas-å-dōr'i-ål), *adj.* belonging to an ambassador, or to his office.

ambassadress (am-bas'å-dres), *n.* the wife of an ambassador; a female ambassador.

amber (am'bĕr), *n.* a yellowish fossil resin found on the shores of the Baltic: *adj.* made of amber; amber-colored.

ambergris (am'bĕr-grēs), *n.* a morbid secretion from the intestines of the sperm-whale, usually found floating in tropical seas: used in perfumery.

ambidexter (am-bi-deks'tĕr), *adj.* using both hands equally: *n.* a person of unusual dexterity; one who takes bribes from both sides; a double-dealer.

ambidextrous (am-bi-deks'trus), *adj.* able to use both hands alike; unusually clever.

ambient (am'bi-ent), *adj.* surrounding; investing.

ambiguity (am-bi-gū'i-ti), *n.* double or dubious signification; vagueness.

ambiguous (am-big'ū-us), *adj.* doubtful; equivocal.

ambit (am'bit), *n.* a circuit or compass; the line or sum of the lines by which a figure is bounded; the perimeter.

ambition (am-bish'un), *n.* a seeking for preferment; a consuming desire to achieve some object or purpose, as to gain distinction, influence, etc.

ambitious (am-bish'us), *adj.* having ambition; aspiring.

ambivalence (am-bi-vā'lens), *adj.* a mixture of love and hatred for the same person at the same time: usually used in reference to mother-in-law.

amble (am'bl), *v.i.* to move with a peculiar pace, as a horse, by lifting the two feet on one side together: *n.* an easy pace or gait.

amblyopia (am'bli-ō-pi-å), **amblyopy** (-pi), *n.* dimness of vision.

amboyna wood (am-boi'nå-wood), a beautifully mottled and curled wood of a fabaceous tree of the Orient: used in cabinet-work.

ambrine (am'brin), *n.* a palliative containing paraffin: used for burns.

ambroid (am'broid), *n.* reconstructed amber.

ambrosia (am-brō'zhi-å), *n.* the fabled food of the gods; anything exquisitely pleasing to taste or smell; a perfumed salve or unguent; [A-], a genus of American herbs which includes the ragweeds.

ambrosial (am-brō'zhi-ål), *adj.* divinely delicious; fragrant.

ambrotype (am'brō-tīp), *n.* a photograph taken on glass by a process by which the light parts are produced in silver, the dark parts showing as a background through the clear glass.

ambry (am'bri), *n.* a box where food or money is deposited; a cupboard or pantry; a niche beside an altar for sacred vessels.

ambulance (am'bū-lâns), *n.* a field hospital; a cart or wagon for conveyance of sick and wounded.

ambulant (am'bū-lânt), *adj.* walking; moving about.

ambulation (am-bū-lā'shun), *n.* the act of walking about.

ambulator (am'bū-lā-tĕr), *n.* a walker; a pedometer.

ambulatory (am'bū-lā-tō-ri), *adj.* of or pertaining to walking; movable; temporary: *n.* a place for walking in; a covered way.

ambuscade (am-bus-kād'), *n.* a strategic disposition of troops in ambush: *v.t.* to conceal in ambush; attack from a covert.

ambush (am'boosh), *n.* a lying in wait to attack by surprise: *v.t.* to place in ambush to surprise an enemy; waylay: *v.i.* to lie in wait for the purpose of attacking by surprise.

ameer (å-mēr'), *n.* a prince; governor; the Mohammedan ruler of Afghanistan.

ameliorable (å-mē'li-ōr-å-bl), *adj.* capable of improvement.

ameliorate (å-mē'li-ōr-āt), *v.t.* to make better: *v.i.* to grow better; improve.

amelioration (å-mē-li-ōr-ā'shun), *n.* the making or growing better; improvement.

ameliorative (å-mē'li-ōr-ā-tiv), *adj.* producing amendment; improving.

ameliorator (å-mē'li-ōr-ā-tĕr), *n.* one who amends.

amen (ā-men', ä'men'), *adv.* verily: *interj.* so be it.

amenability (å-mē-nå-bil'i-ti), **amenableness** (å-mē'nå-bl-nes), *n.* liability to answer (to a charge, etc.); tractableness; responsibility.

amenable (å-mē'nå-bl), *adj.* easy to lead; submissive; liable.

amend (å-mend'), *v.t.* to free from fault; improve; correct.

amendatory (å-men'då-tōr-i), *n.adj.* tending to amend.

amende (å-mändg), [French], *n.* recantation; reparation.

amende honorable (å-mängd on'ōr-å-bl), a public apology and reparation; a punishment formerly inflicted in France on traitors and the sacrilegious.

amendment (å-mend'ment), *n.* the removal of faults; the alteration of a bill

before a body; a counter-motion at a public meeting.

amends (å-mendz'), *n.pl.* compensation for loss or injury; reparation.

amenity (å-men'i-ti), *n.* pleasantness, as of climate or demeanor; geniality.

amenorrhœa (å-men-ōr-rē'å), *n.* entire or partial suppression of the menses.

amentia (å-men'shi-å), *n.* want of reason; mental imbecility.

amerce (å-mērs'), *v.t.* to punish by an arbitrary fine.

amercement (å-mērs'ment), *n.* an arbitrary fine left to the discretion of a court.

American (å-mer'i-kån), *adj.* belonging to, or characteristic of, America: *n.* a citizen of the United States.

Americana (-kån'a), *n.* a collection of things American, as literary and scientific papers, scraps of information, fragments of history, art, etc.

Americanism (å-mer'i-kån-izm), *n.* a form of expression peculiar to the U. S.; a custom peculiar to the U. S. or America; attachment to the U. S.

Americanize (å-mer'i-kån-īz), *v.t.* to render American; assimilate to the political institutions of the U. S.

amethyst (am'e-thist), *n.* a violet-purple variety of quartz or rock-crystal.

amethystine (am-e-this'tin), *adj.* containing, composed of, or colored like, amethyst.

ametropia (am-i-trō'pi-a), *n.* a condition of the refracting parts of the eye which causes distorted vision.

amiability (ā-mi-å-bil'i-ti), *n.* amiableness; excellence of disposition; lovableness.

amiable (ā'mi-å-bl), *adj.* friendly; worthy of love; lovable.

amianthus (ami-an'thus), *n.* a fine kind of asbestos.

amicable (am'i-kå-bl), *adj.* friendly; peaceable.

amice (am'is), *n.* a white linen stamped with cross, worn about neck and shoulders, by priests saying Mass.

amid (å-mid'), **amidst** ('st), *prep.* in the middle of; among.

amidine (am'i-din), *n.* a transparent solution of starch.

amidol (am'i-dōl), *n.* a white crystalline powder, used as a developer in photography.

amidships (ā-mid'ships), *adv.* in the middle of a ship.

amigo (a-mī'go), *n.* [Spanish], a friend; companion.

amine (am'in), *n.* a compound derived from ammonia.

amiss (å-mis'), *adj.* wrong; faulty: *adv.* wrongly; that misses the mark.

amity (am'i-ti), *n.* friendly relations; friendship.

ammonia (å-mō'ni-å), *n.* a transparent, pungent, volatile gas, used in medicine and the arts; spirits of hartshorn.

ammoniac (å-mō'ni-ak), *adj.* pertaining to ammonia: *n.* chloride of ammonium, formerly called muriate of ammonia; the gum of a Persian tree.

ammonite (am'on-īt), *n.* a fossil shell, twisted like a ram's horn; snake-stone.

ammonium (a-mōn'ni-um), *n.* a basic radical the compounds of which resemble those of the alkali metals.

ammonium chlorid (klō'rid), a white crystalline compound, commonly called **sal ammoniac.**

ammonium nitrate (nī-trāt'), a crystalline salt formed by nitric acid and ammonia.

ammonium sulphate (sul-fāt'), a crystalline salt formed by sulphuric acid and ammonia.

ammonol (am'o-nōl'), *n.* a drug used for relieving pain.

ammunition (am-ū-nish'un), *n.* powder, balls, etc., used in charging firearms of all kinds; military stores: *adj.* supplied to troops as equipment, etc.

amnesia (am-nē'si-å), *n.* loss of memory.

amnesty (am'nes-ti), *n.* an act of oblivion for political offenses; a general pardon: *v.t.* to grant pardon to.

amnion (am'ni-on), *n.* the thin innermost membrane surrounding the foetus of mammals, birds, and reptiles.

amoeba (å-mē'bå), *n.* a form of microscopic organisms, consisting of a mass of protoplasm which moves about in stagnant fresh-water ponds.

amok (å-mok'), *n.* a nervous condition peculiar to natives of the Malay peninsula, characterized by a frenzy which impels them to slay all who come in their way.

among (å-mung'), **amongst** ('st), *prep.* & *adv.* mixed with; amidst.

amorist (am'o-rist), *n.* a lover; one given to amours or intrigues.

amoroso (amo-rō'so), *n.* a gallant lover.

amorous (am'ōr-us), *adj.* fond of the opposite sex; loving.

amorphism (å-môr-fizm), *n.* want of regular form; without crystalline structure.

amorphous (å-môr-fus), *adj.* formless; irregularly shaped; uncrystallized; anomalous; unorganized.

amortize (a-mor'tiz), *v.t.* to extinguish a debt by means of a sinking fund.

amount (å-mount'), *v.i.* to mount up to; be equivalent or equal to: *n.* the totality sum.

amour (å-mōōr'), *n.* a love-intrigue.

Ampelopsis (am-pe-lop'sis), *n.* a genus of plants of the vine family; [a-], a plant of this genus; the Virginia creeper.

ampere (am-pār'), *n.* the unit of measurement of the strength of an electrical current.

ampere balance (am-pār' bal'ans), an instrument for measuring electric current by means of a fixed and a movable coil.

Amphibia (am-fib'i-å), *n.pl.* the fourth division of vertebrates, intermediate between fishes and reptiles, which, in their early state, breathe by gills.

amphibian (am-fib'i-ån), *n.* one of the Amphibia; an airplane constructed to arise from or alight on either land or water.

amphibious (am-fib'i-us), *adj.* having the power of living both on land and in water.

amphibology (am-fi-bol'o-ji), *n.* an expression or proposition admitting of more than one interpretation; an ambiguous phrase or sentence.

amphigory (am'fi-gō-ri), *n.* a senseless composition; a rigmarole; a burlesque.

amphioxus (am-fi-ox'us), *n.* the lancelet, a fish with a body tapering at both ends, the lowest in organization of the vertebrates.

ampitheater, -re (am-fi-thē'å-tēr), *n.* a double theater; a theater with seats all round the arena; a circus.

amphitype (am'fi-tīp), *n.* a photographic process which simultaneously produces negatives and positives.

amphora (am'for-å), *n.* [*pl.* amphoræ (-re)], a two-handled vessel of oblong shape, used by the ancients for holding wine, etc.; a Greek and Roman liquid measure, the former = 9 gals., the latter = 6 gals.

ample (am'pl), *adj.* full; large; abundant.

amplectant (am-plek'tant), *adj.* in botany, clasping a support.

ampliation (am-pli-ā'shun), *n.* an enlargement; a legal term for postponement of decision.

ampliative (am'pli-ā-tiv), *adj.* enlarging; synthetic.

amplification (am-pli-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the act of amplifying or expanding; enlargement.

amplifier (-li-fī'er), *n.* one who amplifies; a negative lens put behind objective to enlarge the field of vision.

amplify (am'pli-fī), *v.t.* to make large: *v.i.* to speak or write diffusely; expand.

amplitude (am'pli-tūd), *n.* largeness; fulness; scope; the angular distance of a celestial body at rising or setting from the eastern or western points of the horizon; an angle on which the value of some mathematical function depends; the distance which a particle moves in performing a complete vibration.

amply (-li), *adv.* in an ample manner; liberally.

ampulla (am-pul'lå), *n.* [*pl.* ampullæ (-lē)], an ancient vessel which contained unguents for the bath; a drinking vessel; a vessel for consecrated oil or chrism used in church rites, and at the coronation of sovereigns.

amputate (am'pū-tāt), *v.t.* to lop off in pruning; to cut off a limb; dismember.

amputation (am-pū-tā'shun), *n.* a cutting off; the operation of cutting off a limb.

amuck (å-muk'), *adj.* or *adv.* (used only in the phrase, *to run amuck*), running about armed, in a state of frenzy, attacking all who come in the way: see **amok**.

amulet (am'ū-let), *n.* a charm worn to protect against evil; a talisman.

amuse (å-mūz'), *v.t.* to occupy the attention pleasantly; beguile; entertain; divert.

amusement (å-mūz'ment), *n.* that which amuses; a pastime.

amygdala (å-mig'då-la), *n.* an almond; in anatomy, an almond-shaped formation, as a tonsil.

Amygdalaceæ (-lā'se-ē), *n.pl.* the almond or plum family of trees and shrubs.

amygdalin (å-mig'då-lin), *n.* white crystalline substance obtained from the kernels of almonds.

amygdaline (-līn), *adj.* resembling almonds.

amyl (am'il), *n.* the hypothetical alcohol radical of many chemical compounds.

amylene (am'i-lēn), *n.* a hydrocarbon obtained by the removal of water from amyl alcohol.

amylic (å-mil'ik), *adj.* of or pertaining to amyl.

an (an), *indef. art.* any; each; one.

ana (å'nå), *n.pl.* a collection of notable sayings, literary gossip, anecdotes, etc., as Shakesperiana.

anabasis (a-nab'a-sis), *n.* a going up; advance; specifically, the march of the 10,000 Greeks, as recorded by Xenophon.

anabolism (a-nab'o-lizm), *n.* the changes by which food is converted into living materials within a cell or organism.

anachronism (an-ak'ron-izm), *n.* an error in the order of time; hence, any error in the misplacement of persons or events in point of time.

anachronistic (an-ak-ron-is'tik), *adj.* out of date.

anaconda (an-å-kon'då), *n.* a large South American boa; loosely applied to any large snake which crushes its prey.

anadromous (å-nad'rō-mus), *adj.* ascending from sea to fresh-water rivers to spawn, as the salmon.

anæmia, anemia (å-nē'mi-å), *n.* deficiency or low condition of the blood.

anæsthesia, anesthesia (an-es-thē'si-å), *n.* a condition of insensibility to pain, combined with loss of the sense of touch.

anæsthetic, see anesthetic.

anaglyph (an'å-glif), *n.* a work of art carved in relief, as distinguished from intaglio.

anagram (an'ă-gram), *n.* a word, or a sentence, constructed out of another by the transposition of the letters contained in the second; a word obtained by reading the letters of another word backwards.

anagrammatic (an-ă-gram-mat'ik), **anagrammatical** (-'kăl), *adj.* relating to, or forming, an anagram.

anal (ā'năl), *adj.* relating to the anus; situated near to the anal orifice.

analect (an'ă-lekt), *n.* a passage or extract from a published work: *pl.* a collection of such extracts from different authors.

analectic (an-ă-lek'tik), *adj.* pertaining to, or composed of, selections from other works.

analgesia (an-ăl-jē'si-ă), *n.* the insensibility to pain in any part of the body.

analgesic (an-ăl-jēs'ik), *adj.* designating that which allays pain: *n.* an anodyne.

analgetic (an-ăl-jet'ik), *adj.* pertaining to analgesia; insensible to pain; painless.

analogical (an-ă-loj'i-kăl), *adj.* bearing reference; having relation or resemblance.

analogism (ă-nal'ō-jism), *n.* a reasoning from the cause to the effect; study and examination of matters and things by reference to their analogies.

analogist (ă-nal'ō-jist), *n.* one who reasons from the standpoint of analogy.

analogize (ă-nal'ō-jīz), *v.t.* to reason or expound by reference to analogy: *v.i.* to treat or investigate by use of analogy.

analogous (ă-nal'ō-gus), *adj.* possessing points of analogy; linked by resemblance; similar.

analogue (an'ă-log), *n.* an object which bears analogy to something else; a part which corresponds with another in structure, function, or other relations; a word corresponding to another in a different language.

analogy (ă-nal'ō-ji), *n.* agreement, resemblance, or correspondence in relations between different objects; the inference as to general agreement which is derived from similarity in certain essential particulars; equality of mathematical ratios; conformity of its parts to the general rules and structures of a language.

analysis (ă-nal'i-sis), *n.* [*pl.* analyses (-sēz)], the resolution of a compound into its constituent parts; the method of determining the nature of a compound by resolution into its constituent parts; the resolving of problems by reducing the conditions that are in them to equations; a synopsis.

analyst (an'ă-list), *n.* one who is skilled in analysis; one skilled in the resolution of chemical compounds.

analytic (an-ă-lit'ik), **analytical** (-i-kal), *adj.* relating to, or characterized by, the method of analysis.

analytically (-ăl-li), *adv.* in the manner or by means of analysis.

analytics (an-ă-lit'iks), *n.pl.* the science of analysis.

analyzable (an'ă-lī-zā-bl), *adj.* capable of being resolved by analysis.

analyze (an'ă-līz), *v.t.* to separate or resolve; determine the nature of a compound by resolution of its constituent parts.

anaphrodisia (an-af-ro-diz'i-a), *n.* absence of sexual desire.

anaphrodisiac (-ak), *n.* a drug or treatment to lessen sexual desire.

anaplasty (an-ă-plas'ti), *n.* the repairing of wounds by the transplantation of adjacent healthy tissue.

anarch (an'ärk), *n.* an instigator or abettor of anarchy.

anarchic (an-är'kik), **anarchical** (-ăl), *adj.* of or pertaining to anarchy.

anarchism (an'är-kizm), *n.* lawlessness; confusion; anarchy; the doctrines of the anarchists.

anarchist (an'är-kist), *n.* one who supports or promotes a scheme for anarchy, or upholds anarchy as a social theory.

anarchy (an'är-ki), *n.* non-existence or incapability of governmental rule; a lawless condition of society; the theory of individual liberty.

anarthrous (an-är'thrus), *adj.* without the article, in Greek grammar; destitute of joints.

Anas (ā'-nas), *n.* a genus of fresh water ducks, of which the mallard is the type.

anasarca (ana-sar'ka), *n.* dropsy of the subcutaneous or cellular tissue, characterized by inelastic swelling of the skin.

anastigmat (an-as'tig-mat), *n.* a combination of lenses used in photography to overcome distortion of the image and obtain a flat field.

anastigmatic (-ik), *adj.* free from astigmatism, in reference to a lens.

anastomosis (-mōsis), *n.* a running together, as of two streams.

anastrophe, anastrophy (ă-nas'trō-fī), *n.* an inversion of the sequence of words in a sentence, as "echoed the hills," for "the hills echoed."

anathema (ă-nath'e-mă), *n.* the curse accompanying excommunication; an imprecation; the thing or person held to be accursed.

anathematize (ă-nath'e-mă-tīz), *v.t.* to pronounce a decree of excommunication against: *v.i.* to curse.

anatomical (an-ă-tom'i-kăl), *adj.* relating to, or according to, the laws of anatomy.

anatomism (ă-nat'o-mizm), *n.* the application of the principles of anatomy.

anatomist (ă-nat'o-mist), *n.* one possessing a knowledge of anatomy.

anatomize (ă-nat'o-mīz), *v.t.* to separate by dissection.

anatomy (ă-nat'o-mi), *n.* separation by dissection of the various parts of a body, with a view to the examination and de-

termination of their structure and relations; the art or science of dissection; a descriptive account of the parts of an organic body; a withered or emaciated person.

anatripsis (an-å-trip'sis), *n.* massage.

ancestor (an'ses-tẽr), *n.* a forefather or progenitor, on the side of father or mother, from whom one is descended in direct line.

ancestral (an-ses'trål), *adj.* belonging to, or connected with, one's ancestors.

ancestress (an'ses-tres), *n.* a female ancestor.

ancestry (an'ses-tri), *n.* the line of one's descent traced from a period more or less remote; the personages comprising such lineage; lineage.

anchor (ang'kẽr), *n.* an iron weight, with flukes and attached to a cable, used for holding ships; anything steady or secure; a clamp for masonry: *v.t.* to affix by an anchor; grapple; hold fast.

anchor bolt (bōlt), a bolt to secure something or hold two parts together, as in a machine.

anchor-ice (ang'kẽr-īs), *n.* ground-ice.

anchorage (ang'kẽr-āj), *n.* a suitable or customary place for the anchoring of vessels; the hold attained by an anchor; harbor-dues for anchorage in a port.

anchoret (ang'kōr-et), **anchorite** (-īt), *n.* one who voluntarily secludes himself from society and lives a solitary life devoted to religious or philosophic meditation; a recluse; a hermit.

anchovy (an-cho'vi), *n.* a diminutive fish abounding in the Mediterranean, and especially esteemed for its peculiar flavor: used for pickling and as a sauce.

ancient (ān' shent), *adj.* of or pertaining to the early history of the world; of past times or remote ages; of great age or antiquity: *n.* an aged person; one who lived long ago; one of the classical authors: *pl.* the people of antiquity.

ancillary (an'sil-ār-i), *adj.* attendant upon; accessory; subservient.

ancipital (an-sip'i-tål), *adj.* double-faced; two-edged.

ancon (ang'kon), *n.* the upper extremity of the forearm or ulna; the elbow; a bracket or projection for the support of a cornice.

and (and), *conj.* a copulative joining words and sentences; a particle denoting variation or contrast, also, a consequence.

andesine (an'de-sīn), *n.* a triclinic feldspar, found in the Andes.

andesite (an'de-sīt), *n.* a silicate of alumina, soda, and lime.

andirons (and'ī-ẽrnz), *n.pl.* metal standards used for open fires, to support the logs; fire-dogs.

andradite (an'drå-dīt), *n.* a garnet of a dark green color.

androcephalous (an-drō-sef'å-lus), *adj.* having a human head, as a sphinx.

androgenous (an-droj'ẽ-nus), *adj.* producing males.

androgynous (an-drōj'i-nous), *adj.* combining both sexes, or bearing both male and female organs; hermaphroditical.

androgyny (-ni), *n.* hermaphroditism.

android (an'droid), *adj.* resembling a man.

androlepsy (an'dro-lep'-si), *n.* a capture of citizens by foreigners to compel the country of the former to comply with some claim made by the latter.

andromorphous (-môr-fus), *adj.* having the shape of a man.

androphobia (-fōb'i-a), *n.* a morbid dread of the male sex.

androsphinx (an'drō-sfingks), *n.* a sphinx with the body of a lion and the head of a man.

anecdotal (an'ek-dō-tål), *adj.* relating to, or consisting of, anecdotes.

anecdote (an'ek-dōt), *n.* a brief narrative of an entertaining character; a terse and pithy account of some detached incident, chiefly personal or biographical.

anecdotic (an-ek-dot'ik), **anecdotical** (-i-kål), *adj.* relating to anecdotes.

anelectric (an-ẽ-lek'trik), *adj.* without the properties of electricity; non-electric: *n.* a non-electric substance.

anelectrode (an-ẽ-lek'trōd), *n.* the positive pole of a galvanic battery.

anemia, see anæmia.

anemograph (å-nem'o-graf), *n.* an instrument for registering the force or direction of the wind.

anemometer (an-e-mom'e-tẽr), *n.* a wind-gauge; an instrument which indicates the pressure of the wind.

anemometry (-mom'e-tri), *n.* process of determining force of the wind.

anemone (å-nem'ō-nē), the wind-flower; a marine zoöphyte.

anemoscope (å-nem'ō-skōp), *n.* an apparatus for exhibiting the direction of the wind.

aneroid (an'ẽ-roid), *adj.* having no liquid, as quicksilver: *n.* a barometer with action depending on the varying pressure of the atmosphere on the top of an elastic metal box.

anesthesia, see anæsthesia.

anesthetic, anæsthetic (an-es-thet'ik), *adj.* pertaining to loss of the sense of feeling: *n.* a drug which produces insensibility.

anesthetize, anæsthetize (an-es'thẽ-tīz), *v.t.* to bring under the influence of an anæsthetic; render insensible to pain.

aneurism (an'ū-rizm), *n.* a local swelling or dilation of an artery at a point where the coat is thinned or weakened by disease.

anew (å-nū'), *adv.* afresh; over again; in a new manner or style.

angel (ān'jel), *n.* a messenger of God; one of an order of spiritual attendants; a spirit of evil, as a fallen angel; a guardian spirit; a person of angelic qualities or disposition; a figure or pictured representation with wings; one who aids, as the backer of a play.

angel-fish (-fish), *n.* a species of shark with large pectoral fins, which give to it a winged appearance.

angelic (an-jel'ik), **angelical** ('i-kål), *adj.* belonging to or resembling an angel in nature or function.

angelus (an'je-lus), *n.* an R. C. devotional exercise in commemoration of the Incarnation, during which the Ave Maria is thrice repeated: said morning, noon, and night; the bell which is rung to announce the time of such devotions.

anger (ang'gẽr), *n.* excessive emotion or passion aroused by a sense of injury or wrong; wrath: *v.t.* to provoke to resentment; excite to wrath; enrage.

angina (an-jī'nå, an'ji-nå), *n.* an inflamed condition of the throat, as in quinsy, etc.

angina pectoris (pek'to-ris), a muscular spasm of the chest, very often accompanied by an affection of the heart, and frequently fatal.

angiology (an-ji-ol'ō-ji), *n.* that branch of anatomy which treats of the blood-vessels and lymphatics.

angle (ang'gl). *n.* the inclosed space near the point where two lines meet; a sharp or projecting corner; the inclination of two lines which meet at a point; the vertex.

angle (ang'gl), *v.i.* to fish with a hook and line: *v.t.* to fish for.

angle-worm (wurm), *n.* an earthworm; a worm for bait.

angler (ang'glẽr), *n.* one who fishes with rod and line; a piscator; a fish furnished with filamentary appendages, which by their movement attract smaller fish on which it feeds.

Anglican (ang'gli-kån), *adj.* pertaining to England as a nation; pertaining to the Church of England and churches in other countries in accord with it, and (popularly) to the High or Ritualistic section of the Anglican Church: *n.* a member of the Anglican Church; a Ritualist.

Anglicanism (ang'gli-kån-izm), *n.* the principles and ritual of the Anglican Church.

anglice (ang'gli-sē), *adv.* according to the English language or manner.

Anglicism (ang'gli-sizm), *n.* a form of speech; a principle or mannerism peculiar to England.

Anglicize (ang'gli-sīz), *v.t.* to make or to render into English; accord with English manners and customs.

angling (ang'gling), *n.* the piscatorial art; the act of fishing with rod and line.

Anglo-American (ang'glō-å-mer'i-kån), *adj.* pertaining to England and the U. S. conjointly, as to commerce or population: *n.* an American citizen of English descent.

Anglo-Catholic (kath'-ō-lik), *adj.* pertaining to the High-Church or ritualistic members of the Church of England.

Anglomania (ang'glo-mān'i-å), *n.* a predilection carried to excess for everything that is English, in the sense of being peculiar to England.

Anglophile (-fīl), *adj.* favoring England: *n.* one who favors, or loves England.

Anglophobe (-fōb), *adj.* hating England: *n.* one affected with Anglophobia.

Anglophobia (-fō'bi-å), *n.* an intense aversion for, or fear of, everything English.

Anglo-Saxon (-saks'un), *adj.* pertaining to the Saxon settlers in England prior to the Conquest, or to their language: *n.* one of the Saxon settlers in England as distinguished from those on the Continent: *pl.* the English race.

Angora (äng-gō'rä), *n.* cloth made from Angora wool: from *Angora*, Asia Minor.

Angora cat (kat), a cat of the domestic kind with long handsome hair.

Angora goat (gōt), one of a breed of goats native to the province of Angora, Asia Minor; now raised in other countries, and especially in the U. S.

Angora wool (wool), the coat of the Angora goat, much esteemed for its long silky hair.

Angostura bark (ang-gos-tū'rå bärk), a bitter aromatic bark used as a tonic: from *Angostura*, Venezuela.

angry (ang'gri), *adj.* inflamed with anger; provoked; feeling resentment; wrathful; inflamed.

angrily ('gri-li), *adv.* in an angry manner.

anguine (an'gwin), *adj.* like a serpent.

anguish (ang'gwish), *n.* intense pain or grief; acute suffering, bodily or mental.

angular (ang'gū-lår), *adj.* possessing an angle or angles; sharp, bent, or cornered; pointed, or full of points.

angularity (ang-gū-lar'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being angular in any sense.

angulate (ang'gū-lāt), *adj.* in botany, having the form of an angle.

angustate (ang-gus'tāt), *adj.* narrow at base and expanded at top.

anhydride (an-hī'drīd), *n.* an oxygen compound formed by substituting an acid radical for the hydrogen in one or two molecules of water.

anhydrite (an-hī'drīt), *n.* anhydrous sulphate of lime.

anhydrous (an-hī'drus), *adj.* without water: applied to minerals in which the water of crystallization is not present.

anil (an'il), *n.* the indigo plant; indigo dye.

anile (an'il, 'īl), *adj.* resembling an old woman; feeble-minded.

aniline (an'i-lin), *n.* a base used in the formation of many rich dyes obtained from coal-tar, but more extensively from benzole: *adj.* of or pertaining to aniline.

anilism (an'il-izm), *n.* aniline poisoning, caused by the inhalation of aniline vapors.

anility (å-nil'i-ti), *n.* the state of being anile; a condition of dotage.

animadversion (an-i-mad-vẽr'shun), *n.* the act of observing; capacity for perception; censure; criticism.

animadversive (an-i-mad-vẽr'siv), *adj.* attentive; observing.

animadvert (an-i-mad-vẽrt'), *v.i.* to give the mind to; pass comment on.

animal (an'i-mal), *n.* an organized living body, sentient, mobile, and locomotive; an inferior being; a brute: *adj.* characteristic of animals.

animalcular (an-i-mal'kū-lår), **animalculine** (-līn), *adj.* of or relating to animalcules.

animalcule (an-i-mal'kū), *n.* one of a class of minute or microscopic organisms abounding in water and infusions; an infusorian.

animal heat (hēt), natural heat in the body of a living animal or being.

animalism (an'i-mål-izm), *n.* the state of being animal, or actuated by animal instincts or appetites; the theory which regards mankind as merely animal; sensuality.

animality (an-i-mal'i-ti), *n.* the state of being an animal; possessing animal characteristics.

animalize (an'i-mål-īz), *v.t.* to make animal; impart animal life, form, and attributes; sensualize or bestialize; convert into animal substance by assimilation.

animal magnetism (mag'net-izm), mesmerism; hypnotism.

animate (an'i-māt), *v.t.* to impart life to; to inspire with energy or action; enliven: *adj.* endowed with animal life; full of spirit and vigor.

animation (an'i-mā'shun), *n.* the act of giving life or spirit; the state of being animated; vivacity.

animatism (-tizm), *n.* a form of animism which teaches that inanimate things are endowed with reason and intelligence.

animative (an'i-mā-tiv), *adj.* that has power to impart life or spirit.

animism (an'i-mizm), *n.* the theory of the existence of an immaterial principle or force inseparable from matter to which all life and action are attributable.

animosity (an-i-mos'i-ti), *n.* hostility; hatred; enmity.

animus (an'i-mus), *n.* intention, temper, spirit or purpose; hostility.

anise (an'is), *n.* a plant indigenous in Egypt, yielding the aniseed of commerce; the aromatic seed of this plant: used in making cordials and as a carminative.

ankle (ang'kl), *n.* the joint or articulation connecting the foot with the leg.

anklet (ang'klet), *n.* a diminutive ankle; an ornament or support for the ankle; a fetter or shackle.

ankus (an'kus), *n.* a spiked staff for goading an elephant.

ankylose (ang'ki-lōs), *v.t.* to consolidate by bony growth; stiffen as a joint: *v.i.* to grow together.

ankylosis (ang'ki-lōisis), *n.* the consolidation of parts formerly separate by means of bony growth.

annal (an'-al), *n.* the record of a year.

annalist (an'ål-ist), *n.* a compiler of annals.

annals (an'ålz), *n.pl.* a description, history, or chronicle issued from time to time, and comprising the events of each year in order of sequence; chronicles.

anneal (an-nēl'), *v.t.* to heat or fix by heat; temper and render malleable; bake or fuse.

annealing (an-nē'ling), *n.* the process of tempering, baking, fusing, or fixing.

annex (an-neks'), *v.t.* to add or affix at the end; subjoin or connect; purloin: *n.* (an-neks', an'neks), that which is added; an addition.

annexation (an-eks-ā'shun), *n.* the act of annexing; that which is annexed.

annihilate (an-nī'hi-lāt), *v.t.* to reduce to nothing; wipe out of existence; destroy.

annihilation (an-nī-hi-lā'shun), *n.* the act of annihilating; non-existence.

annihilationist (an-nī-hi-lā'shun-ist), *n.* one who believes that there is no eternal punishment, but only annihilation.

anniversary (an-i-vẽr'så-ri), *n.* the recurrence in each year of the date of an event; the annual commemoration of an event: *adj.* recurring once in every twelve months; yearly.

annotate (an'ō-tāt), *v.t.* to mark or note by way of explanation or criticism, as a book.

annotation (an-ō-tā'shun), *n.* the act of noting or commenting upon; a note, remark, or criticism made in a book.

annotator (an'ō-tā-tẽr), *n.* one who annotates or writes remarks by way of comment or criticism upon the works of authors.

announce (an-nouns'), *v.t.* to proclaim or make known, formally, or in a public manner; proclaim.

announcement (an-nouns'ment), *n.* the act of announcing; that which is announced; a proclamation.

annoy (an-noi'), *v.t.* to vex or trouble by repeated acts; harass by petty injury or opposition: *v.i.* to be troubled, vexed: *n.* the feeling of discomfort caused by an injury or vexation.

annoyance (an-noi'ăns), *n.* the act of annoying or causing vexation; the state of being annoyed; the thing or act which annoys.

annual (an'ū-ăl), *adj.* once in twelve months; yearly; of or belonging to a year; published once a year; completed in a year; lasting or living only for a year or season, as an annual plant: *n.* a plant which blooms yearly or completes its growth in a year; an anniversary Mass for a deceased person; the fee paid for such Mass.

annually (-li), *adv.* yearly; happening, returning, or completed year by year.

annuitant (an-nū'i-tănt), *n.* one who is in receipt of, or is entitled to receive, an annuity.

annuity (an-nū'i-ti), *n.* an amount of money paid yearly; the payment of a sum of money by yearly installments.

annul (an-nul'), *v.t.* to make void, abolish, or obliterate, as a law, decree, or compact.

annular (an'ū-lăr), *adj.* ring-like; in the form of a ring.

annulate (an'ū-lāt), *adj.* ringed; having ring-like bands or circles.

annulation (an-ū-lā'shun), *n.* a ring-like formation.

annulet (an'ū-let), *n.* a little ring.

annulment (an-nul'ment), *n.* act of reducing to nothing; invalidation.

annulus (-lus), *n.* the space between two concentric circles; the ring of light visible in an eclipse; any of ring-like parts in animal bodies, or in flowers and plants.

annunciate (an-nun'si-āt), *v.t.* to make known officially or publicly.

annunciation (an-nun-si-ā'shun), *n.* the act of annunciating.

Annunciation (an-nun-si-ā'shun), *n.* the church festival (Lady-day, Mar. 25) commemorating the intimation of the Incarnation made by the angel Gabriel to the Virgin Mary.

Annunciation lily (lil'i), the common white lily.

annunciator (an-nun'shi-ā-tĕr), *n.* a signaling apparatus; an indicator used in hotels and offices, and connected with bells and telephones, to show in which room attendance is required.

anode (an'ōd), *n.* the path of the electric current from the positive to the negative pole; the positive pole.

anodyne (an'ō-dīn), *adj.* assuaging pain: *n.* a drug which relieves pain.

anoint (ă-noint'), *v.t.* to pour oil upon, in a religious ceremony; consecrate.

anomalist (ă-nom-ă-list'), *n.* one who believes that language need not be based on analogy.

anomalistic (ă-nom-ă-lis'tik), *adj.* pertaining to the anomaly or angular distance of a planet from its perihelion.

anomalous (ă-nom'ă-lus), *adj.* deviating from the common order; abnormal.

anomaly (ă-nom'ă-li), *n.* deviation from the natural order; the angular distance of a planet from its perihelion.

anon (ă-non'), *adv.* soon; presently; again.

anonym (an'ō-nim), *n.* a person who remains nameless; a pseudonym.

anonymity (an-ō-nim'i-ti), *n.* the state of being anonymous.

anonymous (ă-non'i-mus), *adj.* bearing no author's name; nameless.

Anopheles (an-of'ē-lēs), *n.* a genus of the mosquito family transmitting to human beings the germ of malaria.

anorexia (an-o-reks'i-a), *n.* loss of appetite.

anorthopia (anor-thō'pi-a), *n.* distorted vision which sees straight lines as crooked.

anorthoscope (an-or'thō-skōp), *n.* an optical instrument through which distorted figures appear normal.

anosmia (an-os'mi-a), *n.* loss of the sense of smelling.

another (ă-nuth'ĕr), *adj.* & *pron.* one more; not the same; any other; any or some one else.

Anser (an'ser), *n.* a sub-family of birds which includes the goose.

anserine (an'sĕr-īn), *adj.* relating to or resembling a goose; stupid as a goose.

answer (ăn'sĕr), *v.t.* to swear in opposition to; to reply to a charge; make a counter-statement: *n.* a response or rejoinder; a reply to a charge; a solution, as of a mathematical problem.

answerable ('sĕr-ă-bl), *adj.* liable to give answer; responsible.

ant (ănt), *n.* a small social insect of the hymenopterous order.

ant-bear ('bār), *n.* the great ant-eater of South America, a strange mammal somewhat shaped like a bear, about four feet long, with shaggy gray fur and bushy tail, and having a black stripe across the chest.

ant-bird (bĕrd), *n.* a large black and white passerine bird found in the forests of South America.

ant-eater ('ē-tĕr), one of a group of quadrupeds which feed upon ants, as the ant-bear and aard-vark: most have long narrow snouts and very long protrusile tongues.

ant-lion ('lī-un), *n.* a neuropterous insect whose larva constructs a pit-fall for ants and other insects.

antacid (ant-as'id), *adj.* counteracting acidity: *n.* a medicine which counteracts the formation of acids in the system.

antagonism (an-tag'ō-nizm), *n.* the active opposition of two opponents or opposing forces; hostility.

antagonist (an-tag'ō-nist), *n.* a competitor in any sphere of action; an opponent.

antagonistic (an-tag-ō-nis'tik), *adj.* acting in opposition; opposed.

antagonistically (-al-li), *adv.* in rivalry or opposition.

antagonize (an-tag'ō-nīz), *v.t.* to oppose; hinder; counteract; contend against; compete with: *v.i.* to act in opposition; neutralize.

antarctic (ant-ärk'tik), *adj.* opposite to arctic; pertaining to the south-polar regions; southern.

antarthritic (ant-är-thrit'ik) *adj.* tending to relieve gout: *n.* a remedy for gout.

antecede (an-tē-sēd'), *v.t.* to precede or go before in time or space.

antecedence (an-tē-sē'dens), **antecedency** ('den-si), *n.* precedence; the act or state of going before; priority.

antecedent (an-tē-sē'dent), *adj.* preceding: *n.* the substantive or noun to which a relative or other pronoun refers; the part of a conditional proposition upon which the other depends: *pl.* the previous events of a person's life.

antecedently (-li), at a time preceding.

antecessor (an-tē-ses'ẽr), *n.* one who goes before (in office).

antechamber (an'tē-chām-bẽr), *n.* an apartment next the principal room, where persons wait for audience; an outer room.

antedate (an'tē-dāte), *v.t.* to carry back to an earlier period; anticipate: *n.* a date earlier than the actual date.

antediluvian (an-tē-di-lū'vi-ån), *adj.* of or pertaining to the world before the Flood; belonging to very ancient times; antiquated: *n.* one who lived before the Flood; one behind the times.

antelope (an'tē-lōp), *n.* the name given to numerous species of deer-like ruminants intermediate between the deer and the goat, with cylindrical ringed horns.

antemeridian (an-tē-mē-rid'i-ån), *adj.* preceding noon.

antemetic (ant-ē-met'ik), *adj.* allaying vomiting: *n.* a medicine possessing this property.

antemundane (an-tē-mun'dān), *adj.* before the creation of the world.

antenatal (an-tē-nā'tål), *adj.* before birth.

antenna (an-ten'å), *n.* [*pl.* antennæ ('ē)], the jointed horns or feelers upon the heads of insects and crustacea; an upraised aerial wire for transmitting and receiving electric waves.

antenuptial (an-tē-nup'shål), *adj.* before marriage.

antepaschal (an-tē-pas'kål), *adj.* before Easter; preceding the Jewish Passover.

antependium (-pen'di-um), *n.* the screen in front of an altar.

antepenult (an-tē-pē-nult'), **antepenultima** (an-tē-pē-nul'ti-må), *n.* the last syllable but two of a word.

antepenultimate (an-tē-pē-nul'ti-māt), *adj.* pertaining to the last but two: *n.* that which is last but two.

antephialtic (an-tē-fiål'tik), *n.* a remedy for nightmare.

anteposition (an-tē-pō-zish'un), *n.* the place of a word before another which it usually follows.

anteprandial (an-tē-pran'di-ål), *adj.* before dinner.

anterior (an-tēr'i-ẽr), *adj.* more to the front; former.

anteriority (an-tēr-i-or'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being anterior, especially in order of time; priority.

anteroom (an'tē-rōōm), *n.* a room before, or forming an entrance to, another; an antechamber.

antetemple (an'tē-tem-pl), *n.* the portico of an ancient temple or church; the narthex.

antetype (-tīp), *n.* a prototype.

anthelion (ant-hē'- or an-thē'li-on), *n.* [*pl.* anthelia (-å)], a halo or a colored ring or rings, opposite the sun, formed around the shadow of the head of the observer, as projected on a cloud or moist surface.

anthem (an'them), *n.* a composition set to sacred music; a triumphal song; a hymn.

anther (an'thẽr), *n.* the summit of the stamen of a flower containing the pollen or fertilizing dust.

antheroid (an'thẽr-oid), *adj.* having the form of an anther.

anthesis (an-thē'sis), *n.* full bloom; a state of complete expansion in a flower.

anthocarpous (an-thō-kär'pus), *adj.* having a fruit formed from the ovaries of several flowers, as the pineapple.

anthography (an-thog'rå-fi), *n.* the scientific description of flowers.

anthoid (an'thoid), *adj.* like a flower.

anthological (an-thō-loj'i-kål), *adj.* pertaining to an anthology; consisting of beautiful extracts, more especially of those from the poets.

anthologist (an-thol'ō-jist), *n.* one who compiles an anthology.

anthology (an-thol'ō-ji), *n.* a collection of choice poems, epigrams, and fugitive pieces by various authors; a hymnal.

anthracene (an'thrå-sēn), *n.* a complex hydrocarbon obtained from coal-tar; paranaphthalin.

anthracite (an'thrå-sīt), *n.* a non-bituminous coal which burns without smoke; coal of almost pure carbon

anthracitic (an-thrå-sit'ik), *adj.* resembling, or of the nature of, anthracite.

anthracomancy (an'thrå-kō-man-si), *n.* divination by means of burning coals.

anthracosis (an-thrå-kō'sis), *n.* a lung disease, peculiar to miners who inhale coal dust.

anthrax (an'thraks), *n.* [*pl.* anthraces (-sēz)], a carbuncle, or malignant boil; the splenic fever of sheep and cattle, caused by the presence of a bacillus in

the blood and tissues; the carbuncular disease caused in man by inoculation from affected sheep and cattle.

anthropogeny (an-thro-poj'i-ni), *n.* that branch of knowledge which treats of the origin and development of man.

anthropography (an-thrō-pog'rå-fi), *n.* that branch of anthropology which treats of the actual geographical distribution of the human race, and the local variations of its different divisions.

anthropoid (an'thrō-poid), *adj.* resembling man: *n.* one of the higher apes resembling man.

Anthropoidea (an-thro-poi'dē-å), *n. pl.* a sub-order of primate mammals, including man, the apes, and monkeys.

anthropological (an-thrō-po-loj'i-kål), *adj.* relating to anthropology.

anthropologist (an-thrō-pol'ō-jist), *n.* a student of anthropology.

anthropology (an-thrō-pol'ō-ji), *n.* the science of man, considered zoölogically or ethnographically.

anthropometric (an-thrō-po-met'rik), *adj.* relating to the measurement or proportions of the human body.

anthropometry (an-thrō-pom'e-tri), *n.* the measurement of the human body.

anthropomorphic (an-thrō-po-môr'fik), *adj.* resembling man; having human shape.

anthropomorphism (an-thrō-po-môr'fizm), *n.* the ascription of a human form and attributes to the Deity, or to supernatural beings.

anthropomorphous (-fiz), *adj.* having or resembling human form.

anthroponomy (-pon'o-mi), *n.* the science of the laws of development of man in relation to environment and to other organisms.

anthropopathy (-pop'a-thi), *n.* ascription of human passions and emotions to God.

anthropophagi (an-thrō-pof'å-ji), *n.pl.* man-eaters; cannibals.

anthropophagous (an-thrō-pof'å-gus), *adj.* feeding on human flesh.

Anthropopithecus (-pi-thē'kus), *n.* the genus of anthropoid apes which includes the chimpanzee.

anthropozoic (an'thrō-pō-zō'ik), *a.* pertaining to the time during which man has existed on the earth; denoting the most recent period in a geological sense.

antic (an'tik), *adj.* grotesque: *n.* a clown; a trick; a grotesque gesture.

Antichrist (an'ti-krīst), *n.* an opponent of Christ, especially the great personal opponent expected to appear before the end of the world.

antichristian (an-ti-kris'chån), *n.* one who is an opponent of the Christian religion: *adj.* opposed to the Christian religion.

anticipant (an-tis'i-pånt), *adj.* denoting that which operates beforehand: *n.* one who looks forward.

anticipate (an-tis'i-pāt), *v.t.* to take beforehand; use in advance; look for as certain; deal with beforehand: *v.i.* to treat of something before the proper time.

anticipation (an-tis-i-pā'shun), *n.* the act of taking beforehand; expectation; hope; preconception.

anticipative (an-tis'i-pā-tiv), **anticipatory** (-tō-ri), *adj.* taking beforehand; anticipating.

anticlerical (-kler'i-kål). *adj.* opposed to the clergy: said of the political forces in Europe opposing the R. C. Church.

anticlimax (an'ti-klī-maks), *n.* a ludicrous descent in thought and expression; bathos.

anticlinal (-klī'n-al), *adj.* bent or curved, with the convex side up: *n.* an anticlinal fold of strata; a saddleback.

antidotal (an'ti-dō-tål), *adj.* of the nature or quality of an antidote.

antidote (an'ti-dōt), *n.* a substance which acts medicinally as a counteractive to the effects of poison or disease; that which annuls or tends to prevent the evil effects of anything else; a remedy.

antifebrile (an-ti-feb'ril), *adj.* capable of allaying fever: *n.* a fever medicine or antipyretic.

antifebrine (an-ti-feb'rin), *n.* acetanilide, used in medicine as an antipyretic.

anti-icteric (-ik-ter'ik), *adj.* tending to counteract jaundice: *n.* a remedy for jaundice.

anti-imperialism (-im-pē'ri-al-izm), *n.* opposition to imperialism: applied after the Spanish-American War to the attitude of Americans unfavorable to territorial expansion.

antilapsarian (-lap-sā'ri-an), *n.* one who does not believe in the Fall of Man.

antimacassar (-ma-kas'ăr), *n.* a cover for a chair or sofa.

antimasonic (an-ti-mā-son'ik), *adj.* opposed to the principles of Freemasonry.

antimonarchical (an-ti-mō-när'ki-kål), *adj.* opposed to monarchy.

antimonial (an-ti-mō'ni-ål), *adj.* pertaining to antimony: *n.* a medicine containing antimony.

antimoniate (an-ti-mō'ni-āt), *n.* a salt of antimonic acid.

antimonic (an-ti-mon'ik), **antimonious** (an-ti-mō'ni-us), *adj.* relating to, composed of, or obtained from antimony.

antimonite (an'ti-mō-nīt), *n.* native sulphide of antimony.

antimony (an'ti-mō-ni), *n.* a white lustrous metal, entering largely into medicinal preparations and various important alloys.

antinomianism (an-ti-nō'mi-ån-izm), *n.* the doctrine that faith frees one from obligations of the moral law.

antinomian (-nō'mi-an), *n.* one who subscribes to antinomianism.
antinomy (an-tin'ō-mi), *n.* the opposition of one law or part of a law to another.
antiparallel (an-ti-par'å-lel), *adj.* running parallel, but in an opposite direction: *n.* one of two or more lines making equal angles with two other lines, but in contrary order.
antipathetic (an-ti-på-thet'ik), **antipathetical** (-i-kål), *adj.* possessing a natural antipathy or aversion [with *to*].
antipathic (an-ti-path'ik), *adj.* pertaining to antipathy; adverse; opposite.
antipathy (an-tip'å-thi), *n.* natural aversion; an instinctive dislike; the object of aversion (followed by *to, against, between, for*).
antiperiodic (an-ti-pē-ri-od'ik), *adj.* preventive of return in periodic or intermittent diseases: *n.* a medicine for periodic diseases.
antiphlogistic (an-ti-flō-jis'tik), *adj.* efficacious in counteracting fever or inflammation: *n.* any remedy which serves to check inflammatory symptoms.
antiphon (an'ti-fon), **antiphone** (-fōn), *n.* a chant or hymn rendered alternately by two choirs, as in English cathedral services.
antiphonal (an-tif'ō-nål), *adj.* characterized by antiphony or responsive singing: *n.* a collection of antiphons.
antiphonary (an-tif'ō-nāri'), *n.* a book of responses used in church services: *adj.* antiphonal, or responsive.
antiphonetic (an-ti-fō-net'ik), *adj.* similar in sound: applied to words which rhyme.
antiphony (an-tif'ō-ni), *n.* the alternate or responsive rendering of psalms or chants by a dual choir; a musical setting of sacred verses arranged for alternate singing.
antiphrasis (an-tif'ra-sis), *n.* the employment of a word, or words in a sense contrary to its, or their, true meaning.
antipodal (an-tip'ō-dål), *adj.* pertaining to the antipodes; opposite or extreme.
antipode (an'ti-pōd), *n.* one who resides on the opposite side of the earth; that which is directly opposite to another.
antipodean (an-tip-ō-dē'ån), *adj.* belonging to the antipodes: *n.* one who resides on the opposite side of the earth.
antipodes (an-tip'ō-dēz), *n. pl.* those who, residing at opposite sides of the globe, have their feet directly opposed; the two portions of the earth's surface which are exactly opposite to each other; the direct opposite of a person or thing.
antipyretic (an-ti-pī-ret'ik), *adj.* preventive of, or remedial to, fever: *n.* a remedy of such nature.
antipyrin (an-ti-pī'rin), *n.* a drug, obtained from coal-tar, employed for the relief of neuralgia, nervous headaches, and reduction of heat in fevers.
antiquarian (an-ti-kwār'i-ån), *adj.* pertaining to antiquaries or to antiquity: *n.* an antiquary.
antiquarianism (an-ti-kwar'i-ån-izm), *n.* the attachment to what is old or antiquated which characterizes the antiquary; the study or collecting of antiquities.
antiquary (an'ti-kwār-i), *n.* one who is attached to ancient things, and is learned in their history; one who collects antiquities for the purpose of study.
antiquated (an'ti-kwā-ted), *p. adj.* grown old; old-fashioned; obsolete; ancient.
antique (an-tēk'), *adj.* of or belonging to a former age; ancient: *n.* something of great age; a relic of antiquity.
antiqueness (-nes), *n.* the quality of being ancient, or having the appearance of antiquity.
antiquity (an-tik'wi-ti), *n.* great age; ancientness; early ages; the people or races of ancient times; that which belonged to, or survives from, ancient times; a relic.
anti-Sabbatarian (an-ti-saba-tā'ri-an), *adj.* pertaining to one who is opposed to observing the Sabbath: *n.* one opposed to Sabbath observance.
antiscians (an-tish'anz), *n.* people dwelling on the same meridian on opposite sides of the equator, casting shadows at noon in opposite directions.
antiscorbutic (an-ti-skôr-bu'tik), *adj.* tending to counteract scurvy: *n.* a remedy for scurvy.
anti-Semite (an-ti-sem'īt), *n.* one who favors the social and political persecution of Jews.
anti-Semitic (an-ti-sem-it'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or characterized by, anti-Semitism.
anti-Semitism (an-ti-sem'it-izm), *n.* antagonism to the Jewish race.
antisepsis (an-ti-sep'sis), *n.* the exclusion of bacteria from wounds, etc., by the use of antiseptics.
antiseptic (an-ti-sep'tik), *adj.* destructive to the germs of disease or putrefaction: *n.* a substance that acts as a preventive to putrefaction.
antislavery (an-ti-slā'ver-i), *adj.* opposed to slavery: *n.* opposition to slavery.
antispasmodic (an-ti-spaz-mod'ik), *adj.* counteractive to, or curative of, spasms: *n.* a medicine having such an effect.
antisplenetic (an-ti-splē-net'ik), *adj.* of use remedially in diseases of the spleen: *n.* a medicine for spleen diseases.
antistrophe (an-tis'trō-fē), *n.* in the ancient Greek chorus, the alternating part immediately following the strophe and sung in moving to the right, the strophe having been sung when moving to the left.
antitheism (an-ti-thē'izm), *n.* opposition to theism or belief in God.

antitheist (-thē'ist), *n.* one who adheres to antitheism.

antithesis (an-tith'ē-sis), *n.* [*pl.* antitheses (-sēz)], opposition; contrast; expression by contrast or opposition of words or sentiments.

antithetic (an-ti-thet'ik), **antithetical** (-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to antithesis.

antitoxin (an-ti-toks'in), *n.* a serum used hypodermically as a preventive of, or cure for, certain diseases.

antitrade (an'ti-trād), *n.* a tropical wind blowing steadily in an opposite direction to the trade wind.

antitype (an'ti-tīp), *n.* that which preceded the type, and of which the type is the prefigurement or representation.

antivenin (-vē'nin), *n.* an antitoxin produced by injecting venom into the serum: said to render animals immune to snakebite.

antizymotic (an-ti-zī-mot'ik), *adj.* preventing fermentation: *n.* the agent so used.

antler (ant'lĕr), *n.* the individual branches of a stag's horns; the horn in its complete condition.

antonomasia (an-to-no-mā'zhi-a), *n.* the use of a title or epithet for a name, as *His Honor*, for a mayor; the use of the name of some outstanding individual to represent an order or a class, as *Bryan*, for orator.

antonym (an'tō-nym), *n.* a word meaning the opposite of some other word, as, unhappy is the *antonym* of happy.

antrum (an'trum), *n.* a cavity in a bone.

Anura (a-nū'ra), *n.* an order of amphibians without a tail in the adult.

anury (a-nū'ri), *n.* suppression of the urine.

anurous (ă-nū'rus), *adj.* having the character of the Anura, as the frogs and toads, which are tailless when adult.

anus (ā'nus), *n.* the terminal portion of the rectum; the excremental orifice.

anvil (an'vil), *n.* an iron block used for the hammering and shaping of metals.

anxiety (ang-zī'ē-ti), *n.* a condition of mental uneasiness arising from fear or solicitude.

anxious (ang'shus), *adj.* deeply concerned very solicitous; apprehensive.

any (en'i), *adj.* & *pron.* one indeterminately, or unlimited; some; an indefinite number, quantity, or degree: *adj.* one indefinitely; (*pl.*) some: *pron.* one; anyone; (*pl.*) some: *adv.* to any extent; at all; in any degree: used with comparatives, as *any* better.

anybody (-bod-i), *n.* any person; some one of importance.

anyhow (-hou), *adv.* in any way or manner; in any case; at any rate.

anything (-thing), *n.* any object as distinguished from a person; aught: with *as* or *like*, as, it rains like *anything: adv.* to any degree; at all.

anyway (-wā), *adv.* in any manner.

anywhere (-hwār), *adv.* in any place.

Anzac (an'zac), *n.* a member of the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps who fought in the World War: *adj.* pertaining to the Anzacs.

aorist (ā'ō-rist), *n.* one of the tenses of a Greek verb, denoting past indefinite time.

aorta (ā-ôr'tă), *n.* [*pl.* aortae (-tē)], the chief artery or main trunk of the arterial system, opening from the left ventricle of the heart and supplying all parts of the body, excepting the lungs, with arterialized blood.

aortic (ā-ôr'tik), *adj.* pertaining to the aorta.

aortitis (ā-ôr-tī'tis), *n.* inflammation of the aorta.

aoudad (ä'ū-dad), *n.* a sheep-like animal of North Africa, somewhat resembling the chamois.

apace (ă-pās'), *adv.* quickly; at a quick pace; speedily.

Apache (ă-pă'chā), *n.* an American Indian; a Parisian ruffian.

apagoge (ap-ă-gō'ji), *n.* use of a proposition which has been proved to confirm another; in logic, the establishment of a thesis by demonstrating the contrary absurd or false.

apart (ă-pärt'), *adv.* separately; aside; asunder.

apartment (ă-pärt'ment), *n.* a room or part of a divided building: *pl.* a set or suite or two or more rooms of a house set apart as lodgings.

apathetic (ap-ă-thet'ik), **apathetical** (-ăl), *adj.* devoid of, or insensible to, feeling or emotion.

apathetically (-li), *adv.* in an apathetical manner.

apathy (ap'ă-thi), *n.* lack of feeling; want of passion or emotion; indifference.

apatite (ap'ă-tīt), *n.* a crystalline phosphate of lime.

ape (āp), *n.* a tailless monkey having teeth in number and appearance as man; a silly mimic; a fool: *v.t.* to imitate servilely; mimic, as an ape.

apeak (ă-pēk'), *adv.* nearly vertical in position.

aperient (ă-pēr'i-ent), *adj.* gently laxative; opening the bowels: *n.* a mild laxative medicine.

aperitive (a-per'i-tiv), same as aperient.

aperture (ap'ĕr-tūr), *n.* an opening; a perforation or passage; the space between two intersecting right lines; the diameter of the exposed part of the object-glass of a telescope or other optical instrument.

apetalous (ă-pet'ă-lus), *adj.* without petals or corolla.

apex (ā'peks), *n.* [*pl.* apices (ap'i-sēz), apexes (ā'pek-sez)], the point, tip, or summit of anything.

aphæresis (å-fer'e-sis), *n.* the dropping of a letter or syllable from the beginning of a word.

aphagia (å-fā'ji-å), *n.* inability to swallow.

aphasia (å-fā'zi-å), *n.* loss of the power of speech, or the appropriate use of words, due to disease or injury of the brain.

aphelion (å-fē'li-on), *n.* [*pl.* aphelia (-å)], that point in the orbit of a planet farthest from the sun.

aphid (af'id), *n.* a plant-louse belonging to the genus Aphis.

aphidian (å-fid'i-ån), *n.* an aphid: *adj.* pertaining to the genus Aphis.

Aphis (ā'fis), *n.* [*pl.* Aphides (af'i-dēz)], the genus of plant lice, most injurious to fruit trees and garden vegetation.

aphlogistic (af-lo-jis'tik), *adj.* flameless; without flame.

aphonia (a-fō'ni-a), *n.* loss of voice; an affection of the vocal chords.

aphorism (af'ō-rizm), *n.* a concise and pithy statement of a rule or precept; a maxim.

aphotic (a-fō'tik), *adj.* without light.

aphrasia (å-frā'zhi-a), *n.* a disorder of speech preventing utterance of intelligible words.

aphrodisia (apro-diz'i-a), *n.* sexual passion; coition.

aphrodisiac (af-ro-diz'i-ac), *n.* a drug exciting sexual desire.

aphthong (af'thông), *n.* a letter or letters not sounded in a word.

aphyllous (a-fil'us), *adj.* without leaves; leafless.

Apiaceæ (å-pi-ā'se-e), *n.* a family of plants, including parsley, celery and carrot.

apiarian (-ā'ri-an), *adj.* relating to bee-keeping.

apiary (ā'pi-ā-ri), *n.* a place where bees are kept; a bee-house.

apiculture (-kul'tūr), *n.* beekeeping.

apiculus (a-pik'kū-lus), *n.* the point of a leaf.

apiece (å-pēs'), *adv.* to or for each; each; severally.

Apis (ā'pis), *n.* the sacred bull of ancient Egypt.

apish (ā'pish), *adj.* resembling an ape in manners; foppish; foolish.

aplomb (å-plông'), *n.* self-possession; assurance.

Apocalypse (å-pok'å-lips), *n.* the last book of the New Testament.

Apocalyptic (å-pok-å-lip'tik), **Apocalyptical** ('ti-kål), *adj.* pertaining to or containing the Apocalypse.

apocope (å-pok'o-pē), *n.* the cutting off or deletion of the last letter or syllable of a word.

apocrypha (å-pok'ri-få), *n.pl.* a writing, or something, of doubtful authorship; [A-] certain writings found in the Septuagint version of the Old Testament, accepted as canonical by the R. C. Church, but rejected by Protestants.

apocryphal (å-pok'ri-fål), *adj.* of doubtful authority; uncanonical; of or pertaining to the Apocrypha.

apod (ap'od), *adj.* footless; without fins, as eels.

apodosis (å-pod'ō-sis), *n.* the latter portion, or consequent clause, of a conditional sentence.

apogamy (a-pog'a-mi), *n.* want of sexual functions in plants.

apogee (ap'ō-jē), *n.* that point in the orbit of a planet which is most distant from the earth.

apologetic (å-pol-ō-jet'ik), **apologetical** (i-kål), *adj.* in the way of defense or apology.

apologetics (å-pol-ō-jet'iks), *n.* the branch of theology which defends Christian doctrine on the grounds of reason.

apologia (ap-o-lo'gi-a), *n.* an argument in defense of principles.

apologist (å-pol'ō-jist), **apologizer** (-ji-zēr), *n.* one who apologizes; one who pleads in extenuation or defense of the actions or principles of another.

apologize (å-pol'ō-jiz), *v.i.* to make an apology or excuse; to express regret or make amends for anything said or done on one's own behalf or that of another: *v.t.* to write a defense of; to defend.

apologue (ap'ō-log), *n.* a moral fable; a fiction or allegory embodying a moral application, as Æsop's fables.

apology (å-pol'ō-ji), *n.* a vindication or excuse; something spoken, written, or offered in defense or extenuation; an explanation by way of amends.

apoplectic (ap-ō-plek'tik), **apoplectical** ('ti-kål), *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, apoplexy; afflicted with apoplexy.

apoplexy (ap'ō-plek-si), *n.* the sudden loss of consciousness and motive power, resulting from cerebral rupture.

aport (å-pōrt'), *adv.* on or towards the port or left side of a ship.

aposiopesis (ap-ō-si-ō-pē'sis), *n.* a sudden break in speech, as if the speaker were unwilling to go on.

apostasy (å-pos'tå-si), *n.* the forsaking or abandonment of what one has hitherto professed or adhered to, as faith, principles, or party.

apostate (å-pos'tāt), *n.* one who has forsaken or apostatized his faith or party; one who renounces his profession after having been in holy orders: *adj.* false; traitorous; renegade.

apostatize (å-pos'tå-tīz), *v.i.* to abandon one's faith, church, or party; change one's religion for another.

a posteriori (ā pos-tē-ri-ō'ri), characterizing reasoning founded on observation of facts, effects, or consequences, by means of which the causes are reached.

apostle (å-pos'l), *n.* one charged with a high mission; one of the twelve persons

specially selected by Christ to propagate His gospel; the first missionary who plants the Christian faith in any region; one who labors with special success as a moral or social reformer.

Apostles Creed (krēd), *n.* the confession of faith accepted by all professing Christians: the early Fathers believed it to have had apostolic sanction, whence the name.

apostolate (å-pos'tō-lāt), *n.* apostleship: now restricted to the dignity or office of the Pope.

apostolic (ap-os-tol'ik), **apostolical** (-'i-kål), *adj.* of or pertaining to an apostle or apostles; referring to the Pope or the papacy.

apostolical succession (suk-sesh'un), the regular and uninterrupted transmission of ministerial authority by bishops from the Apostles.

apostrophe (å-pos'trō-fē), *n.* a breaking off in a speech to address directly a person or persons who may or may not be present; the omission from a word of one or more letters, such omission being indicated by the sign (') ; the sign (') so employed in writing or printing.

apostrophize (å-pos'trō-fīz), *v.t.* to address by apostrophe; omit a letter or letters; mark an omission by the sign (') : *v.i.* to make an apostrophe or short digressive address in speaking.

apothecary (å-poth'e-kā-ri), *n.* one who prepares and dispenses medicines and drugs for profit; one who is licensed to prescribe; a pharmacist.

apothecaries' weight (wāt), the weight used for dispensing drugs, and comprising the pound (12 oz.), the ounce (8 drachms), the drachm (3 scruples), the scruple (20 grs.), and the grain.

apothegm (ap'ō-them), *n.* a pithy saying, embodying a wholesome truth or precept.

apotheosis (ap-o-thē'ō-sis), *n.* [*pl.* apotheoses (-sēz)], deification; the god-like personification bestowed upon deceased emperors under the Roman Empire; excessive honor paid to a distinguished person; canonization.

apotheosize (ap-ō-thē-ō'sīz), *v.t.* to exalt to the rank of a god; deify.

appal (ap-pawl'), *v.t.* to fright; depress or discourage by fear; dismay; terrify.

appalling (ap-paw'ling), *p.adj.* inspiring horror or dismay.

appanage (ap'a-nij), *n.* a dependent country, territory or state; that which belongs to one by custom or right.

apparatus (ap-å-rā'tus), *n. sing.* & *pl.* an outfit of tools, utensils, or instruments adapted to the accomplishment of any branch of work, or for the performance of an experiment or operation; a set of such appliances; a group or set of organs concerned in the performance of a single function.

apparel (å-par'el), *n.* clothing; vesture; garb, or dress; the equipment of a vessel: *v.t.* to clothe or adorn; furnish or fit out.

apparent (ap-pār'ent), *adj.* open to view; capable of being readily perceived or understood; evident; seeming, but not real.

apparition (ap-å-rish'un), *n.* a visible object; an appearance of something not real or tangible; a ghost or specter; the first appearance of a luminary after obscuration: opposed to *occultation.*

appeal (ap-pēl'), *v.t.* to transfer or refer to a superior court or judge; to refer to another person or tribunal; entreat, call for, or invoke aid, sympathy, or mercy: *n.* a call or invocation for aid or sympathy; the right of appeal; a summons to answer a charge; a call or reference to another; recourse; the removal of a cause from an inferior to a superior court.

appear (ap-pēr'), *v.i.* to become visible; seem.

appearance (ap-pēr'ans), *n.* the act of becoming visible; the object seen; a phenomenon; an apparition; semblance; the act of coming before the public; coming into court; bearing or aspect.

appeasable (ap-pēz-zå-bl), *adj.* capable of being appeased.

appease (ap-pēz'), *v.t.* to allay; assuage; quiet; satisfy; pacify.

appeasement (ap-pēz'ment), *n.* the act of appeasing; the state of being appeased.

apellant (ap-pel'ånt), *n.* one who appeals; one who appeals to a judge, or to any tribunal.

appellate (ap-pel'āt), *adj.* pertaining to appeals; having cognizance of appeals.

appellation (ap-e-lā'shun), *n.* the name, title, or designation by which a person or thing is called or known.

appellative (ap-pel'å-tiv) *adj.* serving to distinguish, as a name or denomination of a group or class; common, as a noun: *n.* a common, as distinguished from a proper, name.

appellee (ap-e-lē'), *n.* the person appealed against; the defendant in an appeal.

append (ap-pend'), *v.t.* to attach, hang or suspend; subjoin or add to, as an accessory part; annex.

appendage (ap-pen'dāj), *n.* something appended or attached as a part of; something added as an adjunct.

appendant (ap-pen'dånt), **appendent** ('dent), *adj.* attached or annexed: *n.* that which is appended.

appendicitis (ap-pen-di-sī'tis), *n.* inflammation of the vermiform appendix of the caecum.

appendix (ap-pen'diks), *n.* [*pl.* appendixes ('dik-sez), appendices ('di-sez)], that which is added as supplemental; the tube through which a balloon is inflated.

apperception (ap-per-sep'shun), *n.* perception involving self-consciousness; the relation of new ideas to old ideas.

appertain (ap-ẽr-tān'), *v.i.* to belong or pertain to, as by relation or custom.

appetite (ap'ẽ-tīt), *n.* the desire for gratification of some want, craving, or passion that is natural or acquired; the relish for food induced by keenness of stomach.

appetizer (ap'ẽ-tī-zẽr), *n.* something that excites or whets the appetite.

applaud (ap-plawd'), *v.t.* to praise; express approval or approbation.

applause (ap-plawz'), *n.* the expression of approval; approbation openly shown.

apple (ap'l), *n.* the round fleshy fruit of any of a genus of trees which includes quinces, pears, hawthorns, etc.; any of various tree or plant productions more or less resembling the true apple; one of the several trees which bear apples as their natural fruit.

apple-jack (jek'), [U. S.], apple brandy.

apple of love (luv), the tomato.

apple of the eye (ī), the pupil of the eye; hence, something precious.

appliance (ap-plī'ans), *n.* the act of applying; that which is used with, or as a part of, something else.

applicability (ap-li-kā-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being applicable.

applicable (ap'li-kā-bl), *adj.* capable of being, or fit to be, applied.

applicant (ap'li-kant), *n.* one who applies, or prefers a request for something; a petitioner.

application (ap-li-kā'shun), *n.* the act of applying; the thing applied; reducing to practice; the practical demonstration of a principle; the act of requesting; mental assiduousness.

applique (ap-li-kā'), *adj.* applied or put on: said of patterns put on textiles and of lacquer designs affixed to metal ware: *v.t.* to apply as ornamentation.

apply (ap-plī'), *v.t.* to place one to another; lay on; put into practice; devote to a particular purpose; refer or ascribe as fitting to a person or thing; address or direct; fix the mind upon: *v.i.* to suit; have connection with or reference to; make application to.

appoint (ap-point'), *v.t.* to fix; settle; found; make fast; establish by decree; assign or ordain; fix the time and order of; furnish or equip: *v.i.* to decree; ordain; determine.

appointee (ap-poin-tē'), *n.* one in whose favor an appointment is made.

appointment (ap-point'ment), *n.* the act of appointing; the assigning to an office or trust; the state of being appointed; the position or office assigned or held; a stipulation; an engagement; an arrangement to meet by mutual agreement; an ordinance or decree established by authority; furniture or equipment.

apport (a-pōrt'), *n.* something materialized at a seance by occult means, as a chair, a bed, flowers, etc.

apportion (ap-pōr'shun), *v.t.* to assign by equal or proportionate division; distribute or set out in just proportions.

apportionment (ap-pōr'shun-ment), *n.* the act of apportioning or dividing into just shares.

apposite (ap'ō-zit), *adj.* proper; fit; pertinent; well-adapted.

apposition (ap-ō-zish'un), *n.* the act of adding; addition by application, or placing together; the placing of a second noun in the same case in juxtaposition to the first, which it characterizes or explains, as St. Mark, the Evangelist.

appositional (ap-ō-zish'un-āl), *adj.* belonging to apposition.

appraisal (ap-prā'zāl), *n.* the act of appraising, or putting a price upon with a view to sale.

appraise (ap-prāz'), *v.t.* to set a price upon; value; estimate the worth of, as by a licensed appraiser.

appraisement (ap-prāz'ment), *n.* the act of valuing; an authorized valuation.

appraiser (ap-prā'zẽr), *n.* one who appraises; a person licensed and sworn to estimate the value of goods or estates.

appreciable (ap-prē'shi-â-bl), *adj.* capable of being appreciated, perceived, or estimated.

appreciate (ap-prē-shi-āt), *v.t.* to value; estimate the worth of; esteem highly; prize; be sensible of; raise in value.

appreciation (ap-prē-shi-ā'shun), *n.* the just valuation, or proper estimate of worth or merit; a rise in value.

appreciative (ap-prē'shi-ā-tiv), *adj.* exhibiting appreciation,

appreciatory (ap-prē'shi-ā-tō-ri), *adj.* expressive of admiration.

apprehend (ap-rē-hend'), *v.t.* to take or lay hold of; seize; arrest; take a mental hold of; anticipate or expect: *v.i.* to incline to belief; form a conception.

apprehensible (ap-rē-hen'si-bl), *adj.* capable of being apprehended or conceived.

apprehension (ap-rē-hen'shun), *n.* the act of seizure or laying hold of; arrest; the act of conceiving; perception; anticipation of evil; fear or distrust of the future.

apprehensive (ap-rē-hen'siv), *adj.* capable of apprehending; quick to learn, or grasp; fearful of evil; anxious for the future.

apprentice (â-pren'tis), *n.* one bound or articled by indenture to serve a certain number of years to learn some trade or craft; a novice or tyro: *v.t.* to put under the care of a master for instruction in some trade or craft.

apprize (â-prīz'), *v.t.* to give notice to; inform.

approach (ap-prōch′), *v.i.* to draw or grow near; approximate: *v.t.* to resemble, come near to: *n.* the act of drawing near ; access; passage.

approbate (ap′rō-bāt), *v.t.* to express approval of; license or sanction.

approbation (ap-rō-bā′shun), *n.* the act of approving; commendation.

approbative (ap′rō-bā-tiv), *adj.* approving; expressing approbation.

approbativeness (-nes), *n.* love of praise or fame; ambition.

approbatory (ap′rō-bā-tō-ri), *adj.* containing or expressing approbation.

appropriable (ap-prō′pri-å-bl), *adj.* capable of appropriation.

appropriate (ap-prō′pri-āt), *v.t.* to take to one's self, in exclusion of others; claim or use, as by an exclusive right; set apart or assign to a particular use; annex a benefice to a religious corporation: *adj.* peculiar; fit; apt.

appropriation (ap-prō-pri-ā′shun), *n.* the act of assigning to one's self, or to a particular use or person; application to a special use or purpose; a benefice to a religious corporation.

approvable (ap-prōō′vå-bl), *adj.* deserving of or meriting approval.

approval (-prōōv′ål), *n.* approbation; sanction; ratification; consent.

approve (-prōōv′), *v.t.* to prove, test or demonstrate; ratify; sanction: *v.i.* to express approval (usually followed by of).

approver (-prōō′vẽr), *n.* one who approves.

approvingly (-prōō′ving-li), *adv.* in a commendatory manner.

approximate (ap-prok′si-māt), *v.t.* to bring or carry near; cause to approach: *v.i.* to draw near; approach closely: *adj.* making approach to; near in resemblance or position.

approximately (ap-prok′si-māt′li), *adv.* very nearly but not absolutely.

approximation (ap-prok-si-mā′shun), *n.* the act of approximating; approach to anything as a standard; continual approach in exactness to the quantity sought, without actually arriving at it; a value nearly but not quite correct.

appulse (ap-puls′), **appulsion** (-pul′shun), *n.* a coming toward; the near approach of a planet to a conjunction with the sun or any fixed star.

appurtenance (ap-pẽr′te-nåns), *n.* that which belongs or relates to something else; an adjunct or appendage; that which belongs to, or is accessory to, an estate or property.

appurtenant (ap-pẽr′te-nänt), *adj.* belonging or pertaining to; accessory.

apricot (ā′pri-kot & ap′ri-kot), *n.* the fruit of a tree, allied to the plum.

April (a′pril). *n.* the fourth month of the year.

April fool (fōōl), one who is imposed upon or deceived in a jocular manner on April 1st, All Fools' Day.

a priori (ā pri-ō′ri), from something prior; proceeding from antecedent to consequent.

apron (ā′prun), *n.* a portion of cloth, leather, or other material, worn as a protective or ornamental covering to the front of the person; a leathern covering for the legs, used in driving; the vent-cover of a cannon; the curved timber placed above the foremost end of a ship's keel; a platform at the entrance to a dock.

apropos (å-prō-pō′), *adv.* to the purpose; to the point; opportunely; in respect (followed by *of*); *adj.* seasonable; happy.

aprosexia (apro-sek′si-a), *n.* inability to concentrate the mind.

apse (aps), *n.* a polygonal or semicircular recess terminating the choir or other portion of a church; a reliquary for relics.

apsidal ((ap′si-dål), *adj.* pertaining to the apse of a church, or to the apsis of an orbit.

apsis (ap′sis), *n.* [*pl.* apsides ('si-dēz)], one of two points in the orbit of a planet situated at the furthest or the least distance from the central body or sun; the imaginary line connecting these points.

apt (apt), *adj.* suitable; pertinent; appropriate; liable; inclined; ready; expert; quick of apprehension.

apteral (ap′te-rål), *adj*, without wings; without side-columns.

apterous (ap′te-rus), *adj.* destitute of wings, or wing-like expansions.

apteryx (ap′te-riks), *n.* a wingless and tailless bird peculiar to New Zealand.

aptitude (ap′ti-tūd) *n.* capacity for anything; fitness; tendency; readiness in learning.

aptness (-nes), *n.* quality of being apt; quickness of apprehension.

apyretic (api-ret′ik), *adj.* free from fever.

aqua (ā′kwå), *n.* water; a term much used in pharmacy in the abbreviated form of Aq. and denoting the addition of water.

aqua ammoniæ (am-mo′ni-ē), water containing an infusion of ammonia-gas.

aqua fortis (fôr′tis), strong water; impure nitric acid.

aquamarine (ā′kwå-må-rēn′), *n.* a pale bluish-green variety of beryl; a color resembling beryl.

aquaplane (-plān), *n.* a surfboard which skims the water behind a power boat to which it is fastened with ropes and on which a person can stand while controlling its motion by raising the front end out of the water by means of cords attached to that end.

aqua regia (ā′kwå rē′ji-å), a mixture of nitric and hydrochloric acids, capable of dissolving gold.

aquarium (å-kwār'i-um), *n.* [*pl.* aquaria (-å) & aquariums (-umz)], a tank or globe for the keeping and cultivation of aquatic plants and animals; a series of such receptacles.

aquatic (å-kwat'ik), *adj.* pertaining to water; growing or living in or upon water; performed in or upon water, as sports: *n.* an animal or plant inhabiting water.

aquatint (ā'kwå-tint), *n.* a species of etching resembling a water-color drawing in India ink or in sepia; an engraving produced by this process: *v.t.* to etch or engrave in aquatint.

aqua vitæ (ā'kwå vī'tē), water of life; unrectified alcohol; brandy and other ardent spirits.

aqueduct (ak'wē-dukt), *n.* a structure in the form of a conduit or artificial channel for conducting water from a source, as for the supply of a large city.

aqueous (ā'kwē-us), *adj.* of the nature of, or abounding in, water; watery.

aquiform (ā-kwi-fôrm), *adj.* having the form of water; liquid.

Aquila (ak'wi-la), *n.* a genus of birds which includes the eagle and allied species.

aquiline (ak'wi-līn & -lin), *adj.* belonging to or resembling an eagle; curved, as the beak of an eagle.

Arab (ar'åb), *n.* a native of Arabia; a desert-dweller; one of the Arabic races spread over the African and Syrian deserts; a homeless street-urchin or outcast: *adj.* pertaining to Arabia or the Arabs.

arabesque (ar-å-besk'), *n.* the style of Arabic decorative art, which consists of the painting, inlaying, or carving in low relief of figures of plants, fruits, flowers, and foliage, variously combined or fantastically grouped: *adj.* pertaining to or exhibiting the arabesque style of ornamentation: *v.t.* enrich with ornament in arabesque.

Arabic (ar'a-bik), *adj.* pertaining to Arabia, its people, language, manner, customs, etc.: *n.* the language of the Arabs.

Arabic numerals (-num'ĕr-ålz), the figures 0, 1, 2, 3, etc., of Indian origin, used by the Arabs and introduced into Europe in the 12th century.

arable (ar'å-bl), *adj.* fit for the plow; suited to the purposes of cultivation.

Arachnida (a-rak'ni-da), *n.* a class of arthropods which includes spiders and scorpions.

Aramaic (ara-mā'-ik), *n.* a group of Semitic languages: *adj.* relating to Aramaic.

arbiter (är'bi-tĕr), *n.* an umpire or judge; an arbitrator.

arbitrament (är-bit'rå-ment), *n.* the decision of arbitrators; an award.

arbitrarily (-li), *adv.* in a capricious manner; imperiously.

arbitrary (är'bi-trār-i), *adj.* depending on will, discretionary; capricious.

arbitrate (är'bi-trāt), *v.i.* to act as arbiter; to settle a dispute.

arbitration (är-bi-trā'shun), *n.* the settlement of a dispute.

arbitrator (är'bi-trā-tĕr), *n.* one chosen by the parties in a dispute to settle it; an umpire.

arbor (är'bĕr), *n.* a bower; a shaded nook or walk.

Arbor Day (är'bĕr dā), a day legally set apart in certain states for planting trees.

arboraceous (är-bō-rā'shus), *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, a tree or trees; living on or among trees.

arboreous (är-bō'rē-us), **arboreal** (-ål), *adj.* pertaining to trees.

arborescence (är-bō-res'ens), *n.* something having the shape of a tree, as certain crystals.

arborescent (är-bō-res'ent), *adj.* tree-like.

arboretum (är-bō-rē'tum), *n.* [*pl.* arboreta, (-tå) & arboretums (-tumz)], a place in which rare trees are cultivated and exhibited.

arboriculture (är-bĕr-i-kul'tūr), *n.* the cultivation of trees.

arbor vitæ (är-bĕr vī'tē), an evergreen tree of the pine family, extensively cultivated in gardens, etc.

arbuscle (är-bus'l), *n.* a dwarf tree.

Arbutus (är-būt'tus), *n.* a genus of evergreen shrubs which includes the heath family.

arc (ärk), *n.* a curved line or any part of a curve forming the segment of a circle; the portion of a circle described by the sun or any heavenly body in its apparent passage through the heavens.

arcade (är-kād'), *n.* a series of arches supported by pillars; an arched gallery, or promenade, lined with shops.

arcadia (ar-kā'di-a), *n.* a place or region of rural peace and simplicity: called after a district of the Peloponessus in Greece.

arcadian (är-kā'di-ån), *adj.* rurally simple.

arcanum (är-kā'num), *n.* [*pl.* arcana ('nå)], a secret; a mystery; a valuable elixir.

arch (ärch), *n.* structure of brick or masonry, the component wedge-shaped parts of which follow a curved line; any curvature having the form of an arch: *v.t.* to cover with an arch or arches; to bend or curve into the form of an arch: *v.i.* to form an arch or arches; curve: *adj.* chief; of the first rank; cunning; crafty; shrewd.

archæologic (är-kē-ō-loj'ik), **archæological** ('i-kål), *adj.* pertaining to the study of antiquities.

archæologist, archeologist (är-kē-ol'ō-jist), *n.* one versed in the study of ancient things; an antiquary.

archæology, archeology (är-kē-ol'ō-ji), *n.* the science of antiquities; the study of prehistoric remains, or the relics of the early races of mankind.

archaic (är-kā'ik), **archaical** ('i-kal), *adj.* pertaining to a remote period; characterized by antiquity; old-fashioned; antiquated.

archaism (är'kā-izm), *n.* antiquity of style or use; an antiquated, old-fashioned, or obsolete word, expression, or idiom.

archangel (ärk-ān'jel), *n.* an angel of the highest order.

archbishop (ärch-bish'up), *n.* the chief bishop of an ecclesiastical province.

archbishopric (ärch-bish'up-rik), *n.* the jurisdiction, office, or see of an archbishop.

archdeacon (ärch-dē'kn), *n.* a dignitary ranking next below a bishop, and who acts as his vicar or vice-regent.

archdeaconate (-āt), *n.* office of arch deacon.

archdeaconry (ärch-dē'kn-ri), *n.* the office, rank, jurisdiction, or residence of an archdeacon.

archdiocese (-dio'sis), *n.* the jurisdiction of an archbishop.

archducal (ärch-dū'kal), *adj.* pertaining to an archduke or an archduchy.

archduchess (ärch-duch'es), *n.* the wife of an archduke; a daughter of the former imperial family of Austria.

archduchy (ärch-duch'i), *n.* the territory or rank of an archduke or archduchess.

archduke (ärch-dūk'), *n.* a prince of the former imperial house of Austria.

archdukedom (ärch-dūk'dom), *n.* the dignity or territory of an archduke.

archebiosis (är-kē-bi-ō'sis), *n.* the origination of living from non-living matter; abiogenesis.

archegony (är-keg'ō-ni), *n.* the doctrine of the origin of life.

archelogy (är-kel'o-ji), *n.* the science of first principles.

archenemy (ärch-en'e-mi), *n.* a principal enemy; Satan.

archer (är'chēr), *n.* a bowman; one skilled in the use of the bow and arrow.

archer-fish (-fish), *n.* a scaly-finned fish of the Java seas, which catches insects by darting drops of water upon them.

archery (är'chēr-i), *n.* the art, practice, or skill of one who uses the bow and arrow.

archetype (är'kē-tīp), *n.* the original type or pattern upon or after which a thing is made; a model; the original or fundamental type-structure from which a natural group of plants or animals are assumed to have descended.

archfiend (-fēnd), *n.* the chief fiend; Satan.

archibald (ar'chī-bald), *n.* a 1916 type of British aeroplane; an anti-aircraft gun.

archiepiscopacy (är-ki-ē-pis'kō-pā-si), *n.* the rule or dignity of an archbishop.

archiepiscopal (är-ki-ē-pis'kō-pal), *adj.* pertaining to an archbishop or to his office.

archiepiscopate, same as archiepiscopacy.

archimandrite (är-ki-man'drīt), *n.* the head or superior of a monastery or monasteries in the Greek church; a prelate.

arching (är'ching), *adj.* curving like an arch: *n.* arched work.

archipelagic (är-ki-pē-laj'ik), *adj.* pertaining to a collection of islands with the sea dividing them.

archipelago (är-ki-pel'ā-gō), *n.* any sea or body of salt water interspersed with numerous islands; the island-group itself.

architect (är'ki-tekt), *n.* one versed in the art of building and the various styles of architecture; one who plans or designs buildings and superintends their construction; hence, one who forms or designs.

architective (är'ki-tek-tiv), *adj.* used in building; proper for building.

architectonics (är-ki-tek-ton'iks), *n.pl.* the science of architecture.

architectural (är-ki-tek'tū-ral), *adj.* pertaining to the art of building; in accordance with the rules of the building art.

architecturally (-li), *adv.* with regard to the principles of the building art; from the designer's point of view.

architecture (är'ki-tek-tūr), *n.* the science or art of building; the method or style of building; construction; workmanship.

architrave (är'ki-trāv), *n.* the lowest division of an entablature, or that part which rests immediately on the column.

archival (är-kī'val, är'ki-val), *adj.* pertaining to, or included in state records.

archive (är'kīv), *n.* a record preserved as evidence: *pl.* the place where public or state records are kept; state or public documents, or records of historical value pertaining to a nation or to a family.

archly (-li), *adv.* roguishly; waggishly; coyly.

archness (-nes), *n.* shyness; coyness.

archon (är'kon), *n.* a chief magistrate of ancient Athens; one of the nine chief magistrates chosen to superintend civil and religious matters.

archpriest (ärch'prēst), *n.* a chief priest; a rural dean.

archway (ärch'wā), *n.* an opening or passage beneath an arched or vaulted roof.

arc lamp (lamp), a lamp having a luminous bridge or arc.

arc light (līt), a light produced by a current of electricity passing between two carbon points placed a short distance from each other.

arcograph (ärk'ō-graf), *n.* an instrument for drawing an arc without the use of a central point.

arctic (ärk'tik), *adj.* pertaining to the region of the north pole; polar; northern; frigid.

arctic circle (sĕr'kl), an imaginary circle parallel to the equator and distant 23° 28′ from the north pole.

arcuate (å'kū-āt), *adj.* arched; shaped like an arch.

arcuation (ar-kū-ā'shon), *n.* the act of bending; condition of being bent.

ardent (är'dent), *adj.* hot; burning; fiery; warm; glowing; passionate; eager; zealous; vehement.

ardent spirits (spir'itz), alcoholic beverages, as brandy, whiskey, etc.

ardor (är'dĕr), *n.* heat in a physical sense; warmth of affection or passion; eager desire; zeal.

arduous (är'dū-us), *adj.* steep; hard to climb; attended with great labor or exertion; difficult.

are (ār), *n.* the unit of French superficial or square measure containing 100 sq. meters or 1076.44 English sq. ft.

area (ār'e-å), *n.* any plane surface having bounds, whether natural or artificial, as the floor of a hall, etc.; any defined extent of land-surface; the sunken space situated at the base of a building and separating it from the street; the superficial contents of any space or figure; extent; range; scope; a compass of ore allotted to miners.

Areca (ar'ē-kå), *n.* a genus of palms of tropical Asia, the fruit of which carry very thick rinds; [a-], a palm of several genera allied to *Areca*, commonly cultivated in gardens, parks, and walks for its beauty.

arena (å-rē'nå), *n.* the central enclosed space (usually strewn with sand) of a Roman amphitheater, in which the gladiatorial combats took place; hence, the scene or field for combat or exertion of any kind.

arenaceous (ar-ē-nā'shus), *adj.* sandy; abounding in, or having the properties of, sand.

areology (åre-ol'o-ji), *n.* a study of the physical features of Mars.

areometer (ari-om'i-ter), *n.* an instrument for measuring the specific gravity of liquids.

Areopagus (ar-ē-op'å-gus), *n.* the tribunal, or highest court, of ancient Athens, so named from its situation on the hill of Ares (Mars); hence, any high court or tribunal.

argali (är'ga-li), *n.* an Asiatic sheep, remarkable for large horns.

Argand lamp (lamp), a lamp having a hollow circular wick to permit the passage of air inside and outside the flame.

argent (är'jent), *n.* the silver of a coat of arms, represented in drawing or engraving by a plain white surface, symbolical of purity, beauty, etc.: *adj.* made of, or resembling, silver; silvery white; bright like silver.

argentine (är'jen-tin), *n.* silver; plate metal; a small fish with silvery scales; a variety of calcite; [A-], a native of Argentina: *adj.* resembling silver; pertaining to Argentina.

argentite (är'jen-tit), *n.* sulphide of silver of a lead-grey color.

argentous (är-jen'tus), *adj.* pertaining to, or containing, silver.

argil (är'jil), *n.* potters' clay or earth.

argillaceous (är-ji-lā'shus), *adj.* of the nature of, or containing, clay; clayey.

argillite (är'ji-līt), *n.* clay-slate.

argol (är'gol), *n.* crude tartar from which cream of tartar is prepared; excreta of camels and cattle, used for fuel.

argon (är'gun), *n.* an element associated with nitrogen, and forming one of the constituents of the air.

argonaut (är'gō-nawt), *n.* a cephalopod commonly known as the paper-nautilus; [A-], one of the gold seekers who went to California in 1849; one who sailed with Jason for the golden fleece.

argosy (är'gō-si), *n.* a large richly-freighted merchant-vessel.

argot (är'gō), *n.* slang; thieves' jargon.

arguable (är'gū-å-bl), *adj.* capable of being disputed or discussed.

argue (är'gū), *v.i.* to show or offer reasons in support of, or in opposition to, a proposition, opinion, or measure; to reason, dispute, discuss; contend in debate: *v.t.* to debate or discuss; prove or evince.

argument (är'gū-ment), *n.* that which is advanced in support or proof with a view to persuade or convince the mind; a discussion, controversy, or debate; the subject of a discourse or writing; an abstract or summary of a book.

argumental (är-gū-men'tål), *adj.* pertaining to reasoning; consisting of reasons.

argumentation (är-gū-men-tā'shun), *n.* the act of arguing; discussion.

argumentative (är-gū-men'tå-tiv), *adj.* consisting of, or exhibiting a process of reasoning; addicted to argument; disputatious.

argus-eyed (är'gus-īd), *adj.* watchful; vigilant; extremely observant.

argute (är-gūt'), *adj.* sharp; shrill; quick; subtle.

aria (är'ē-å, ār'i-å), *n.* an air; a melody or tune for single voice with accompaniment; a solo part in a cantata or oratorio, etc.

Arian (ā'ri-ån), *adj.* pertaining to the doctrines of the Arian sect.

Arianism (ā'ri-an-ism), the doctrine of Arius of Alexandria in the 4th Century who proclaimed Christ the greatest of

all created beings, but *not* the Son of God; the belief or religion of the sect which espouses the teachings of Arius.

arid (ar'id), *adj.* dry; parched up; barren.

aridity (å-rid'i-ti), **aridness** (ār'id-nes), *n.* the state of being dry; dryness; want of life or interest.

arietta (ār-ē-et'tå), *n.* a short song or air.

aright (å-rīt'), *adv.* rightly; in a right way or form; without sin or error.

arise (å-rīz'), *v.i.* to mount up or ascend; to come into view; rise or get up; spring up; come into existence or action; originate.

aristate (a-ris'tāt), *adj.* bearded; awned, as wheat.

aristocracy (ar-is-tok'rå-si), *n.* government by persons of the highest rank in a state; the nobility or chief persons in a state.

aristocrat (ar'is-tō-krat, å-ris'tō-krat), *n.* a personage of rank and noble birth; one who upholds the aristocracy or favors government by the nobles; a person who possesses traits supposed to characterize the nobility.

aristocratic (ar-is-tō-krat'ik), **aristocratical** (-i-kål), *adj.* pertaining to, or consisting in, a government of the nobles; pertaining to, or characteristic of, the higher class or nobility.

aristocratically (-li), *adv.* in an aristocratic manner.

arithmetic (å-rith'me-tik), *n.* the science of numbers; the art of computation by figures.

arithmetical (ar-ith-met'i-kal), *adj.* of or pertaining to arithmetic.

arithmetician (å-rith-me-tish'ån), *n.* one skilled in the science of numbers.

arithmometer (ar-ith-mom'e-tēr), *n.* a calculating machine which performs multiplication and division.

Ark (ärk), *n.* the repository of the Covenant, or tables of the Law, in the Jewish Tabernacle, subsequently placed in the Temple of Solomon; the vessel in which Noah and his family were preserved during the Deluge; [a-], hence, a place of safety; refuge; a large boat used for transporting produce on American rivers.

arm (ärm), *n.* the limb of the human body which extends from the shoulder to the hand; the anterior or forelimb of any vertebrate animal; any projecting or diverging organ or part of a main body or trunk, as the tentacle of a star-fish, the branch of a tree, an inlet of the sea, etc.; might; power; support.

arm (ärm), *n.* a weapon; a branch of the military service: *v.t.* to furnish or equip with weapons of offense or defense; fortify or provide against; furnish with an armature: *v.i.* to fit one's self with arms, or take to one's self means of defense.

armada (är-mā'da), *n.* fleet of war vessels; especially, the Spanish fleet sent against England in 1588.

arm-chair (ärm'-chār), *n.* a chair furnished with supports for the elbows.

arm-pit (ärm'-pit), *n.* the cavity beneath the shoulder; the axilla.

armadillo (är-må-dil'ō), *n.* a South American quadruped, armed with a bony shell divided into belts consisting of numerous small plates, and resembling a coat of mail.

Armageddon (är-måg'ēd-dôn), *n.* the place of a mighty battle against evil, to be fought on "the great day of God": used symbolically.

armament (är'må-ment), *n.* a body of forces equipped for war, either military or naval; the cannon and small arms collectively of a warship or fortification; the number and weight of guns of a war-vessel.

armature (är'ma-tūr), *n.* armor: that which serves as a means of defense; a piece of soft iron connecting the poles of a magnet, or electro-magnet, to preserve and increase the magnetic force; iron bars or frame-work used to strengthen a building.

armful (ärm'fool), *n.* as much as can be compassed by the arms.

Arminianism (är-min'i-an-izm), *n.* the doctrine taught by Jacob Arminius (1560-1609), a Dutch Protestant theologian: less vigorous than Calvinism in its concept of satisfying divine justice.

armistice (är'mis-tis), *n.* a temporary cessation of hostilities agreed upon by opposing forces; a truce.

Armistice Day (dā), November 11: the Allies and Central Powers in the World War ceased hostilities on this day in 1918.

armlet (ärm'let), *n.* a small arm of the sea; a metal band for the arm used for ornament or for protection.

armoire (är-mwär'), *n.* a movable cupboard with doors.

armoracia (är-mō-ra'ci-a), *n.* the horse-radish.

armor (är'mēr), *n.* defensive arms; protective covering for the body in battle; the steel plating of a warship.

armor-clad (-klad), *adj.* ironclad: *n.* a war vessel protected by steel plating.

armor-grating (-grā'ting), *n.* deep iron gratings used to protect the boilers of ironclads from missiles during an engagement.

armor-plate (-plāt), *n.* a plate of iron or steel intended to be affixed to the side of a ship as part of a casing for protection against shell fire.

armorer (är'mor-ēr), *n.* formerly a maker of arms or armor, or one who had charge of the armor of another; the custodian of the arms of a troop or battleship.

armorial (är-mō'ri-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to armor or to the arms or escutcheon of a family: *n.* a book or dictionary of heraldic devices and the names of persons entitled to use them.

armory (är'mēr-i), *n.* a place for arms or the assembly of soldiers; a manufactory of arms.

armozeen, armozine (är-mō-zēn'), *n.* a thick plain silk, generally black, used for clerical robes.

arms (ärmz), *n.pl.* weapons of offense or defense; the military service; war as a profession; armorial bearings.

army (är'mi), *n.* a body of men trained and equipped for war, and organized in regiments, brigades, or similar divisions under proper officers: a great number or multitude; an organized body of persons engaged in moral warfare.

army corps (kōr), two or more divisions of an army organized as a complete whole: in the U. S. during the World War an army corps consisted of six divisions, 4 active, 1 depot, and 1 replacement.

Army Service Corps (-sĕr'vis), a corps of officers and privates in the British Army, under a Quartermaster General.

army-worm (-wĕrm), *n.* the larva of a moth which devastates grain and other crops.

Arnica (är'ni-kå), *n.* a genus of perennial herbs of the aster family; [a-], the mountain tobacco from the roots of which a valuable external remedy for bruises is made.

aroma (å-ro'må), *n.* the odor exhaled by plants or other substances, generally of an agreeable or spicy nature; perfume; fragrance.

aromatic (ar-ō-mat'ik), **aromatical** ('i-kål), *adj.* giving out aroma; fragrant; spicy; odoriferous: *n.* a plant, herb, or drug yielding a fragrant smell.

aromatic vinegar (-vin'e-gâr), a powerful perfume composed of strong acetic acid, the essential oils of lavender, camphor, etc.

around (å-round'), *adv.* in a circle; on every side; roundabout: *prep.* about; on all sides; encircling.

arousal (å-rou'zål), *n.* the act of awakening; the state of being awakened.

arouse (å-rouz'), *v.t.* to excite or stir to action; put in motion that which is at rest; awaken from sleep or a state of inactivity; animate.

arpeggio (ār-pej'o), *n.* the playing of chords in quick succession, as the notes of a harp.

arrack (ar'ak), *n.* a strong liquor of the East made from rice, or the sap of the coco-palm; any distilled liquor.

arraign (å-rān'), *v.t.* to summon or set, as a prisoner at the bar of a court to answer to a charge; censure publicly; impeach; indict

arraignment (å-rān'ment), *n.* an accusation; an impeachment.

arrange (å-rānj'), *v.t.* to put in proper order or sequence; classify; adjust or settle; adapt; group.

arrangement (å-rānj'ment), *n.* the act of putting in proper form or order; that which is ordered or disposed; the method of disposition; a preparatory measure; preparation; settlement; classification.

arrant (ar'ânt), *adj.* notorious; unmitigated; shameless.

arras (ar'as), *n.* tapestry; hangings made of rich figured fabric.

arrasene, arasene (ar-as-sēn'), *n.* a kind of mixed thread of wool and silk used in raised embroidery.

array (ar-rā'), *n.* order; the grouping or arrangement of a body of men as drawn up for battle; an orderly collection or series of things imposingly displayed; dress arranged on the person; apparel: *v.t.* to place or dispose in order; marshal; deck or dress.

arrayal (ar-rā'ăl), *n.* the process of arraying.

arrear (ar-rēr'), *n.* the state of being behind-hand; that which is not done, is outstanding, or unpaid.

arrearage (ar-rēr'āj), *n.* the state or condition of being in arrears; that which remains unpaid and overdue after a previous payment.

arrest (ar-rest'), *v.t.* to stop or stay; check or hinder the action or motion of; seize, take, or apprehend by legal authority; seize and fix, as the eye or attention: *n.* the act of seizing; holding back by force or restraint; the state of being seized or detained by legal authority.

arriere (a-rēr'), *n.* that which is behind; the rear.

arriere-ban (ar-ri-yār'ban), *n.* reserve force of the French National Guard.

arriere-guard (-gärd), *n.* the rear-guard.

arriere-tenant (ten'ânt), *n.* a tenant holding under an overseer who is accountable to a superior.

arris (ar'is), *n.* the line or edge in which two curved or straight surfaces of a body, forming an exterior angle, meet each other.

arrival (ar-rī-vål), *n.* the act of coming to a place, or reaching a destination from a distance; attainment of any object; the person or thing arriving, or which has arrived.

arrive (ar-rīv'), *v.i.* to come to or reach, as a destination; reach a point or stage; gain or compass an object; attain to a state or result [with *at*].

arrogance (ar'rō-gâns), *n.* an undue degree of self-importance; an exorbitant claim to dignity; a lordly contempt of others.

arrogant (ar'rō-gănt), *adj.* making exorbitant claims to dignity or estimation, by presuming upon one's self-importance; overbearingly haughty.

arrogate (ar'rō-gāt), *v.t.* to assume or lay claim to unduly.

arrogation (ar-rō-gā'shun), *n.* the act of arrogating.

arrow (ar'rō), *n.* a pointed missile weapon, usually feathered and barbed, made to be shot from a bow.

arrow-head (-hed), *n.* the head or barb of an arrow; an aquatic plant.

arrowroot (ar'rō-rōōt), *n.* a starch obtained from the rootstocks of several species of West Indian plants.

arrow-wood (-wood), *n.* a wood of which the arrows of the Indians are made.

arroyo (ă-roi'ō), *n.* a watercourse or rivulet; the dry bed of a small stream.

arsenal (är'se-năl), *n.* a magazine for the storage of arms and military stores, or their manufacture.

arsenic (är'se-nik), *n.* a very poisonous element of steel-gray color and brilliant luster, and exceedingly brittle, occurring usually in combination.

arsenic (är-sen'ik), **arsenical** ('i-kăl), *adj.* pertaining to or containing arsenic.

arsenious (är-sē'ni-us), *adj.* pertaining to or containing arsenic.

arsenite (är'sen-īt), *n.* a salt of arsenious acid.

arson (är'sn), *n.* the malicious firing of any building, agricultural produce, ship, etc., belonging to another, or one's own property, with the intent to defraud an insurance office.

art (ärt), *n.* the employment of means to the accomplishment of some end; the skilful adaptation and application to some purpose or use of knowledge or power acquired from nature; a system of rules and established methods to facilitate the performance of certain actions; one of the fine arts; the fine arts collectively; the power or quality of perceiving and transcribing the beautiful or æsthetical in nature, as in painting or sculpture; practical skill; dexterity; artifice: *pl.* the branches of learning included in academic study.

arterial (är-tēr'i-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to an artery or arteries; contained in an artery.

arterialization (är-tēr-i-ăl-i-zā'shun), *n.* the process of converting venous blood into arterial blood.

arterialize (är-tēr'i-ăl-īz), *v. t.* to convert venous blood into arterial blood by exposure to oxgyen in the lungs.

arteriology (är-tē'ri-ol'ō-ji), *n.* that branch of anatomy which treats of the arteries.

arteriosclerosis (är-tē'ri-ō-skle-rō'sis), *n.* thickening of the walls of the arteries, with more or less hardening, due to defects of assimilation or to senility.

arteriotomy (ăr-tēr-i-ot'o-mi), *n.* the opening of an artery; the part of anatomy treating of the dissection of the arteries.

arteritis (-tis), *n.* inflammation of an artery.

artery (är'tēr-i), *n.* one of a system of tubes or vessels which convey the blood from the heart to all parts of the body.

artesian well (är-tē'zhăn wel), a well formed by boring, often to great depth, through strata the nature and arrangement of which permit of the permeation and accumulation of water: on being freed from constraint, the water rises by pressure in the tube and overflows at the surface.

artful (ärt'fool), *adj.* cunning; crafty.

artfully (-li), *adv.* in a cunning or crafty manner.

arthragra (är-thrag'ra), *n.* gout.

arthralgia (är-thral'ji-a), *n.* neuralgic pain in a joint.

arthritis (är-thrī'tis), *n.* any inflammation of the joints; the gout.

arthropod (är'thrō'pod), *n.* a member of a subkingdom of animals, which includes invertebrates with articulated bodies and jointed legs, as spiders, crabs, etc.; an arachnid.

artichoke (är'ti-chōk), *n.* a plant with thistle-like foliage, and bearing large terminal flower-heads, the lower portion of which, consisting of a fleshy receptacle covered with thick scales, is used as food; the tuberous root of an American sunflower, used as a substitute for potatoes.

article (är'ti-kl), *n.* a distinct portion or member; a single clause, item, or particular, as in a formal agreement or treaty; a concise statement; a prose composition, complete, in itself, in a newspaper, magazine, or work of reference; a material thing, as one of a class; an item; a point of duty, faith, or doctrine; a jointed segment connecting two parts of a limb or body; in Grammar, one of the words, *a*, *an*, or *the*, placed before nouns to limit their application: *v.t.* to bind by articles of covenant.

articular (är-tik'ū-lăr), *adj.* pertaining to the joints or to a joint.

articulate (är-tik'ū-lāt), *v.t.* to joint; unite by means of a joint; to form words; utter in distinct syllables; speak as a human being: *v.i.* to unite or form an articulation (with); utter articulate sounds; speak with distinctness: *adj.* jointed; formed with joints; segmented; characterized by syllabic division; uttered with distinctness.

articulation (är-tik-ū-lā'shun), *n.* the act of jointing; the act of speaking distinctly; a distinct utterance; the state of being articulated; a joint or juncture between bones; the point of separation

of organs or parts of a plant; a joint of the stem, or space between two nodes.

articulator (är-tik'ū-lā-tēr), *n.* one who pronounces distinctly; an instrument to cure stammering; an apparatus attached to a telephone to secure regularity of tone; one who mounts skeletons; an instrument for articulation of artificial teeth.

artifice (är'ti-fis), *n.* crafty device; an ingenious expedient; a trick or stratagem; a manœuvre.

artificer (är-tif'i-sēr), *n.* a skilled worker; a mechanic; an inventor.

artificial (är-ti-fish'ål), *adj.* made or contrived by art; produced by human skill or labor; feigned; unreal; affected; not genuine.

artificiality (-fish-i-ål'i-ti), **artificialness** (-nes), *n.* the quality of being unreal or unnatural; that which is artificial.

artificially (-li), *adv.* by human skill or contrivance.

artillery (är-til'lēr-i), *n.* cannon; great guns; ordnance of all kinds, with its equipment of carriages, men, and material; the officers and men forming the artillery division of an army; the science which treats of the management of ordnance.

artisan (är'ti-zån), *n.* one skilled in any art or trade; a mechanic; a handicraftsman.

artist (är'tist), *n.* one skilled in any branch of high art; one professing or practicing one of the fine arts.

artiste (är-tēst'), *n.* one who is an expert in any branch of professional art, as a public singer or dancer; a female artist.

artistic (är-tis'tik), **artistical** ('ti-kål), *adj.* pertaining to art or to artists; characterized by æsthetic feelings or conformity to the principles of a school of art or design.

artistically (-ål-li), *adv.* in a manner conformable to the rules and principles of art.

artistry (ar'tis-tri), *n.* works of art collectively; the qualities peculiar to an artist.

artless (ärt'les), *adj.* lacking art; unskilful; devoid of cunning; simple; natural; undesigning; unaffected.

Aryan (ār'yån), *n.* a member of the Caucasian race; one who speaks a language derived from the Indo-European: *adj.* pertaining to the Aryans, or to their language.

as (az), *conj., adv.* like; comparable or proportionate to.

asafetida, asafœtida (as-å-fēt'i-då), *n.* a fetid sap obtained from the roots of several large umbelliferous plants of Persia and Afghanistan.

asbestine (as-bes'tin), *adj.* pertaining to or of the nature of asbestos; incombustible.

asbestos (as-bes'tos), **asbestus** ('tus), *n.* a fibrous variety of hornblende, separable into flexible filaments of flax-like appearance and silky luster, and possessing the property of being incombustible.

ascend (as-send'), *v.i.* to take an upward direction; mount; go up; rise; to proceed from an inferior to a superior; rise from a lower to a higher pitch or tone: *v.t.* to go or move upward upon; climb; go upward along.

ascendancy (as-sen'dån-si), **ascendency** ('den-si), *n.* a governing or controlling power or influence; domination.

ascendant (as-sen'dånt), **ascendent** ('dent), *adj.* rising; superior; predominant; above the horizon: *n.* superiority or commanding influence; predominance; an ancestor, or one who precedes in genealogy or degrees of kindred; opposed to *descendant;* the particular zodiacal sign appearing above the horizon at the time of one's birth.

ascending (-ing), *adj.* rising upward; in botany, slanting or curved.

ascension (as-sen'shun), *n.* the act of moving upward; a rising; [A-] the ascent of our Lord to heaven; the rising of a star or point above the celestial horizon.

Ascension Day (dā), *n.* a movable feast to commemorate Christ's ascension into heaven, celebrated on the Thursday which falls on, or follows, the fortieth day after Easter.

ascent (as-sent'), *n.* the act of rising; an upward movement; the act of climbing; an acclivity; an upward slope.

ascertain (as-ser-tān'), *v.t.* to make certain; find out or determine definitely by test or examination.

ascertainment (as-sēr-tān'ment), *n.* the act of ascertaining.

ascetic (as-set'ik), *adj.* exceedingly rigid in the exercise of religious duties and mortification of worldly desires: *n.* one who renounces the world and devotes himself to religious exercises; one who subjects himself to severe disciplinary methods of living; a hermit; a recluse.

ascetically (-ål-li), *adv.* in an ascetical manner.

asceticism (as-set'i-sizm), *n.* the condition or mode of life adopted by one who renounces worldly matters; austerity.

ascetum (a-sē'tum), *n.* vinegar; a drug prepared with acetic acid.

ascian (ash'yån), *n.* one who casts no shadow: applied to dwellers in the tropics who, twice a year, when the sun is vertical, above the equator, have no shadows for a few days.

ascidian (a-sid'i-an), *n.* a sea squirt; one of a class of marine animals having a tough sac.

ascites (a-sī'tez), *n.* dropsy of the peritoneum; a serious condition of the abdomen.

ascribe (å-skrīb'), *v.t.* to attribute, impute, or refer; assign; attribute.

ascription (å-skrip'shun), *n.* the act of attributing or imputing; that which is assigned.

asepsis (å-sep'sis), *n.* state of being aseptic.

aseptic (å-sep'tik), *adj.* free from the germs of disease or putrefaction; not liable to putrefy: an aseptic substance.

asexual (a-seks'ū-ål), *adj.* not sexual; produced by other than sexual processes.

asexualization (-ī-zā'shun), *n.* the process of sterilizing an animal or human being.

asexually (-li), *adv.* in a manner other than by conjunction of the sexes: applied to reproduction.

ash (ash), *n.* a common timber and shade tree of the olive family; the wood of this tree: *adj.* pertaining to, or like, the ash; made of ash.

ash (ash), *n.* the residue of plant or animal substance remaining after subjection to red-heat: *pl.* the waste of burned coal; the remains of a human body when cremated; hence, a corpse.

Ash Wednesday (-wenz'di), the first day of Lent.

ashamed (å-shāmd'), *p.adj.* affected or touched by shame; cast down or dejected by conscious guilt; abashed by a sense of indecorum; reluctant through fear or shame (followed by an infinitive).

ashen (ash'n), *adj.* pertaining to the ash-tree; made of ash; of the color of ashes; pale.

ashore (å-shōr'), *adv.* on shore; to the shore; on land.

aside (å-sīd'), *adv.* on or to one side; out of a given direction; apart; away from: *n.* a speech or utterance not intended for the present company; a remark made by an actor on the stage, and assumed to be heard only by the person for whom it is intended.

asinine (as'i-nīn), *adj.* pertaining to the ass; having the nature or characteristics of an ass; stupid; silly.

asininity (as'i-nin'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being asinine; obstinate stupidity.

ask (åsk), *v.t.* to request; seek to obtain by words; expect or require; inquire; interrogate; invite: *v.i.* to prefer by request.

askance (å-skans'), **askant** (å-skant'), *adv.* sideways; obliquely; disdainfully.

askew (å-skū'), *adv.* obliquely; awry; out of position or arrangement.

aslant (å-slant'), *adv.* not at right angles; sloping; oblique; slanting.

asleep (å-slēp'). *adj.* & *adv.* sleeping; in state of slumber; dormant.

asp (åsp), *n.* a small venomous snake of Egypt; the common viper.

asparagus (as-par'å-gus), *n.* a plant having tender edible shoots.

aspect (as'peckt), *n.* visual or mental appearance; look; mien; air; outlook; the relative position of the planets as viewed from the earth.

aspen (as'pen), *n.* a species of poplar whose leaves have the property of trembling in the slightest breeze: *adj.* pertaining to the aspen; quivering like an aspen-leaf.

asperate (-āt), *adj.* rough to the touch: *v.t.* to make rough.

asperges (as-pēr'jīz), *n.* a short service in the R. C. Church before a High Mass, during which holy water is sprinkled.

aspergill (as'pēr-jil), *n.* a brush for sprinkling holy water.

asperity (as-per'i-ti), *n.* roughness of surface; roughness or harshness of sound; sourness; bitterness of taste or temper.

aspermatism (å-spēr'ma-tizm), *n.* abscence of seminal secretion.

aspermous (å-spēr'mus), *adj.* without seed; not producing seed.

asperse (as-pērs'), *v.t.* to besprinkle; injure in reputation by calumny; slander.

aspersion (as-pēr'shun), *n.* a sprinkling as of dust or water; injury by false and calumnious charges or reports; slander.

aspersorium (as'per-sō'ri-um), *n.* the font for holy water in an R. C. church.

asphalt (as'falt), *n.* a compact, brittle variety of native bitumen, employed for the purpose of paving, roofing, and cementing: *v.t.* to lay down or cover with asphalt.

asphodel (as'fō-del), *n.* a plant of the lily family, with white flowers; the daffodil or narcissus; the flower of the dead in Greek mythology.

asphyxia (as-fik'si-å), **asphyxy** ('si), *n.* suspension of respiration; suffocation.

asphyxiate (as-fik'si-āt), *v.t.* to suffocate; deprive of oxygen, and so cause death, or put in danger of death.

aspic (as'pik), *n.* a venomous asp; the great lavender; a side-dish composed of game, fish, etc., encased in clear, savory meat-jelly.

aspirant (as-pī'rånt), *adj.* aspiring; ambitious: *n.* one who seeks to attain, or aspires to, a high object or position.

aspirate (as'pi-rāt), *v. t.* to pronounce with a full breathing; to prefix the sound of the letter h: *n.* the sound of the letter *h*, as in horse; the mark or sign used to denote the sound: *adj.* pronounced with the audible breath.

aspiration (as-pi-rā'shun), *n.* the act of aspirating; an aspirated sound; a breath; the yearning desire for something higher or better than that already possessed; ambition.

aspiratory (as-pī'rå-tō-ri), *adj.* pertaining to breathing; suited to the inhaling of air.

aspire (as-pīr'), *v.i.* to seek after or desire with longing; yearn for that which is better or nobler.

aspirin (as'pi-rin), *n.* an acetyl derivative of salicylic acid, a white crystalline compound, possessing antipyretic properties; a trade name.

asportation (as'por-tā'shun), *n.* the taking of goods or property without legal right; felonious removal.

asquint (ă-skwint'), *adv.* with a squint; to or out of the corner of the eye; obliquely.

ass (ăs'), *n.* a quadruped, allied to the horse, usually employed in its domesticated state as a beast of burden; a dull, stupid fellow.

assafœtida, see asafetida.

assagai, assegai (as'a-gi), *n.* a long-handled light spear, used by Kaffirs and Zulus.

assagai tree (trē), a tree of the dogwood family, indigenous to South Africa.

assail (as-sāl'), *v.t.* to fall upon or attack with vehemence; attack with argument or abuse.

assailant (as-sā'lânt), *adj.* assaulting; attacking: *n.* one who, or that which, assails.

assassin (as-sas'sin), *n.* one who slays treacherously or by covert assault; one who kills, or attempts to kill, secretly as the agent of another or others, or for reward; formerly, one of a band of Syrian fanatics.

assassinate (as-sas'si-nāt), *v.t.* to kill, or attempt to kill, by secret or treacherous means; slay suddenly or unawares; murder.

assassination (as-sas-si-nā'shun), *n.* the act of slaying in secret, or at the bidding or for the reward of others; murder.

assault (as-sawlt') *n.* an attack with violence by physical means; an onslaught; an attack by military force; a violent attack by moral force; an attempt or threat to do bodily violence or injury to another; the charge of an attacking party on a fortified position: *v.t.* to attack violently; storm, as by armed force; attack by moral force; threaten or attempt by visible means bodily violence or injury to another; attack a fortified position by a sudden charge.

assay (as-sā'), *n.* the chemical analysis of a metal, ore, or alloy to determine its ingredients and their proportion; the substance to be tested: *v.t.* to subject to analysis; to determine the quantity or proportion of one or more of the constituents of a metal.

assayer (as-sā'ĕr), *n.* one who assays; an officer of the mint appointed to test the purity of bullion and coin.

assemblage (as-sem'blāj), *n.* the act of assembling; the state of being assembled; a group or collection of persons or particular things; the fitting together of parts or pieces, as of machinery.

assemble (as-sem'bl), *v.t.* to collect or gather together in one place or body; congregate: *v.i.* to meet or come together; convene.

assembly (as-sem'bli), *n.* a collection or company of persons brought together in one place, and for a common object; a meeting; a congregation; the second house of the legislature in some States.

assemblyman (-man), *n.* a member of a legislative assembly.

assent (ăs-sent'), *v.i.* to admit as true; concede; agree to; consent; *n.* the act of agreeing to; consent; acquiescence; approval; concurrence.

assentation (as-sen-tā'shun), *n.* compliance with the opinion of another, in flattery or obsequiousness.

assentator (-tēr), *n.* an obsequious person; a flatterer.

assentient (as-sen'shi-ent), *adj.* assenting: *n.* one who assents.

assentor (-tôr), *n.* one who endorses the nomination of a candidate for the British Parliament.

assert (ăs-sērt'), *v.t.* to maintain; declare positively, or with assurance; aver; affirm; defend or vindicate; declare.

assertion (as-sēr'shun), *n.* the act of asserting; that which is asserted; positive declaration; allegation; maintenance or defense.

assertive (as-sēr'tiv), *adj.* positive; dogmatical; confident in assertion.

assertor (as-sēr'tēr), *n.* one who asserts; one who maintains or defends.

assess (as-ses'), *v.t.* to fix or determine, as damages; fix, rate, or set a certain charge upon, as a tax; estimate or value officially for the purpose of taxation.

assessed taxes (taks'ez), taxes levied on income, houses, and property.

assessment (as-ses'ment), *n.* the act of assessing or determining an amount to be paid; an official valuation of property, or income for the purpose of taxation; the specific sum levied as tax, or assessed for damages.

assessor (as-ses'ĕr), *n.* one appointed to assess property or persons for taxation.

assets (as'sets), *n.pl.* the property whether real or personal, of a deceased person which is subject by law to the discharge of his debts and legacies; the property or effects of an insolvent debtor which are available for the satisfaction of his creditors; the entire property of a trader or company of traders.

asseverate (as-sev'ĕr-āt), *v.t.* to affirm or aver positively, or with solemnity.

asseveration (as-sev-ĕr-ā'shun), *n.* a solemn affirmation or declaration, as upon oath.

assibilate (as-sib'i-lāt), *v.t.* to pronounce with a hissing sound; to alter to a sibilant.

assibilation (as-sib-i-lā'shun), *n.* pronun-

ciation with a hissing sound; the change of a dental or guttural mute into a sibilant or a similar sound.

assiduity (as-si-dū'i-ti), *n.* close application or unremitting attention to; diligence: *pl.* studied and persevering attention to please.

assiduous (as-sid'ū-us), *adj.* constant in application; devotedly attentive; perseveringly diligent.

assign (as-sīn'), *v.t.* to appoint, mark out, apportion, make over; fix; designate for a specific purpose; point out exactly; to transfer or make over to another, as for the benefit of creditors: *n.* an appurtenance; one to whom property or interest is assigned by will or deed.

assignation (as-ig-nā'shun), *n.* the act of assigning; an appointment to meet: used chiefly of love-meetings and in a bad sense; the transfer of title, or the deed of transferment.

assignee (as-si-nē), *n.* one to whom an assignment of anything is made, either in trust or for his own use and enjoyment.

assignment (as-sīn'ment), *n.* allotment, or appointment to some particular person or use; transfer of title or interest; the deed of writing effecting such a transfer.

assignor (as-si-nôr'), *n.* one who assigns or transfers an interest.

assimilate (as-sim'i-lāt), *v.t.* to bring to conformity or agreement with something else; convert or incorporate into organic substance; absorb or appropriate, as nourishment: *v.i.* to be converted into or become incorporated with the substance of the animal body.

assimilation (as-sim-i-lā'shun), *n.* the act or process of assimilating; the state of being assimilated.

assimilative (as-sim'i-lā-tiv), *adj.* having the power of assimilating, or causing assimilation.

assist (as-sist'), *v.t.* to help; aid; give support to; attend: *v.i.* to lend help or aid.

assistance (as-sis'tâns), *n.* help; furtherance; aid; succor; support.

assistant (as-sis'tânt), *adj.* helping; lending aid; auxiliary: *n.* one who, or that which, assists; a helper; an auxiliary.

assize (as-sīz'), *n.* a court or session of justice for the trial by jury of civil or criminal cases; the sessions held periodically in each county of England by circuit judges; the time or place of holding the assize: generally in *pl.*

assizement (as-sīz'ment), *n.* an inspection of weights and measures under enactment by statute.

associate (as-sō'shi-åt), *v.t.* to unite; join with; connect; accompany, as a companion, friend, or confederate: *v.i.* to unite in company; keep company; unite in action: *adj.* joined in interest, object, or purpose; sharing office or employment, as a colleague or partner; connected by habit, function, or sympathy: *n.* a companion; a confederate; an ally; one belonging to a society or institution, usually of a lower grade than a Member or Fellow.

association (as-sō-shi-å'shun), *n.* the act of associating or state of being associated; union; conjunction; an associate body of persons formed for a common object; a society.

assonance (as'sō-nâns), *n.* resemblance of sound; a species of rhyme which consists in the use of the same vowel-sound in the last syllable of words having different consonants.

assonant (as'sō-nânt), *adj.* having resemblance of sound; pertaining to, or possessing, assonance.

assort (as-sôrt'), *v.t.* to divide or separate into lots according to arrangement; to classify; arrange: *v.i.* to agree; suit; be in accordance with.

assortment (as-sôrt'ment), *n.* the act of assorting or placing out; a classified collection of articles or goods of a varied character.

assuage (as-swåj'), *v.t.* to soften, mitigate, allay, lessen, satisfy, or appease.

assuagement (as-swāj'ment), *n.* mitigation; a lenitive application or medicine.

assume (as-sūm'), *v.t.* to take to; take for granted; take upon one's self; arrogate or appropriate; pretend to possess: *v.i.* to be arrogant; claim more than one's due.

assumpsit (as-sump'sit), *n.* a verbal or unsealed contract based on a consideration; an action to enforce such a contract.

assumption (as-sump'shun), *n.* the act of assuming or taking to or upon one's self; taking for granted; the thing supposed; a postulate; a minor premise in logic; the taking up of a person to heaven; [A-], a festival in honor of the ascent of the Virgin Mary into heaven, celebrated by the R. C. Church on August 15.

assumptive (as-sump'tiv), characterized by assumption; arrogant.

assurance (å-shūr'âns), *n.* the act of assuring; testimony intended to inspire confidence; certain expectation; confidence; self-possession; self-reliance; impudence; a deed or other legal evidence of the conveyance of property; a security or contract to make good a loss, or pay over a sum at death or at some determinate age.

assure (å-shūr'), *v.t.* to make sure or certain; to inspire confidence by declaration or promise; secure to another; insure, or covenant for indemnity in event of loss or death.

assured (å-shūrd'), *p.adj.* made certain; guaranteed; self-possessed; insured: *n.* a person insured.

assuredly (-li), *adv.* certainly; with assurance.

assuredness (-nes), *n.* certainty; full confidence.

Assyrian (as-sir'i-ăn), *adj.* pertaining to Assyria or to its inhabitants.

Assyriology (as-sir-i-ol'ō-ji), *n.* the science or study of the language and antiquities of Assyria.

astasia (as-tā'zhi-a), *n.* inability to stand or sit erect.

astasia abasia (a-bā'zhi-a), inability to stand or walk.

astatic (ā-stat'ik), *adj.* lacking tendency to take a definite position or direction; without polarity.

astaticism (ā-stat'i-sizm), *n.* the state of being astatic.

astay (ā-stā), *adv.* said of an anchor when on heaving it the cable makes an acute angle with the level of the water.

asteism (ās'te-izm), *n.* veiled irony; genteel derision.

Aster (as'tĕr), *n.* a genus of flowering-plants with rosette-shaped flowers; [a-], any plant of this genus; a star-shaped spicule.

Asteraceæ (as'tĕr-ā'se-ē), *n.* the aster or thistle family of plants, of which there are 780 genera and about 10,000 species, including many familiar garden vegetables.

asteriated (as-tē'ri-ā-ted), *adj.* radiated; having the form of a star.

asterisk (as'tĕr-isk), *n.* the mark (*) used in printing as a reference to a marginal passage or footnote appended to the text, or to indicate letters or words omitted (***): *v.t.* to mark with an asterisk.

asterism (as'tĕr-izm), *n.* a group or cluster of stars; three asterisks placed in the form of a triangle [⁂ or *⁂] to direct attention to a particular passage; the star-like appearance in certain crystals.

astern (a-stĕrn'), *adj.* & *adv.* at or toward the hinder part of a ship; behind a ship.

asternal (ā-stĕr'năl), *adj.* not joined to the sternum or breastbone: said of ribs.

asteroid (as'tĕr-oid), *adj.* star-like; resembling a starfish: *n.* one of the small planets whose orbits lie between those of Mars and Jupiter; a minor planet.

asthenia (as-the-nī'ă), *n.* debility.

asthenic (as-then-ik), *adj.* characterized by asthenia; feeble.

asthma (ast'mă & as'mă), *n.* a respiratory disease, chronically recurrent and attended by difficulty of breathing, with a wheezing cough and a sense of constriction in the chest.

asthmatic (ast-mat'ik), **asthmatical** (-i-kăl), *adj.* pertaining to asthma; affected by asthma: *n.* a person suffering from the disease.

astigmatic (as-tig-mat'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, affected with, or curing astigmatism.

astigmatism (as-tig'mă-tizm), **astigmism** ('mizm), *n.* a defect in the structure of the eye causing variation of the focus of the crystalline lens.

astir (ă-stĕr'), *adv.* or *adj.* on the move; active; stirring.

astomatous (as-tom'ă-tus), **astomous** (as'to-mus), *adj.* destitute of a mouth; without breathing pores.

astonish (as-ton'ish), *v.t.* to strike with sudden wonder; surprise; amaze.

astonishment (as-ston'ish-ment), *n.* the state of being astonished; amazement.

astound (as-tound'), *v.t.* to strike with amazement; shock; stun.

astraddle (ă-strad'l), *adv.* with one leg on each side of something; astride.

astragal (as'tră-gal), *n.* a small molding or bead of semicircular form; a roundel; the astragalus; the circular molding near the mouth of a cannon.

astragalus (as-trag'ăl-us), *n.* [*pl.* astragali (-lī)], the ball of the ankle-joint; the lower bone into which the tibia articulates.

astrakhan (as'tră-kan), the skins of young lambs with curly wool, obtained from Astrakhan, a city in Russia; an imitation with a pile resembling this wool or fur.

astral (as'trăl), *adj.* pertaining to the stars; starry; star-shaped; pertaining to a super-sensible substance presumed by occultists to pervade the regions of space and to enter into the composition of all bodies.

astral body (bod'i), a kind of ethereal body said by the occultists to be capable of projection to a distance, and to possess the power of occupying two places at the same instant; a ghost or double.

astral lamp (lamp), a lamp similar to an Argand lamp, giving an uninterrupted light.

astral spirits (spir'itz), spirits formerly supposed to inhabit the stars, and represented as fallen angels or spirits of fire.

astraphobia (as'tra-fō'bi-a), **astrapophobia** (as'tra-po-fō'bi-a), *n.* a morbid dread of thunder and lightning.

astray (ă-strā), *adv.* out of the right way; wandering.

astride (ă-strīd), *adv.* with the legs wide apart; astraddle.

astringency (as-trin'jen-si), *n.* the quality of being astringent; harshness; severity.

astringent (as-trin'jent), *adj.* binding; contracting; opposed to *laxative: n.* a substance or medicine that produces contraction of the tissues and checks discharges.

astrolabe (as'trō-lāb), *n.* an instrument formerly employed for taking the altitude of the sun or stars; a stereographic projection of the sphere on the plane of the equator or a meridian.

astrologer (as-trol'ō-jĕr), *n.* one who professes to forecast events by means of the stars.

astrological (as-trō-loj'i-kăl), *adj.* pertaining to astrology, or the practice of astrology.

astrology (as-trol'ō-ji), *n.* predestination by the stars; the art anciently pursued of foretelling or forecasting the future of mankind, by reference to the influence supposed to be exerted by the stars in their various aspects and relative positions upon the course of human destiny.

astrometeorology (-mē'te-or-ol'ō-ji), *n.* a study or investigation of the supposed influence the heavenly bodies have upon the earth; specifically, the art of forecasting the weather from such study.

astrometer (as-trom'e-tĕr), *n.* an instrument for ascertaining and comparing the relative magnitude and luster of the stars.

astrometry (-trŏm'i-tri), *n.* the science of measuring the apparent magnitude of the stars; the part of astronomy which treats of relative positions and size of the heavenly bodies.

astronomer (as-tron'ō-mĕr), *n.* one who studies, or is versed in, astronomy.

astronomic (as-trō-nom'ik), **astronomical** ('i-kăl), *adj.* pertaining to astronomy; according to astronomical laws.

astronomical clock (klok), a clock which keeps sidereal time.

astronomical signs (sīnz), the signs of the zodiac.

astronomical unit (ū'nit), a unit of length equal to the mean radius of the orbit of the earth.

astronomical year (yēr), the period required by the earth to make a complete revolution around the sun.

astronomy (as-tron'ō-mi), *n.* the study of the heavenly bodies; the science which treats of their magnitude, motions, relative positions, and all connective phenomena.

astrophotography (as-trō-fō-tog'rå-fi), *n.* photography applied to the delineation of the heavenly bodies.

astrophotometer (as-trō-fō-tom'e-tĕr), *n.* an instrument for measuring the intensity of the light of stars.

astrophysical (as-trō-fiz'i-kăl), *adj.* pertaining to the physical structure of the stars.

astute (as-tūt'), *adj.* shrewd; keenly penetrating; sagacious; cunning; crafty.

asunder (å-sun'dĕr), *adv.* separately; apart; into parts.

aswail (as'wāl), *n.* the sloth-bear of India.

asylum (å-sī'lum), *n.* a sanctuary or place of refuge wherein formerly criminals and debtors might find immunity from arrest; an institution for the care or relief of the aged, destitute, or afflicted.

asymmetric (as-i-met'rik), **asymmetrical** (-al), *adj.* not symmetrical; disproportionate; designating derivatives of benzene when three hydrogen atoms are replaced by radicals.

asymmetric carbon (kär'bon), a carbon atom combined with four groups, no two of which are alike.

asymmetry (å-sim'e-tri), *n.* lack of symmetry or proportion between the parts of a thing.

asyndeton (å-sin'dē-ton), *n.* a figure of speech which omits connectives, as "I came, I saw, I conquered."

at (at), *prep.* on the point of; on the coming of: of time; on; upon; near; within: of space; up to; to the extent of: of degree; to; toward; after; through: of motion; in response to: of occasion or cause; in; engaged in; dependent on: of relations in general.

ataraxia (-rak'si-a), *n.* complete peace of mind; contentment.

atavism (at'å-vizm), *n.* the reversion, or tendency to revert, to the ancestral type of a species; resemblance to a remote ancestor, exhibited by a certain organism; the recurrence of any peculiarity or disease from which an ancestor suffered.

atavistic (at-å-vis'tik), *adj.* pertaining to atavism.

ataxia (å-tak'si-å), **ataxy** ('si), *n.* irregularities in the functions of the body, or in the course of a disease.

ataxic (å-tak'sik), *adj.* pertaining to, or characterized by, ataxy.

ataxic fever (-fē'vĕr), typhus fever of a malignant type.

atelier (å'tē-lyā), *n.* a workshop; the studio of a painter or sculptor.

athanasia (ath'å-nā'zhi-a), **athanasy** (-than'å-si), *n.* immortality; deathlessness.

atheism (ā'thē-izm), *n.* disbelief in the existence of a God.

atheist (ā'thē-ist), *n.* one who disbelieves or denies the existence of a God.

atheistic (ā-thē-is'tik), **atheistical** ('ti-kăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or implying, atheism.

atheneum, athenæum (ath-e-nē'um), *n.* an institution, club, or building devoted to the purposes or study of literature, science and art.

athermancy (å-thĕr'mån-si), *n.* impermeability to radiant heat.

athermanous ('må-nus), *adj.* impervious to radiant heat.

athirst (å-thĕrst'), *adj.* in want of drink.

athlete (ath'lēt), *n.* a competitor for a prize in public games; one trained to contend in feats of physical prowess; one possessed of great physical strength.

athletic (ath-let'ik), *adj.* pertaining to athletes, or their performances; strong; robust; vigorous; muscular.

athletically ('i-kăl-li), *adv.* in an athletic manner.

athleticism (ath-let'i-sizm), *n.* the practice of athletic games or exercises.

athletics (ath-let'iks), *n.* any system of athletic training by gymnastic exercises or outdoor sports; athletic exercises collectively.

at home (hōm'), a more or less formal reception held at a specified time for the entertainment of invited guests.

athwart (å-thwawrt'), *prep.* across; from side to side: *adv.* cross-wise; obliquely; across the course or direction of a ship.

athwartships (-ships), *adv.* across a ship from one side to the other.

atilt (å-tilt'), *adv.* & *adj.* in the position, or with the action, of a person making a thrust; tilted.

a-tiptoe (a-tip'tō), *adv.* on tiptoe; keenly expecting.

atlantes (at-lan'tēz), *n. pl.* figures or half-figures of men, used in place of columns or pilasters to support an entablature.

atlas (at'lås), *n.* a collection of maps in a volume; a work in tabulated form; a large size of drawing-paper.

atlas-powder (at'lås-pou'dĕr), *n.* a powerful nitro-glycerine blasting compound.

atlee (at'lē), *n.* the tamarisk salt tree of Western Asia.

atmology (at-mol'ō-ji), *n.* the science of aqueous vapor, its laws and phenomena.

atmometer (at-mom'e-tĕr), *n.* an instrument for measuring the rate and amount of evaporation from a moist surface.

atmosphere (at'mos-fēr), *n.* the entire mass of air and other gases surrounding the earth; any gaseous envelope or covering; a supposed medium around bodies, as *electrical atmosphere;* any pervading influence; a portion of air in any locality; pressure of the air at sea level.

atmospheric (at-mos-fēr'ik), or **atmospherical** ('i-kål), *adj.* pertaining to, resembling, or consisting of, existing in, or dependent upon, the atmosphere.

atmospheric pressure (presh'ĕr), the pressure exerted in every direction upon a body by the atmosphere; equivalent to 14⅞ lbs. on the sq. in.

atoll (å-tol' & at'ol), *n.* a coral island having the form of an outer ring of coral surrounding a basin or lagoon.

atom (at'um), *n.* a hypothetical indivisible particle of matter. Recent scientific experiments tend to prove the atom is not an ultimate particle, but a veritable world in itself, a complex system whose components are in rapid orbital motion. The atom of each element is now held to be composed of electrically charged particles.

atomic (a-tom'ik), **atomical** ('i-kål), *adj.* pertaining to, or consisting of, atoms; extremely minute.

atomic weight (å-tom'ik wāt), the weight of the atom of any element as compared with another taken as a standard, usually hydrogen, reckoned as 1.

atomicity (at-ō-mis'i-ti), *n.* equivalence; the number of atoms in a molecule, or of replaceable groups in a molecular compound.

atomism (at'um-izm), *n.* the theory or doctrine that the physical universe is made up of indivisible particles or atoms: no longer tenable, since the atom is no longer held as the smallest particle.

atomist (at'ô-mist), *n.* one who believes that the universe was formed by the coming together of atoms swirling in space.

atomize (at'um-īz), *v.t.* to reduce to atoms or exceedingly fine particles.

atomizer (at'um-ī-zĕr), *n.* an instrument constructed to reduce a liquid to spray; a sprayer.

atomy (at'o-mi), *n.* an atom; a pygmy; a small person: derisively applied.

at one, in agreement with.

atone (å-tōn'), *v.i.* to make reparation or amends, as for injury done or implied; expiate; make satisfaction for; reconcile.

atonement (å-tōn'ment), *n.* reparation or satisfaction offered or made in return for injury; expiation of wrong or sin by suffering; the recompense for sin typified by the sufferings and death of Christ; reconciliation.

atonic (å-ton'ik), *adj.* wanting tone, or vital energy; unaccented: *n.* an unaccented word or syllable; a medicine to allay excitement.

atony (at'ō-ni), *n.* want of tone; debility; weakness of any organ.

atrabilious (at'ra-bil'yus), **atrabilarious** (-bi-lā'ri-us), *adj.* melancholy; morose; hypochondriac.

atramental (at'ra-men'tal), *adj.* like ink; of the quality of ink.

atresia (a-trē'si-a), *n.* a closed condition of a natural opening in the body; lack of perforations.

atrium (ā'tri-um), *n.* [*pl.* atria (-å)], the square entrance-hall, lighted from above, constituting the chief apartment in an ancient Roman house; a hall or entrance-court; a portico; the auricular portion of the heart; a cavity.

atrocious (å-trō'shus), *adj.* wicked in the highest degree; extremely criminal or cruel; outrageous; exhibiting or characterized by great atrocity.

atrocity (å-tros'i-ti), *n.* enormous wickedness; abominable cruelty; an atrocious deed.

atrophy (at'rō-fi), *n.* a wasting, or diminution in bulk, of the body, or any part of the body arising from lack of nourishment; the degeneration of an organ or part: *v.i.* to waste away; to dwindle.

atropin (at'rō-pin), **atropine** (-pīn), *n.* a crystalline alkaloid of very poisonous nature extracted from the deadly nightshade (belladonna), having the property of producing dilatation of the pupil of the eye.

atropism (at'rō-pizm), *n.* poisoning by atropin or belladonna.

atrous (ā'trus,) *adj.* intensely black; coal-black.

attach (at-tach'), *v.t.* to fasten, or fix, to or on; bind; connect; appoint to; connect by ties of affection; to take, or seize, by legal authority: *v.i.* to adhere.

attache (at-tå-shā), *n.* one who is attached to another, or as part of a suite or staff, as of an embassy or legation.

attachment (at-tach'ment), *n.* the act of attaching; adherence; fidelity; affection or regard; that which attaches, or the thing which is attached; a taking into custody or seizure of the person, goods, or estate by virtue of a legal process.

attack (at-tak'), *v.t.* to assault; fall upon with force; assail with intent; overcome; damage; discredit; bring into ridicule; begin to affect or act upon, as disease: *v.i.* to make an onset or attack: *n.* the act of attacking in any sense of the word.

attain (at-tān'), *v.t.* to achieve; gain; compass; accomplish: *v.i.* to reach; come, or arrive at.

attainder (at-tān'dēr), *n.* the act of attainting, or the state of being attainted; an act, formerly in operation, for the deprivation of all civil rights and of power to inherit or transmit property: applied to persons under sentence of death or outlawry for treason or felony.

attainment (at-tān'ment), *n.* the act of attaining; the act of arriving at or reaching, as the result of exertion or effort; that which is attained; an acquisition.

attaint (at-tānt), *v.t.* to taint; corrupt; sully or stain by disgrace.

attar (at'ăr), *n.* an essential oil expressed from the petals of the rose: commonly known as **attar of roses.**

attemper (at-tem'pēr), *v.t.* to reduce, modify, or moderate by mixture; regulate; temper; smooth, soften, or mollify; mix in proper proportion; fit or adapt.

attempt (at-tempt'), *v.t.* to make an effort to accomplish; try; endeavor or essay to perform; try to win or seduce; attack, or invade: *n.* a trial, essay, or endeavor; an effort to gain a point; an attack or assault.

attend (at-tend'), *v.t.* to wait upon; accompany or be present with; serve or look after in any capacity; be present at; accompany or follow: *v.i.* to pay heed or regard to; listen; be in attendance upon.

attendance (at-ten'dåns), *n.* the act of attending; waiting on; presence; the persons attending; retinue.

attendant (at-ten'dånt,) *n.* one who attends or accompanies in service or train of another; one who is present; that which attends or is consequent upon anything else: *adj.* accompanying; being present; connected or consequent upon; depending on or owing duty or service to.

attention (at-ten'shun), *n.* the act of applying the mind to anything; consideration or regard for any person or thing; a mark or act of civility or courtesy; care for the comfort of others; a military command (to assume the attitude of attention).

attentive (at-tēn'tiv), *adj.* heedful; full of attention; intent; mindful; regardful of the wishes of others.

attenuant (at-ten'ū-ånt), *adj.* making thin, as fluids; diluting; diminishing in denseness: *n.* a medicine which thins the fluids of the body; a diluent.

attenuate (at-ten'ū-āt), *v.t.* to make thin or slender; weaken or reduce; thin out by dilution; rarefy: *v.i.* to become thin, slender, or fine; lessen: *adj.* made thin; dilute; rarefied; tapering; slender.

attenuation (at-ten-ū-ā'shun), *n.* the act or process of making slender, or thinning out by dilution; the state of being slender.

attercop (at'ter-kop), *n.* a disagreeable person; a cantankerous or peevish individual; a spider's web.

attest (at-test'), *v.t.* to bear witness to; certify as being genuine or true, especially in an official sense; give proof of; manifest.

attestation (at-tes-tā'shun), *n.* the act of attesting; testimony or evidence given on oath, or by official declaration; swearing in.

attic (at'tik), *n.* an uppermost room in a house immediately beneath the roof; a garret.

Attic (at'tik), *adj.* pertaining to Attica, in Greece; classical; elegant.

Atticism (at'i-sizm), *n.* a peculiarity of style or idiom characterizing the Attic rendering of the Greek language; elegant manner of expression.

attire (at-tīr'), *v.t.* to dress; clothe; array; adorn: *n.* dress; clothes; habit; garb; the horns of a stag, employed as a heraldic bearing.

attitude (at'ti-tūd), *n.* bodily position or posture; the bearing assumed by a person or body of persons indicative of feeling, opinion, etc.; the orientation of an aircraft in the air as viewed from a stationary spot beneath.

attitudinal (at-ti-tū'di-nål), *adj.* pertaining to attitude.

attitudinarian (at-ti-tū-di-nā'ri-ån), *n.* one who postures, or affects attitudes.

attitudinize (at-ti-tū'di-nīz), *v.i.* to pose for effect.

attorney (at-tēr'ni), *n.* one legally qualified to act for another in the transaction of private business, or in the management, prosecution, or defense of actions at law.

attorney-general (-jen'ēr-ål), *n.* the chief law officer appointed to act for the government; the chief law officer of a state.

attract (at-trakt'), *v.t.* to draw to or toward; cause to approach; draw by moral influence; allure; entice.

attractability (at-trak'tå-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being attractable; the power of attraction.

attraction (at-trak'shun), *n.* the power or act of attracting; the force exerted by one body or mass upon or over the constituent particles of another, by which it tends to overcome the resistance to motion, and to draw them together; tendency to coherence.

attractive (at-trak'tiv), *adj.* having the power or tendency to attract; alluring; inviting: *n.* that which attracts, allures, or charms.

attributable (at-trib'ū-tå-bl), *adj.* capable of being attributed.

attribute (at-trib'ūt), *v.t.* to ascribe, impute, assign: *n.* (at'tri-būt), that which is attributed, as quality; trait; property; a characteristic; an attributive adjunct or adjective; that which may be predicated of any subject.

attribution (at-tri-bū'shun), *n.* the act of attributing; designation.

attributive (at-trib'ū-tiv), *adj.* pertaining to, of the nature of, or expressing, an attribute: *n.* a word denoting an attribute; a word joined to and describing a noun; an adjective or adjective phrase.

attrite (at-trīt'), *adj.* worn by friction; repentant through fear of punishment.

attrition (at-trish'un), *n.* the act of wearing by rubbing; abrasion; the state of being worn; grief for sin arising only from fear of punishment.

attune (at-tūn'), *v.t.* to put in tune; bring into accordance or harmony.

atypic (å-tip'ik), **atypical** ('i-kål), *adj.* without definite typical character; not conformable to the type.

auburn (aw'burn), *adj.* reddish-brown.

auction (awk'shun), *n.* a public sale of property or effects conducted on the principle of the highest bidder becoming the purchaser of any particular lot put up for sale; the property or effects offered for sale by auction: *v.t.* to sell by auction.

auction bridge (brij), a variation of bridge in card-playing in which a player, who undertakes to score the most points, has the privilege of naming the trump, instead of the dealer or his partner.

auctioneer (awk-shun-ēr), *n.* one licensed to sell property or goods by public auction: *v.i.* to sell by auction.

auction pool (awk'shūn pōōl), a guessing contest held on ship-board in which numbers representing the probable number of miles the ship will run in a day are sold at auction, the pool going wholly or in part to the holder of the successful number.

audacious (aw-dā'shus), *adj.* bold; daring; spirited; insolent; impudent; characterized by shameless effrontery.

audacity (aw-das'i-ti), *n.* boldness; daring; spirit; presumptuousness; impudence; effrontery.

audible (aw'di-bl), *adj.* capable of being heard.

audience (aw'di-ens), *n.* the act of hearing; admittance to a hearing or formal interview with one of high position; an assembly of hearers.

audient (aw'di-ent), *adj.* hearing; listening.

audio-frequency (au'di-o-frē'kwen-si), *n.* the frequency of electrical waves normally audible to the ear: term in *Wireless.*

audiometer (aw-di-om'ē-ter), *n.* an instrument for gauging the power of hearing.

audion (aw'di-on), *n.* a vacuum tube with three electrodes, used as amplifier and detector: *Wireless.*

audiphone (aw'di-fōn), *n.* an instrument to assist the deaf by collecting sound-waves and conveying the vibrations to the auditory nerves through the teeth.

audit (aw'dit), *n.* official examination and verification of claims or accounts; a settlement; a receipt of rent at stated times: *v.t.* to examine and adjust, as accounts or claims: *v.i.* to act as auditor.

auditor (aw'di-tēr), *n.* a hearer or listener; a person appointed to examine and verify accounts and claims; one who hears judicially, as in an audience court.

auditorium (aw-di-tō'ri-um), *n.* [*pl.* auditoria (-å)], the space in a theater or other public building assigned to the audience.

auditory (aw'di-tō-ri), *adj.* pertaining to hearing, or to the sense or organs of hearing: *n.* an audience; a place or space allotted to hearers; an auditorium.

auditory canal (kå-nal'), a passage from the middle ear to the outside.

auditory nerve (nērv), the nerve that carries to the brain the impulse which causes the sensation of hearing.

augend (aw'jend), *n.* a number or quantity to which another is to be added.

auger (aw'gēr), *n.* a tool for boring holes.

aught (awt), *n.* anything; any part: *adv.* in any way; at all.

augite (aw'jīt), *n.* an aluminous pyroxene found in igneous rock.

augment (awg-ment'), *v.t.* to increase; to enlarge in size or extent; to add an augment to: *v.i.* to grow larger; increase in size and strength: *n.* increase; enlargement; a vowel prefixed, or a lengthening of the initial vowel.

augmentation (awg-men-tā'shun), *n.* increase; the increase in time-value of the notes of a theme; an additional charge to a coat of arms bestowed as a mark of honor; the period of increase in a fever before the crisis is reached.

augmentative (awg-men'tā-tiv), *adj.* having the quality or power of augmenting: *n.* a word or affix which expresses with greater force the idea conveyed by the term from which it is derived; opposed to *diminutive.*

augur (aw'gẽr), *n.* one who officially predicted events by the observation and interpretation of natural signs or omens, the flight of birds, the inspection of the entrails of slaughtered victims, the occurrence of meteorological phenomena, etc.; one who professes to foretell events by omens; a soothsayer; a prophet: *v.i.* to conjecture from signs or omens: *v.t.* to predict or prognosticate; betoken or infer.

augury (aw'gū-ri), *n.* the art or practice of foretelling events by reference to natural signs or omens; an omen; prediction; presage.

august (aw-gust'), *adj.* grand; invested with grandeur and dignity; majestic; of a nature to inspire awe and reverence.

August (aw'gust), *n.* the eighth month of the year.

auk (awk), *n.* a web-footed diving bird of the Arctic seas: the **great auk** is now extinct.

auld (ăld), *adj.* [Scotch], old.

auld lang syne (lang sīn), old times; long since.

Auld Licht (lit), old light; one of the conservative party in the Kirk of Scotland in the 18th Century.

Auld Reekie (rēk'i), Edinburgh: from its smoky appearance.

aulic (aw'lik), *adj.* pertaining to a royal court.

aunt (ănt), *n.* the sister of one's father or mother.

Aunt Sally (săl'i), a wooden effigy of a woman's head on a pole, with a pipe in the mouth: used in sports, the game consisting of trying to knock the pipe from the mouth with a stick thrown at it.

aura (aw'rå), *n.* a subtle, vaporous streaming, or exhalation, supposed to emanate from a living body; aroma, effluvium, or subtle essence of an individual or flower; a sensation as of a stream of air rising from a part of the body toward the head, and preceding an epileptic seizure or hysteria.

aural (aw'rål), *adj.* pertaining to the air or to an aura; pertaining to the ear, or to the sense of hearing.

auramine (aw-ram'in), *n.* a yellow dye, used for silks.

aurate (aw'rāt), *n.* a salt of auric acid.

aurated (aw'rāt-ed), *adj.* gilded; like gold; having ears.

aureate (aw'rē-åt), *adj.* golden; gilded; golden-yellow.

aurelia (aw-rē'lyå), *n.* the pupa or chrysalis of an insect; [A-], a genus of jelly fishes.

aureola (aw-rē'ō-lå), **aureole** (aw'-rē-ōl), *n.* a halo, radiance, or luminous cloud encircling the figures of Christ, the Virgin, and the saints as represented by the painters; anything resembling an aureola.

aureous (aw'e-us), *adj.* golden; gilded.

au revoir (ō-rē-vwår') [French], until we meet again.

auric (aw'rik), *adj.* pertaining to gold.

auric acid (as'id), a weak solution of hydrated auric oxide which combines with bases to form aurates.

auricle (aw'ri-kl), *n.* the external ear; that part of the ear which projects from the head; one of two chambers of the heart which receive the blood from the veins and transmit it to the ventricle or ventricles.

auric oxide (oks'īd), a compound obtained in the form of a brown powder through the action of nitric acid on magnesium aurate.

auricula (-rik'ū-la), *n.* an Alpine primrose; an ear-shaped appendage.

auricular (aw-rik'ū-lår), *adj.* pertaining to the ear or to the sense of hearing; privately addressed, as to the priest in the confessional; perceived by the ear; ear-shaped; pertaining to the auricles of the heart: *n.* a feather overlying the ear of birds.

auricular finger (fing'ẽr), the little finger: because it can be put into ear-passage.

auricular method (meth'od), a method of teaching the almost deaf to improve their small sense of hearing.

auriculate (aw-rik'ū-lāt), **auriculated** (-ed), *adj.* ear-shaped; having ears or ear-like appendages.

auriferous (aw-rif'er-us), *adj.* gold-bearing; yielding or containing gold.

auriform (aw'ri-fôrm), *adj.* ear-shaped; having the form of the human ear.

aurilave (aw'ri-lāv), *n.* a small spike of wood with a piece of sponge attached: used to clean the ear.

auriscope (aw'ri-skōp), *n.* an instrument for examining the ear.

aurist (aw'rist), *n.* one skilled in the treatment of ear disorders.

aurochs (aw'roks), *n.* the European bison, now nearly extinct.

aurora (aw-rō'rå), *n.* the rising light of the morning; the dawn of dayspring.

aurora australis (aw-strå'lis), the aurora, as seen in southern latitudes.

aurora borealis (bō-re-å'lis), the northern lights, a luminous meteoric phenomenon manifesting itself by streams of light ascending from the northern horizon toward the zenith, or assuming the form of an arc having its ends on the horizon.

auroral (-rō'ral), *adj.* pertaining to the dawn; roseate.

aurous (aw'rus), *adj.* pertaining to gold.

auscultate (aws'kul-tåt), *v.t.* to examine by auscultation.

auscultation (aws-kul-tå'shun), *n.* a method of detecting chest disease by observing the sounds arising in the part, either by applying the ear directly to the chest or thorax, or by means of a stethoscope.

auscultator (aws'kul-tå-tẽr), *n.* one who practices auscultation; a stethoscope.

auscultatory (aws-kul'tå-tō-ri), *adj.* pertaining to auscultation.

auspice (aws'pis), *n.* an omen drawn from birds; an omen; a prediction as to the future; protection; patronage; favoring influence: generally in *pl.*

auspicious (aws-pish'us), *adj.* having promise of success or happiness; propitious; prosperous; fortunate.

austere (aws-tẽr'), *adj.* sour; harsh; rough to the taste; severe; rigid in character or mode of living; severely simple.

austerity (aws-ter'i-ti), *n.* severity of manner or life; harsh discipline; rigorous simplicity.

austral (aws'tral), *adj.* southern; torrid.

authentic (aw-then'tik), **authentical** ('ti-kål), *adj.* genuine; original; duly authorized; true; trustworthy; vested with all due formalities, and legally attested.

authentically (-li), *adj.* in an authentic manner.

authenticate (aw-then'ti-kåt), *v.t.* to make authentic; give authority to by accordance with legal formalities; to establish as genuine.

authentication (aw-then-ti-kå'shun), *n.* the act of authenticating.

authenticity (aw-then-tis'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being authentic; authority.

author (aw'thẽr), *n.* the beginner or prime mover of anything; an efficient cause; an originator; a creator; one who composes or writes a book; a composer.

authoress (aw'thẽr-es), *n.* a female author: term *author* is now generally used without regard to sex.

authoritative (aw-thor'i-tå-tiv), *adj.* having due authority, or the air of being duly authorized; positive; dictatorial; magisterial; commanding.

authority (aw-thor'i-ti), *n.* power or right to act or command; dominion; jurisdiction; power derived from opinion, respect, or reputation; influence; justification or support for statement or action; a person invested with power to act or command; one deserving of credit, to whom appeal or reference can be made: *pl.* the government; the constituted authorities.

authorization (aw-thẽr-i-zā'shun), *n.* the act of authorizing; establishment by authority.

authorize (aw'thẽr-īz), *v.t.* to vest with authority; give a right to act or command; empower; legalize; establish or confirm by authority.

Authorized Version (vẽr'shun), an English translation of the Bible issued by sanction of King James I. in 1611: often called **King James' Version** or **King James' Bible.**

authorizer (-īz'er), *n.* one who authorizes; permits; allows.

authorship (-ship), *n.* quality or function of an author; origin; source.

auto (aw'to), *n.* an abbreviation for automobile: *v.i.* to ride in an automobile.

auto-, a combining form from the Greek *autos*, self.

autobiographic (aw-tō-bī-ō-graf'ik), **autobiographical** ('i-kål), *adj.* pertaining to autobiography.

autobiography (aw-tō-bī-og'rå-fi), *n.* a biography, account, or character-sketch of a person written by himself.

autobus (-bus), *n.* an automobile omnibus.

autocar (aw'tō-kär) *n.* a carriage containing within itself the machinery necessary for its own propulsion.

autocephalous (-sef'a-lus), *adj.* self-governing: said of those branches of the Greek Church which rejected patriarchal jurisdiction.

autoclave (-klāv), *n.* a stewpan with tight lid; an air-tight metal vessel: used for heating liquids under pressure.

autocracy (aw-tok'rå-si), *n.* absolute, uncontrolled authority; supremacy; government by one invested with absolute authority; autonomy.

autocrat (aw'tō-krat), *n.* an absolute prince or sovereign; one who rules without restriction.

autocratic (aw-tō-krat'ik), **autocratical** (-i-kål), *adj.* pertaining to autocracy; absolute.

autocycle (aw'tō-sī-kl), *n.* a motor bicycle.

autodynamic (aw-tō-dī-nam'ik), *adj.* operating by its own force.

autoerotism (-er'o-tizm), *n.* a mental condition characterized by erotic reveries and dreams.

autogenesis (-jen'e-sis), *n.* spontaneous generation.

autogenic (aw-toj'en-ik), **autogenous** (-us), *adj.* self-generated; produced independently.

autograph (aw'tō-graf), *adj.* self-written; in one's own handwriting: *n.* a person's own handwriting; an original manuscript or signature: *v.t.* to reproduce by autography; to sign or write one's autograph.

autographic (aw-tō-graf'ik), **autographical** ('i-kål), *adj.* pertaining to an autograph; relating to autography; self-recording.

autography (aw-tog'rå-fi), *n.* the science or study of autographs; an original manuscript; a process in lithography by which copies of writings or drawings are reproduced in facsimile.

autoharp (-harp), *n.* a musical instrument resembling a zither.

autohypnotic (aw-tō-hip-not'ic), *adj.* producing in one's self a hypnotic state by one's own effort.

auto-infection (aw'to-in-fek'shon), *n.* poisoning of the system through chemical changes within the body itself.

auto-intoxication (aw'tō-in-tok-si-kā'shon), *n.* a form of auto-infection usually due to imperfect digestion of food in which the waste products of digestion are absorbed into the blood, poisoning the system.

autoist (-ist), *n.* one who runs or rides in an automobile.

autolatry (aw-tol'å-tri), *n.* self-worship.

autology (aw-tol'ō-ji), *n.* the scientific study of one's self.

automanual (-man'ū-ål), *adj.* designating or referring to a system of block signals operated by hand to show a clear track, but which automatically return to a position indicating danger, when a train passes.

automat (aw'to-mat), *n.* a camera shutter operated by a pneumatic bulb; an apparatus for serving foods automatically in response to a coin dropped into a slot; also, a restaurant where this method is used.

automatic (aw-tō-mat'ik), **automatical** ('i-kål), *adj.* having the power of self-motion or self-action; of the nature of an automaton; independent of the will: *n.* an automatic firearm.

automatic firearm (fīr-ärm), a pistol or gun in which, after the first shot, the force of the recoil ejects the empty cartridge and brings a fresh one into place.

automatically (-li), *adv.* in an automatic manner.

automatism (aw-tom'å-tizm), *n.* automatic action; the doctrine which assigns all animal functions to the active operation of physical laws.

automaton (aw-tom'å-ton), *n.* [*pl.* automata (-tå)], that which possesses the power of spontaneous movement without consciousness; a self-acting machine.

automobile (aw-tō-mō'bil), *adj.* self-moving.

automobile (aw-tō-mō-bēl', aw-tō-mō'bil), *n.* a self-moving vehicle; motor-carriage.

automobilist (aw-tō-mō'bil-ist), *n.* one who rides in and manages an automobile; a chauffeur.

automorphism (aw-tō-môrf'ism), *n.* the judgment of others by analogy from the knowledge of one's self.

automotor (aw'tō-mō-tēr), *n.* a self-acting machine.

autonomic (aw-tō-nom'ik), **autonomous** (-ton'ō-mus), *adj.* pertaining to autonomy; self-governing.

autonomist (aw-ton'ō-mist), *n.* a supporter of autonomy.

autonomy (aw-ton'ō-mi), *n.* the power or right of self-government; the state of political independence.

autonym (aw'tō-nim), *n.* one's own name; opposed to *pseudonym;* a work published under the author's real name.

autophon (aw'tō-fon), *n.* a barrel-organ, the tunes of which are determined by perforated mill-board.

autophony (-i), *n.* the sound of the examiner's own voice in testing the chest of a patient by ear; a condition in which one's own voice seems much changed from normal.

autoplasty (aw'tō-plas-ti), *n.* the process of repairing lesions by application of tissue removed from another part.

autopsy (aw'top-si), *n.* personal observation; ocular demonstration; a post-mortem examination.

autosuggestion (aw-tō-sug-jes'chun) *n.* self-suggestion; a mental condition which affects bodily organs and functions.

autotoxic (aw-tō-toks'ik), *adj.* self-poisoning.

autotoxin ('in), *n.* a toxin produced by changes in tissues of the body.

autotruck (aw'tō-truk), *n.* a self-moving truck; motor truck.

autotype (aw'tō-tīp), *n.* a facsimile; a photo-gelatine process of producing pictures.

autotypography (aw-tō-tī-pog'rå-fi), *n.* a kind of nature printing by the transference of gelatine drawings on to a plate of soft metal from which the design is printed.

autumn (aw'tum), *n.* the season between summer and winter, beginning astronomically at the autumnal equinox, about September 22nd, and ending at the winter solstice, about December 23rd; the period of decline or decay.

autumnal (aw-tum'nål), *adj.* belonging or peculiar to autumn; produced or gathered in autumn; pertaining to the period of life when middle age is past: *n.* a plant that flowers in autumn.

autumnal equinox (ē'kwi-noks), the time of the sun's southward passage across the equator, about September 22nd.

auxanometer (awg-sa-nom'e-tĕr), *n.* an instrument for measuring plants and determining their growth.

auxesis (awg-sē'sis), *n.* increase in growth or size; a figure of speech in which a high-sounding word is used for a common one.

auxiliary (awg-zil'i-ā-ri), *adj.* helping; aiding; assisting; subsidiary: *n.* a helper; an assistant; a confederate or ally; aid of any kind; a verb which helps to form the moods and tenses of other verbs: *pl.* foreign troops in the service of a nation at war.

avail (å-vāl'), *v.i.* to be of use, value, or service; give profit: *v.t.* to turn to profit or advantage: *n.* use; means towards an end; advantage to an object: *pl.* proceeds or profits.

availability (å-vā'lå-bil-i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being available.

avalanche (av'å-lanch), *n.* the sudden descent of a mass of compact snow or ice from the higher parts of a mountain; a fall of rocks or earth from the heights of a mountain; anything that overwhelms by suddenness and irresistible force.

avant- (å-vant'), a prefix signifying *before.*

avant-courier (kōō'ri-ēr), *n.* a person detailed to go in advance of another person or company to give notice of the approach of the latter; a scout.

avarice (av'å-ris), *n.* an inordinate or insatiable desire of gain; covetousness; cupidity; greediness.

avaricious (av-å-rish'us), *adj.* impelled by avarice; greedy of gain; grasping.

avast (å-vâst'), *interj.* stop! cease! hold!

avatar (av-å-tär'), **avatara** (-tä'rå), *n.* the descent of a deity to earth in an incarnate form; a manifestation or embodiment.

avaunt (å-vawnt', å-vänt'), *interj.* begone! depart! an exclamation of contempt or abhorrence.

ave (ā'vē, ä'vē), *interj.* hail! farewell! *n.* a prayer to the Virgin.

Ave Maria (ma-rē'a), literally Hail Mary! —an invocation to the Virgin: said as an addition to the Lord's prayer by Roman Catholics.

avenaceous (av-ē-nā'shus), *adj.* belonging to or resembling oats.

avenge (å-venj'), *v.t.* to exact punishment or satisfaction for wrong or injury done to one's self or another: *v.i.* to execute vengeance; to receive satisfaction for injury by the punishment of the offender.

avenue (av'e-nū), *n.* a way or means of approach to a place, a passageway, drive, or alley bordered by trees leading to a house; a broad roadway or street planted with trees; a means to an end.

aver (å-vĕr), *v.t.* to affirm positively; declare to be true; verify.

average (av'ĕr-āj), *n.* an equal proportion; a mean sum or amount; a loss on ship or cargo from damage at sea; the proportion of such loss on an individual member of those affected; ordinary rank or degree: *v.t.* to find the mean, as of unequal sums or quantities; reduce to a mean; assign proportionately.

averse (å-vĕrs'), *adj.* unwilling; unfavorable; having a repugnance or disinclination to.

aversion (å-vĕr'shun), *n.* opposition or repugnance of mind; antipathy; fixed dislike; hatred; the object or cause of dislike or repugnance.

avert (å-vĕrt'), *v.t.* to turn aside or away; turn or ward off; prevent.

Aves (ā-vēz'), *n.* the class of warm-blooded vertebrates consisting of birds: this class is distinguished from other animals by a covering of feathers.

Avesta (å-ves'tå), *n.* the sacred writings attributed to Zoroaster; the Zend-Avesta.

avian (ā'vi-ån), *adj.* pertaining to birds.

aviary (ā'vi-å-ri), *n.* a house, large cage, or inclosure for the keeping and rearing of birds in confinement.

aviation (ā'vi-å-shun), *n.* the art of flying.

aviator (ā'vi-a-tĕr), *n.* one who operates a flying machine.

aviatress (-ā'tres), **aviatrix** (-ā-trix), *n.* a female aviator.

Avicula (å-vik'ū-lå), *n.* a genus of marine bivalves, allied to the pearl oysters.

aviculture (ā'vi-kul-tūr), *n.* the breeding and rearing of birds.

avid (å-vid'), *adj.* eager; greedy.

avidity (å-vid'i-ti), *n.* greediness; eagerness; strong appetite.

aviette (āvi-et'), a heavier-than-air flying machine, the motor power of which is furnished solely by the operator.

avifauna (-fôna), *n.* all the birds of any given region considered collectively.

avocada (avo-kä'dō), *n.* the pulpy fruit of a West Indian tree resembling the laurel; the alligator-pear.

avocet (av'o-set), *n.* a shore bird with long legs and webbed feet.

avocation (av-ō-kā'shun), *n.* a calling away; a distraction; subordinate occupation; customary employment: the last usually in the plural.

avoid (å-void'), *v.t.* to keep away, shunning; the state of being vacant.

avoidance (å-voi'dåns), *n.* the act of annulling or making void; the act of shunning; the state of being vacant.

avoirdupois (av-ĕr-dū-poiz'), a system of weights in which one pound contains 16 ounces: used generally for all commodities except precious metals, gems and drugs.

avouch (å-vouch'), *v.t.* to affirm openly; maintain; declare positively; vouch for; admit or confess.

avow (å-vou'), *v.t.* to declare openly; acknowledge frankly; to admit and justify.

avowal (å-vou'ål), *n.* an open declaration; a frank acknowledgment; a confession.

avulsion (å-vul'shun), *n.* a separation; a tearing away; the cutting off, as by water, of part of an estate, which part still remains the property of the original owner, though joined to the land of another.

avuncular (å-vun'kū-lar), *adj.* pertaining to or like an uncle: usually, in a humorous sense, in reference to a pawnbroker.

await (å-wāt'), *v.t.* to wait for; look for or expect; be ready for.

awake (å-wāk'), *v.t.* to arouse from sleep, or from any state resembling sleep; put into action; infuse new life into: *v.i.* to cease to sleep; bestir one's self: *adj.* not sleeping; roused from sleep or inactivity; in a state of vigilance.

awakening (å-wāk'ning), *n.* the act of rousing from sleep; a revival of religion, or activity of a particular religious sect: *adj.* rousing; exciting; alarming.

award (å-wawrd'), *v.t.* to adjudge; assign by judicial sentence, or arbitration; bestow in consideration of merit; to determine or make an award: *n.* a judgment; a decision; a sentence; the decision of arbitrators on points submitted to them; the document containing such decisions; that which is awarded or assigned.

aware (å-wār'), *adj.* on guard; vigilant; watchful; cognizant; conscious.

awash (å-wosh'), *adj.* & *adv.* on a level with the waves.

away (å-wā'), *adv.* absent; at a distance; out of; off; in another direction; continuously: *interj.* begone! depart!

awe (aw), reverential fear; the feeling or emotion inspired by the contemplation of something sublime; a sense of profound admiration and respect; reverence: *v.t.* to strike or inspire with feelings of reverential respect or fear; restrain by fear or respect.

awesome (aw'sum), *adj.* inspiring terror; appalling; weird.

awful (aw'ful), *adj.* inspiring or impressing with profound fear or reverence; of a dreadful or appalling nature; solemn.

awfully (-li), *adv.* in an awful manner; excessively.

awhile (å-whīl'), *adv.* for a period of time.

awkward. (awk'wērd), *adj.* wanting dexterity; unskilful: ungraceful or ungainly in shape, movement or manners; clumsy.

awl (awl), *n.* a pointed instrument for piercing.

awn (awn), *n.* the beard or bristlelike appendage of the outer glume of wheat, barley and numerous grasses.

awning (awn'ing), *n.* a covering of canvas or other cloth stretched upon a frame and used as a shelter from wind or sun.

awry (å-rī'), *adj.* or *adv.* turned or twisted toward one side; erroneously.

axe, ax (aks), *n.* a tool or instrument of steel, or iron, with a steeled edge, attached to a handle, used for the hewing of timber and chopping of wood.

axil (ak'sil), *n.* the angle formed by the upper side of an organ or branch with the stem or trunk to which it is attached.

axilla (ak-sil'å), *n.* [*pl.* axillae ('ē)], the armpit, or cavity in the junction of the arm and shoulder; the axil of a leaf.

axillar (ak'si-lår), **axillary** (-lāri), *adj.* pertaining to the armpit; pertaining to the axil.

axiom (ak'si-um), *n.* an indisputable self-evident truth; a proposition embodying a truth at once obvious and incontrovertible; an established principle in an art or science.

axiomatic (ak-si-ō-mat'ik), **axiomatical** ('i-kål), *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, an axiom.

axiomatically (-li), *adv.* in the manner, or by use, of accepted truth.

axis (ak'sis), *n.* [*pl.* axes ('sēz)], the straight line, real or imaginary, passing through a body, upon or around which such body revolves, or is supposed to revolve; a straight line drawn through the center of a bilateral symmetrical figure, as the spinal column; the central line of any symmetrical body; the stem or central column of a plant, round which the organs or parts are disposed; the central region of a mountain chain.

axis (ak'sis), *n.* the hog-deer of India.

axle (ak'sl), *n.* the spindle, or portion of the axle-tree, which is inserted in the hub of the wheel, and on which the wheel revolves.

axle-box (-boks), *n.* a bushing in the hub of a wheel through which the axle passes.

axle-tree (-trē), *n.* a bar connecting the opposite wheels of a carriage, on the rounded ends of which the wheels revolve.

ay, aye (ā), *adv.* always; for ever; continually.

aye, ay (ā or ī), *adv.* or *interj.* yes; yea; even so; indeed: *n. pl.* the affirmative votes in a parliamentary division; the members so voting.

aye-aye (ī'ī), *n.* a singular nocturnal quadruped, native of Madagascar, and allied to the lemurs.

Ayrshire (ār'shir), *n.* a fine breed of cattle which originated in the county of Ayr, Scotland: noted for their rich milk.

Azalea (å-zā'lē-å), *n.* a genus of plants, belonging to the rhododendron tribe, and remarkable for their showy flowers.

azan (å-zän'), *n.* the Mohammedan call to prayer, proclaimed five times daily by the muezzin from the minaret of a mosque.

azarine (az'å-rin), *n.* a bright red dye obtained from coal-tar.

azimuth (az′i-muth), *n.* an arc of the horizon intercepted between the meridian of a place and the vertical circle passing though the center of a celestial body.

azoic (å-zō′ik), *adj.* without life; antedating life on the earth.

azoöspermia (å-zō′o-spĕr-mi-a), n. lack of spermatazoa in the semen.

azotemia (azo-te′mi-a), *n.* excess of nitrogen in the blood; a disease of the horse characterized by profuse sweating.

Azrael (az′rā-el), *n.* name given by the Mohammedans to the Angel of Death.

Aztec (az′tek), *adj.* pertaining to the Aztecs, the dominant race in Mexico when Cortez invaded that country in 1519.

azure (azh′ūr, ā′zhūr), *adj.* like the blue of the sky; cerulean: *n.* the clear blue of the sky; any pigment of this color; the blue tint expressed in heraldry by horizontal shading.

azure-stone (azh′ūr-stōn), *n.* the lapis lazuli, from which genuine ultramarine is made.

azurine (azh′ūr-in), *n.* a greyish-blue color.

azurite (azh′ū-rīt), *n.* blue carbonate of copper.

azygous (az′i-gus), *adj.* single; odd; not paired.

azym, azyme (az′im), *n.* unleavened bread; the bread of the Passover.

azzimina (ăd-si-mē′nă), a mode of decoration by damaskeening in gold and silver, etc.

B

B, b (bē), *n.* a letter; the second letter in the English alphabet and cognate alphabets, corresponding to *Beta* in the Greek, and to *Beth* in the Hebrew; the eighteenth letter in Scandinavian alphabets.

B, b (bē), *n.* an abbreviation: in the form **B,** various personal names beginning with this letter, as Bernard, Betty; various proper names and geographical designations beginning with this letter, as Bancroft, Beresford, Britain, Baltimore; British; Baron; Bible; Bank: in the form **B,** or **b,** in *Football,* back; in *Baseball,* base, base hit, bat; in *Music,* bass, basso: in *Chess,* bishop; in *Cricket,* bye, bowled; in the *Log Book,* blue sky, broken sea: in the form **b,** any word beginning with this letter which can be inferred readily from the context or the subject.

B, b (bē), *n.* a symbol: in the form **B,** the second in a series, order or class, as Company B: in *Astronomy,* a prominent Fraunhofer line, resulting from terrestial oxygen; in *Dyeing,* a bluish tinge; in *Signalling,* a red swallow-tailed flag; in *Chemistry,* Boron; in *Electricity* and *Magnetism,* flux density; in *Algebra,* one of the known quantities; in *Music,* the seventh tone in the scale of C major, or the second tone in that of A minor; a certain size of shot; in *Old Law,* a blasphemer: in some cases, the letter was branded on the forehead of the culprit.

B (bē), *n.* a Roman numeral representing 300; with a bar (B̄), 3,000.

B, b, *n.* the second letter of the alphabet impressed on a type-bar; the perforation of this letter in a paper-roll for machine-casting.

B, *n.* an object shaped like capital B: *adj.* of, or resembling, the shape of capital B.

B flat (flat), a tone half a step below B.

B flat major (mā′jẽr), a major scale having a signature of two flats.

B flat minor (mīn′ẽr), a minor scale having a signature of five flats.

B major, a major scale having a signature of five sharps.

B minor, a minor scale having a signature of two sharps.

Ba (bä), *n.* [Egypt], the soul, symbolized by a bird with a human head.

baa (bä), *v.i.* to cry, as a sheep; bleat: *n.* the cry or bleating of a sheep.

Baal (ba′ăl), *n.* the sun-god of the ancient Semitic races; any god supposed to influence the crops, or the fertility of the soil, or the increase of flocks.

Baalism (bā′ăl-izm), *n.* the worship of Baal; gross idolatry.

bab (bab), *n.* a fishing bob: *v.i.* to fish with a bob.

baba (bä′bä), *n.* an Eastern title of respect.

Babbitt-metal (bab′it-met-ăl), *n.* an anti-friction alloy of copper, tin, and zinc, used in crank and axle bearings, etc.

babble (bab′bl), *v.i.* to utter indistinct or imperfect sounds; prattle; talk childishly; murmur continuously: *v.t.* to utter; prate; repeat unintelligently; tell secrets: *n.* unmeaning or foolish talk; a confused murmur.

babbler (bab′lẽr), *n.* one who babbles; a dog that gives tongue too frequently when on scent.

babe (bāb), *n.* an infant or young child of either sex.

babiroussa, babirussa (bab-i-rōō′sä), *n.* the wild hog of Eastern Asia.

Babism (bā′bizm), *n.* the principles and profession of a Persian religion, founded on pantheism by Mirza Ali Mohammed in 1843.

Babist (bā′bist), *n.* one who professes Babism.

baboon (bå-bōōn′), *n.* one of a large division of monkeys, which inhabit Africa and Arabia, and are characterized by a long dog-like snout, large canine teeth, great head, rudimentary tail, large callosities on the hips, and capacious cheek pouches; an epithet of contempt.

baby (bā′bi), *n.* an infant of either sex; a small child: *adj.* pertaining to an infant or young child: *v.t.* to treat or fondle like a baby or young child.

baby beef (bēf), a two-year old ox or cow, fattened for butchering; the meat of such animal.

baby farm (fārm), a place where young children are put out for nursing.

babyhood (bā′bi-hood), *n.* the stage of infancy.

bacalao (bä′kä-lä′ō), *n.* a West Indian food fish; a grouper; [Spanish], a cod-fish.

bacca (bak′ă), *n.* a berry.

baccalaureate (bak-ă-law′rē-āt), *n.* the degree of Bachelor of Arts, Science, etc.; a baccalaureate sermon: *adj.* pertaining to the degree of Bachelor.

baccalaureate sermon (-sẽr′mun), a sermon or lecture delivered to the graduating class on Commencement Day.

baccarat (bak-ă-rä′), *n.* a French card game played between a banker and an unlimited number of betters with one or more packs of cards.

baccate (bak′āt), **baccated** (-ted), *adj.* having many berries.

bacchanal (bak'å-nål), **bacchanalian** (bak-å-nā'li-ån), *adj.* indulging in or characterized by drunken revelry; drunken: *n.* a votary of Bacchus; a drunken reveler; a drunken feast.

bacchante (bak-an'tē), *n.* female votary of Bacchus.

bacchantic (bå-kan'tik), *adj.* of or resembling a bacchanal; noisy; jovial.

bacchic (bak'ik), **bacchical** ('i-kal), *adj.* pertaining to Bacchus or the feasts in his honor; riotous, or mad with drink.

bachelor (bach'el-ēr), *n.* one who has taken the lowest university degree in any faculty; an unmarried man.

bachelorhood (bach'el-ēr-hood), *n.* state of an unmarried man.

bachelor girl (bach-el-ēr gĕrl), a modern young woman who earns her own living and enjoys bachelor-like independence, usually keeping house by herself or with other bachelor girls.

bachelor's button (bach'el-ērz but'n), one of several flowering plants whose blossoms somewhat resemble buttons; the cornflower; chicory; nux vomica.

bachelor's hall (hawl), a home where the wife is absent.

Bacillariales (bas-i-lā'ri-å-lēz), *n.* an order of microscopic diatoms.

bacillary (bas'i-lā-ri), *adj.* rod-shaped; consisting of rod-like bodies.

bacillian (bå-sil'i-ån), *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, a bacillus.

bacillicide (bå-sil'i-sīd), *n.* an agent employed for destroying bacilli.

bacilliculture (bå-sil'i-kūl-tūr), *n.* the culture of bacilli in animal or vegetable infusions for scientific research.

Bacillus (bå-sil'us), *n.* [*pl.* bacilli ('i)], a genus of microscopic vegetable organisms commonly known as bacteria, having slender rod-like jointed bodies or filaments, and possessing the power of constant movement, present in many ferments, in all stages of putrefaction, and associated with the earliest stages of malignant or zymotic disease; [b-], an individual of this genus; any microörganism shaped like a rod; loosely, any of the bacteria.

back, bac (bak), *n.* a large cistern or vat used by brewers, distillers, glue-makers, and such, for mixing and cooling liquids.

back (bak), *n.* the hinder part of the body in man, or in other animals the upper portion; the whole region of the spine, extending from the base of the neck to the buttocks; the dorsal region of a fish; that which is opposed to the front; the rear or hinder part of anything; the part of a tool or weapon opposed to the edge; the player, in football, who fills the position behind the rush-line: *adj.* behind; in the rear; in a backward direction; overdue, as a debt; in time, earlier than now: *adv.* into or toward the rear; to or toward a former or original place, state, or condition; to or toward times past: *v.t.* to furnish with a back or backing; get upon the back of or mount; second or support; bet or wager; sign or indorse; put backward or cause to recede; *v.i.* to move or go backward.

backbite (bak'bīt), *v.t.* to slander or speak evil of in absence: *v.i.* to censure or detract absent persons.

back-blocks (-bloks), *n. pl.* remote districts in Australia; the Bush.

backbone (-'bōn), *n.* the vertebral column in man or in animals; that which serves as a backbone; hence, firmness or decision of character.

backdoor (-dōr), *adj.* belonging to or referring to the back door of a house; acting secretly or from behind, as *back-door* politics.

back door, a door in the back part of a house or building; hence, a private way.

backer (bak'ĕr), *n.* one who sustains or abets another; especially one who bets in favor of a person or an animal in a contest.

backfire (bak'fīr), *v.i.* to fight forest or prairie fires by starting local fires that can be controlled or extinguished, producing a burnt area that the original fire cannot cross.

back-firing (bak-fīr'ing), *n.* premature ignition of the gas and air in the cylinder of an internal combustion engine, due to a compression of the combustible mixture or to advanced-spark adjustment.

backgammon (bak-gam'un), *n.* a game played by two persons upon a table or board made for the purpose, with fifteen pieces each, and dice-boxes, and dice.

background (bak'ground), *n.* ground in the rear; the distant portion of a landscape; the portion of a picture furthest from the spectator; that which is dimly seen; a subordinate position; a place of retirement or reserve.

backhand (bak'hand), *n.* writing which slopes backward or to the left.

backhanded (bak'han-ded), *adj.* with the hand turned backward; unfair; indirect; ambiguous; sloping backward.

backing (bak'ing), *n.* something placed behind to support or strengthen; aid or support given to a person or cause.

back-rent (-'rent), *n.* arrears of rent; rent paid after reaping the first crop by a tenant entering on a lease.

back-rest (bak'rest), *n.* a guide, attached to the slide-rest of a lathe, and placed in contact with the work to steady it.

backset (-set), *n.* an obstacle or check to progress; relapse.

back-settlement (bak-set'l-ment), *n.* an outlying or partially reclaimed portion of a country beginning to be cultivated.

backsettler (-set'lĕr), *n.* one living in back settlements or districts.

backside (bak'sīd), *n.* the hind part of anything or that which is opposed to the front; the hind part of an animal.

backslide (bak-slīd'), *v.i.* to slide back; fall off or away from; apostatize.

backstair (bak'stār), **backstairs** ('stārz), *n.* stairs in the back part of a house; stairs for private use: *adj.* indirect; underhand; secret; intriguing.

backstays (bak'stāz), *n. pl.* long ropes extending from the masthead to the side of the ship, slanting a little aft, to assist the shrouds in supporting the mast.

backswept (-s'wept), *adj.* having the front edge of an airplane tilted backward and outward at an angle with the lateral axis of the machine.

backsword (bak'sord), *n.* a sword with one sharp edge; a stick with a basket handle used in the game of singlestick.

backward (bak'wĕrd), **backwards** (-wĕrdz), *adv.* with the back foremost; toward the back; toward past times or events; from a better to a worse state: *adj.* directed to the back or rear; unwilling; reluctant; hesitating; slow; behind in learning or progress; behind in time.

backwash (-wosh), *n.* water thrown back as from a paddle wheel; wash of a receding wave.

backwater (bak'waw-tĕr), *n.* water caused to flow backwards by obstruction of its course; accumulation of water overflowing lowlands, caused by obstruction; water held back by a dam or weir; water thrown back by the turning of a water-wheel or the paddles of a steamer.

backwoods (bak-woodz'), *n.pl.* forests or partially cleared land situated far from the centers of population.

backwoodsman (bak-woodz'man), *n.* a dweller in forests; one who lives remote from villages or towns.

bacon (bā'kn), *n.* hog's flesh salted, or pickled and dried, usually in smoke.

bacteria (bak-tē'ri-å), *n.pl.* a widely distributed group of vegetable microörganisms present in air, water, soil, plants, animals, man, and all living organisms, some beneficial, but most of them dangerous, giving rise to many and various diseases: they are found in all putrefactive substances: they are so small that tens of thousands may be contained in a a single drop.

bacteriological (bak-tē-ri-ō-loj'i-kål), *adj.* of or pertaining to bacteriology.

bacteriologist (bak-tē-ri-ol'ō-jist), *n.* a student of bacteriology.

bacteriology (bak-tē-ri-ol'ō-ji), *n.* the scientific investigation or study of bacteria.

bacterioscopy (bak'tē-ri-os'kō-pi), *n.* the examination of bacteria by the microscope.

Bacterium (bak-tē'ri-um), *n.* [*pl.* bacteria (-å)], a large genus of the bacteria: distinguished from the *Bacilli* by the absence of cilia: this genus includes both harmful and harmless species: some constitute the germs of smallpox, pneumonia, yellow fever, tuberculosis, influenza and leprosy; [b-], a microscopic organism of various forms and shapes; a disease germ.

baculiform (bak'ū-li-fôrm), *adj.* shaped like a rod.

baculine (bak'ū-lin), *adj.* pertaining to a rod, or to the punishment inflicted therewith.

bad (bad), *adj.* the opposite of good; evil; ill; wicked; depraved; vicious; pernicious; corrupting; hurtful; offensive; noxious, physically or morally; defective; worthless.

bad blood (blud), bitterness; hostility; spirit of hatred.

badderlocks (bad'ĕr-loks), *n.* a large dark green edible seaweed.

badelaire (ba-de-lār'), *n.* a curved sword used as a heraldic bearing.

bad form (bad'fôrm), that which is bad; not very refined; somewhat vulgar.

badge (baj), *n.* a mark, sign, or token, or cognizance, to denote the occupation, allegiance, association, or achievements of the person by whom it is displayed; the mark or token of anything; a carved ornament on the stern of a vessel.

badger (baj'ĕr), *n.* a plantigrade carnivorous mammal, of nocturnal habits; an artist's brush of badger's hair; [B-], a native of Wisconsin: *v.t.* to worry or annoy, as a badger when baited.

badger baiting (bā'ting), a cruel sport of setting dogs to drag a badger from a barrel or other enclosure.

badger dog (dog), the dachshund.

badger game (gām), [Police Slang], the enticing of a man by an immoral woman to a place where a male confederate is concealed, who demands blackmail of the victim under threat of exposure or bodily injury.

Badger State, Wisconsin.

badinage (bad'i-nāj, bä-dē-näzh'), *n.* light or playful raillery or banter.

bad lands (lands), barren regions; especially the Tertiary districts of South Dakota, where the horizontal strata have been eroded into turrets and columns, and where water, wood and forage are lacking.

badminton (bad'min-tun), *n.* an outdoor game similar to tennis, but played with shuttlecocks; a kind of claret-cup.

baffle (baf'l), *v.t.* to elude or circumvent by artifice or the interposition of obstacles; foil or check; defeat; frustrate; thwart; subject to indignities.

bag (bag), *n.* a sack; a pouch; a wallet; a receptacle for holding anything; that which is contained in a bag, or the result

of a day's sport; a sack or receptacle in animal bodies, containing a fluid or other substance; a definite quantity of certain commodities: *v.t.* to enclose in a bag; distend; swell; secure or capture, as game; steal: *v.i.* to bulge; hang down like a full bag.

bagasse (bå-gas'), *n.* sugar-cane refuse as delivered from the crushing mill.

bagatelle (bag-å-tel'), *n.* a trifle; a game played on a nine-holed board, baized and cushioned, with a cue and nine balls.

baggage (bag'āj), *n.* the tents, clothing, utensils, etc., of an army or expeditionary force on the march; the trunks, bags, and other impedimenta of a traveler: *n.* an immoral woman; a coquettish or frolicsome girl.

baggage-master (bag'āj-mas'tĕr), *n.* person in charge of receiving and forwarding baggage in railroad stations.

baggage-smasher (smash'ĕr), *n.* [U. S. Slang], a railway or steamboat porter who handles baggage.

bagging (bag'ing), *n.* the act of putting into bags; coarse cloth or other material used for bags; filtration through canvas bags.

baggy (bag'i), *adj.* having a loose or flabby appearance.

bagnio (ban'yō), *n.* a bath-house; a brothel; an oriental prison.

bagpipe (bag'pīp), *n.* a shrill-toned musical instrument, consisting of a leathern wind-bag from which air is forced by the performer's elbow into pipes: generally used in *pl.*

bah (bä), *interj.* an exclamation expressing incredulous contempt.

bahadur (bä-hä'dûr), *n.* a title of honor applied to European officers in Indian state papers.

Bahaism (bå-hä'izm), *n.* a creed or division of Babism, named after Mirza Hussein Ali, known as Bahá-ullâh.

Bahaist (bå-hä'ist), *n.* one who believes in or professes Bahaism.

bail (bāl), *v.t.* to set free or liberate from arrest on security for reappearance; to deliver, as goods, in trust, that the person entrusted shall account for the same: *n.* the person or persons who become surety for the released; the security tendered or accepted.

bail (bāl), *v.i.* to free from water by dipping; ladle out water, as in a boat: *n.* a handle of a pail or kettle; a half-hoop supporting the cover of a wagon; a crosspiece of a wicket; a frame for a cow's head; a barrier.

bailie (bā'li), *n.* [Scotch], a magistrate; a municipal officer.

bailiff (bā'lif), *n.* a sheriff's officer who serves processes, etc.; any subordinate civil officer; an overseer or under-steward on an estate.

bailiwick (bā'li-wik), *n.* the district within which a bailiff has jurisdiction.

bailment (bāl'ment), *n.* a delivery of goods in trust to another; the action of becoming surety for one in custody.

bairn (bārn), *n.* [Scotch], a child.

bait (bāt), *v.t.* to harass or provoke, as by the setting on of dogs; worry; torment, for sport; annoy persistently; prepare a hook, trap, or snare by covering it with food or other substance; give food and drink to upon a journey: *v.i.* to take food or drink upon a journey: *n.* any substance used to entice or allure fish or other animals with a view to capture; an allurement; temptation; refreshment taken on a journey.

baize (bāz), *n.* a coarse woolen stuff, with a nap on one side.

bake (bāk), *v.t.* to cook or prepare food by subjection to dry heat in a closed place, as an oven; to dry and harden by heat: *v.i.* to do the work of baking; become hard by heat: *n.* the result of baking, as a clam bake.

bakelite (bā'kĕ-līt), *n.* a substance derived from phenols and formaldehyde, of strong chemical resistance: used instead of hard rubber and celluloid: a trade name, after L. H. Baekeland.

baker (bā'kĕr), *n.* one whose business is to make bread, biscuits, etc.

baker's dozen (duz'n), thirteen.

bakery (bā'kĕr-i), *n.* a place used for bread-making; a baker's shop.

baking (bā'king), *n.* the quantity of anything baked at the same time; a batch.

bakshish, baksheesh (bak'shēsh), *n.* an Eastern term for a present or gratuity.

balance (bal'âns), *n.* an instrument for determining the weight of bodies; a pair of scales; equilibrium; equipoise; equality; an equality between the two sides of an account; the excess shown on either side; the sum or weight necessary to make two unequal sums or weights equal: *v.t.* to weigh; compare; bring to a state of equipoise; equal or make equal; counterbalance; adjust or settle; to examine and compare accounts: *v.i.* to be in equipoise; to be equal in debits and credits.

balance of power, a theory in diplomacy that there should be a balance among nations, so that no single power should be overwhelmingly dominant, thus conserving peace.

balance of trade (bal'âns of trād), the difference between the imports and exports of a country.

balance-reef (bal'âns-rēf), *n.* a reef-band crossing a sail diagonally.

balance-sheet (bal'âns-shēt), *n.* a statement of the assets and liabilities of a business.

balance-wheel (bal'âns-hwēl), *n.* a wheel in a watch or chronometer which regulates the beats.

balata (bă-lä'tâ), *n.* the dried gum of the bully-tree, similar to india-rubber, and used for insulating electric wires.

balaustine (bă-lôs'tin), *n.* the pomegranate or its dried flowers, used as an astringent.

balayeuse (bal-ā-yĕz'), *n.* plaited muslin or lace inserted at the bottom of a dress to protect it from the ground.

balboa (bal-bō'a), *n.* the gold unit of currency in Panama, equal to a U. S. dollar.

balbriggan (bal-brig'an), *n.* a cotton fabric, used for underwear and hosiery, in imitation of that woven at Balbriggan in Ireland.

balcony (bal'kō-ni), *n.* a platform or gallery projecting from the wall of a building, enclosed by a balustrade or parapet.

bald (bawld), *adj.* destitute of hair; without natural covering; unadorned; bare.

baldachin (bal'da-kin), *n.* a canopy of stone, wood, or cloth over an altar or throne.

bald eagle (ē'gl), the common eagle of North America.

balderdash (bawl'dĕr-dash), *n.* a nonsensical jumble of words; silly talk or writing; a worthless mixture.

baldric, baldrick (bawl'drik), *n.* a broad belt, often richly ornamented, worn over one shoulder and across the breast to support a sword.

bale (bāl), *n.* a large bundle or package of goods: *v.t.* to make up into a bale or bales; to bale out, as water.

bale (bāl), *n.* calamity; sorrow.

baleen (bă-lēn'), *n.* the horny elastic material fringing the jaws of certain whales; whalebone.

bale-fire (bāl'fīr), *n.* a beacon or signal-fire; a bonfire; a funeral pyre.

baleful (bāl'fool), *adj.* replete with deadly or malign influence.

baline (bă-lēn'), *n.* coarse woolen stuff used in packing.

balk (bawk), *n.* a strip or ridge of land left unplowed; a thick heavy piece of timber; a barrier or check; frustration or disappointment: *v.t.* to thwart, check, or disappoint; to indicate to fishermen the direction taken by a shoal of herrings: *v.i.* to stop suddenly and refuse to go on again.

ball (bawl), *n.* a round body; any mass resembling a sphere; a spherical body used for play; a bullet; any roundish part of the body; a game played with a ball; the globe or earth: *v.t.* to make into a ball: *v.i.* to form or gather into a ball.

ball bearing (bār'ing), a bearing in which the revolving part turns upon loose steel balls which roll freely, thus doing away with sliding friction for a minimum of rolling friction.

ball (bawl), *n.* a dance; a social assembly of persons of both sexes for the purpose of dancing.

ballad (bal'ăd), *n.* a short narrative poem, adapted for reciting or singing.

ballast (bal'ăst), *n.* weighty material carried by a ship to ensure stability; sand carried in the car of a balloon to steady it; gravel or rubble filling the space between the sleepers of a railway; that which imparts stability to the character: *v.t.* to place ballast in or on; impart steadiness to.

ballast-tank (bal'ăst-tank), *n.* one of a series of tanks in a ship designed to carry water ballast when the cargo is light, being pumped out to give buoyancy when the ship is heavily laden.

ballet (bal'ā), *n.* a theatrical representation in which a story is told, and actions, characters, and passions represented by gestures, accompanied by music and dancing; the company of persons who perform the ballet.

ballistic (bal-lis'tik), *adj.* pertaining to the scientific construction and use of projectiles.

ballistics (bal-is'tiks), *n.* the science of the motion of projectiles.

balloon (bal-lōōn'), *n.* a large bag of prepared silk or other material, which, when inflated by hydrogen gas or heated air, ascends and floats in the atmosphere; a round vessel with a short neck used in distillation.

balloon-jib (bal-lōōn'jib), *n.* a triangular sail used by yachts in a slight breeze.

balloonist (bal-lōō'nist), *n.* one who makes or ascends in a balloon; an aëronaut.

ballot (bal'ot), *n.* a ball, ticket, or paper by which a vote is registered; the system of secret voting by the use of balls, tickets, or papers; election by secret vote; also the total number of votes cast or recorded: *v.i.* to vote or decide by secret vote.

ballot-box (bal'lot-boks), *n.* a receptacle for the deposit of ballots.

ballroom (-rōōm'), *n.* a large hall for balls and dancing.

balm (bäm), *n.* the oily aromatic exudation of certain trees or shrubs, used for healing or soothing; balsam; anything which heals, or that soothes pain; an odoriferous tree or shrub yielding balm.

balm of Gilead (of gil'e-ad), *n.* an oriental evergreen tree of the myrrh family which exudes an oily substance, used as an emollient; the American balsam-fir.

balminess (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being soothing or refreshingly fragrant.

balmoral (bal-mōr'ăl), *n.* a heavy woolen petticoat; a high-top laced boot; a kind of Scotch cap: all so called from being used at Balmoral Castle, Scotland, the Highland residence of Queen Victoria

balmy (bäm'i), *adj.* having the qualities of balm; soft; fragrant; refreshing.

balsa (bawl'så), *n.* a light flat-bottomed boat used on Lake Titicaca in Bolivia.

balsam (bawl'sâm), *n.* an oily, aromatic, resinous substance obtained from certain trees or shrubs, and used medicinally or in perfumery; balm; the name applied to several trees, shrubs, or plants yielding balsam, as the balsam-tree; anything soothing or healing.

balsamic (bawl-sam'ik), or **balsamical** (-âl), *adj.* having the qualities of, or yielding, balsam; soft; soothing; healing.

balsam fir (fĕr), a valuable variety of pine which grows in northern United States and Canada: from it comes Canada balsam.

balsa wood (wood), the wood of a small tree of Central and South America: it is lighter than cork.

Baltimore oriole (bawl'ti-mōr ō'ri-ōl), an American oriole with black and orange plumage; the golden robin.

baluster (bal'us-tĕr), *n.* a small column or pilaster to support the rail of a parapet or balustrade.

balustrade (bal-us-trād'), *n.* a series of small columns or pilasters, surmounted by a top-rail or coping, serving as a parapet or protective railing, staircase, etc.

balzarine (bal'zå-rin), *n.* a dress fabric of wool and cotton.

bambino (bam-bē'nō), *n.* [*pl.* bambini ('nē)], a child or baby; a figure of the infant Christ wrapped in swaddling clothes: exhibited in many Roman Catholic churches from Christmas to Epiphany.

bamboo (bam-bōō'), *n.* the name of certain tropical grasses having thick-jointed stems of exceeding hardness, and attaining to a height of from 20 to 120 ft.; a stick or cane: *v.t.* to flog with a bamboo rod.

bamboozle (bam-bōō'zl), *v.t.* to hoax; deceive by trickery; mystify; humbug: *v.i.* to practice cheating.

ban (ban), *n.* in feudal times, a public proclamation, or summons to arms; an edict of proscription or interdiction; prohibition; excommunication; curse; anathema: *v.t.* to curse; to interdict or prohibit, to place under a ban.

ban (ban), *n.* a kind of fine muslin made in India from the fibre of banana leaf-stalks.

banana (bå-nä'nå), *n.* a tropical herbaceous plant, closely allied to the plantain; its soft, luscious fruit, which furnishes a nutritious and important article of food in tropical countries.

band (band), *n.* that which binds together; that which connects; that which encircles, supports, or restrains; a fillet; strap; tie; shackle or fetter; collar; ligature; a driving belt; a company of persons united by a common object; a body of soldiers; a company of musicians forming an orchestra, a military or other band: *v.t.* to unite in a troop, company, or confederacy: *v.i.* to unite for a common purpose.

bandage (ban'dāj), *n.* a roller of cotton or other material used in dressing and binding up wounds, etc.; a band or ligature: *v.t.* to dress or bind with a bandage.

bandala (ban-dä'lå), *n.* manila white rope.

bandana, bandanna (ban-dan'å), *n.* a large silk or cotton handkerchief, dyed red, blue, or yellow, with white or yellow spots; a style of calico printing in imitation of the bandana.

bandbox (band'boks), *n.* a light box of pasteboard, etc. for holding bonnets.

bandeau (ban-dō), *n.* [*pl.* bandeaux (-dōz')], a ribbon worn over the forehead to confine the hair.

banded (ban'ded), *p.adj.* allied; confederated; having bands; marked by stripes of different color or material; having a band differing in tincture from the garb.

banded rattlesnake (rat'l-snāk); the common rattlesnake of Eastern United States.

banderilla (ban-de-rēl'yå), *n.* a dart, with a banderole attached, used in bull fights to exasperate the bull.

banderillero (ban-dĕr-il-yā'-ro), *n.* the person in bull fights who plants the dart or banderilla in the flesh of the bull.

banderole (ban'de-rōl), **banderol** (-rol), *n.* a little flag or streamer; a small flag carried at the head of a lance or mast.

bandicoot (ban'di-kōōt), *n.* a large rat, native of India and Ceylon, very destructive to rice fields and gardens; a rat-like marsupial of several species found in Australia and Tasmania.

bandit (ban'dit), *n.* [*pl.* bandits ('dits) & banditti (-dit'i)], an outlaw; a brigand; a robber; a highwayman.

bandlet (band'let), *n.* a small band; a little band or flat molding encircling a column.

bandog (ban'dog). *n.* a large fierce kind of dog usually kept chained; a mastiff.

bandoleer (ban-dō-lēr'), *n.* a broad leather belt, worn over the shoulder and across the breast, for holding ammunition.

bandoline (ban'do-lin), *n.* a gummy perfumed substance used for imparting a gloss to the hair or for fixing it in any position.

bandore (ban-dōr, ban'dōr), *n.* an ancient stringed instrument resembling a guitar.

bandsaw (band'saw), *n.* an endless steel saw running on pulleys.

bandy (ban'di), *v.t.* to throw or beat to and fro, as a ball in play; toss from one to another; give and take: *v.i.* to contend;

strive: *n.* a club bent at the end for striking a ball; a hockey-stick; a game played with such a club, commonly called hockey: *adj.* bent; having a bend or crook outward.

bandy (ban'di), *n.* a kind of cart or buggy used in India, drawn by oxen.

bane (bān), *n.* that which causes death, ruin, or destruction, hence a deadly poison, vice, or sin; a disease (rot) in sheep.

baneful (bān'fool), *adj.* poisonous; pernicious.

bang (bang), *v.t.* to beat, as with a club or cudgel; thump; handle roughly; produce a loud sound by or from as, *bang* the door; surpass or excel: *v.i.* to make a loud noise; thump violently: *n.* a heavy blow; a loud, sudden noise: *adv.* with a sudden or violent blow; abruptly.

bang (bang), *n.* [*pl.* bangz], hair cut straight across the forehead so as to form a fringe; false hair so worn: *v.t.* to cut the hair across the forehead, so as to form a fringe.

bangle (bang'gl), *n.* an ornamental ring worn upon the wrists and ankles in India and Africa; a ring-bracelet.

bangtail (bang'tāl), *n.* the docked tail of a horse.

bangtail muster (mus'tĕr), a round-up of cattle in Australia for the purpose of counting them.

banian, banyan (ban-yan'), *n.* a Hindu trader or merchant; a Bengali native who manages money affairs for Europeans; a loose gown for men, like that worn by the Hindus; the Indian fig-tree, which spreads over a large area by sending down shoots from its branches that take root and become new trunks.

banish (ban'ish), *v.t.* to condemn to exile; expel from the country as a punishment; drive away; dispel from the mind.

banishment (ban'ish-ment), *n.* the act of expelling or driving away; the state of being expelled.

banister, bannister (ban'is-tĕr), *n.* corrupt forms of baluster.

banjo (ban'jō), *n.* a musical instrument, of from five to nine strings, having a neck like a guitar, and a circular body covered in front with tightly-stretched parchment.

bank (bangk), *n.* a heap, mound, or ridge of earth; any steep acclivity; an elevation or rising ground beneath the sea or at the mouth of a river, forming a shoal or shallow; a bench for rowers; a tier of oars: *v.t.* to enclose, defend, or fortify with a bank; pile or heap up.

bank (bangk), *n.* an establishment for the custody, loan, exchange, or issue of money; the office of a banking company; in certain games of chance, the fund held against the table: *v.t.* to deposit money in a bank: *v.i.* to have an account with a banker.

bank (bangk), *n.* the lateral inclination of an airplane rounding a curve: *v.i.* to incline an airplane in a lateral direction when rounding a curve, so as to prevent skidding.

bank-bill (bangk'bil), *n.* a note or a bill of exchange of a bank payable on demand or at a future specified time.

bank-book (bangk-book), *n.* the pass-book kept by a depositor, in which a cashier of the bank enters the debits and credits.

bank credit (bangk-kred'it), the amount a person, on giving proper security, is allowed to draw upon a bank.

bank-note (bankg-nōt), *n.* a promissory note issued by a legally authorized bank, payable on demand, and forming part of the money currency.

banker (bang'kĕr), *n.* one who keeps a bank; one who traffics in money, receives and remits money, negotiates bills of exchange, etc.; a vessel employed in the cod-fishery on the banks of Newfoundland; the stone bench on which masons cut and square their work; a ditcher.

banking (bang'king), *n.* the act of raising a mound or bank; fishing on the banks of Newfoundland; the loading of coals at the pit's mouth.

bankrupt (bangk'rupt), *n.* a person legally declared to be unable to discharge his liabilities; an insolvent debtor: *adj.* unable to meet one's obligations; insolvent: *v.t.* to make or render insolvent: *v.i.* to exhaust one's financial credit; become insolvent.

bankruptcy (bangk'rupt-si), *n.* [*pl.* bankruptcies (-siz)], the state of being legally insolvent, or unable to pay all debts; failure in trade.

banner (ban'ĕr), *n.* a piece of cloth or silk attached to a pole or staff, and usually worked with some device or motto, heraldic or emblematical; an ensign, standard, or flag of a country, state, or order.

bannock (ban'uk), *n.* a thick cake made of oatmeal, barley-meal, or pease-meal, and baked on an iron plate or griddle.

banns (banz), *n.pl.* the proclamation in church of an intended marriage.

banquet (bang'kwet), *n.* a sumptuous entertainment or feast: *v.t.* to treat with a feast or rich entertainment: *v.i.* to regale one's self sumptuously.

banquet, banquette (bang-ket'), *n.* a bank running along the inside of a parapet, on which soldiers stand to fire upon the enemy; the footway of a bridge when raised above the carriage-way; a sidewalk.

banshee (ban'shē), **benshie** (ben'shē), *n.* a female fairy who, according to the belief of the peasantry of Ireland, and some parts of Scotland, attaches herself to a particular house, and foretells the death of any member by wailing outside.

bantam (ban'tâm), *n.* a diminutive breed of domestic fowl: *adj.* pertaining to the bantam; diminutive; consequential.

bantam weight (-wāt), a boxer not exceeding 105 pounds.

banter (ban'tẽr), *v.t.* to rail at good-humoredly; attack jestingly; make fun of: *n.* humorous raillery.

Bantu (ban'tū), *n.* one of the great family of Negroid tribes of South Africa; the languages or dialects spoken by these tribes.

banzai (ban-zā'ī), *interj.* [lit. ten thousand years] the Japanese battle-cry; hurrah.

baobab (bā'ō-bab, bä'ō-bab), *n.* an African tree of huge size, called the sour-gourd, or the cream-of-tartar tree: the fruit, called *monkey bread*, gives an acid pulp which is largely used as an article of food by the natives.

baptism (bap'tizm), *n.* the application of water by an authorized administrator, in the name of the Holy Trinity, to a person, by sprinkling, effusion, or immersion, constituting the sacrament or rite by which he is initiated into the visible church of Christ.

baptismal (bap-tiz'mâl), *adj.* pertaining to the ceremonial application of water, or initiatory rite of the Christian Church.

Baptist (bap'tist), *n.* one of a Christian denomination who baptize adult believers only, and who maintain the necessity for immersion.

baptistery (bap'tis-tẽr-i), **baptistry** (-tri), *n.* a building or portion of a building in which the rite of baptism is administered.

baptize (bap-tīz'), *v.t.* to administer the rite of baptism to; admit to the Christian Church by the ceremonial application of water; christen.

bar (bär), *n.* a piece of wood, metal, or other solid matter, long in proportion to its thickness; anything which impedes or obstructs; a bank of sand, gravel, etc., obstructing navigation at the entrance to a harbor or mouth of a river; the railing enclosing the space occupied by counsel in courts of justice; the place in court where prisoners are stationed for trial, or sentence; the members of the legal profession collectively, entitled to plead in court; any tribunal; the portion of a hotel, etc., where liquors are served out; a band or stripe; a line drawn vertically through the staff of a piece of music, dividing it into equal measures of time; the space and notes enclosed by two such lines; an ordinary, similar to, but narrower than, a fess, and filling one-fifth of the heraldic field; a piece of timber, connecting two parts of a framework; a thin piece of wood supporting the glass of a window; a barrier closing a gateway; a railing dividing a room; a tamping rod; a joining thread in needle-work lace which passes from one side to another; the transverse ridge across the roof of the mouth of a horse; the part of a horse's hoof which bends inward from behind toward the frog; the space in front of the molar teeth of a horse where the bit is placed; the mouthpiece in a bridle-bit: *v.t.* to fasten with a bar; to hinder; obstruct; exclude: *prep.* save; except.

bar sinister (bär sin'is-tẽr), heraldic term, meaning a bar drawn from the upper left corner of a shield to the lower right corner; usually indicating illegitimate birth.

barb (bärb), *n.* that which resembles a beard in lower animals; a hair or bristle ending in a double hook; the sharp point projecting backwards from the extremity of an arrow, fish-hook, etc.: *v.t.* to furnish with barbs.

barb (bärb), *n.* a horse of the Barbary breed, remarkable for speed, endurance, and docility; a short-beaked pigeon of a breed originally brought from Barbary.

barbarian (bär'bā'ri-ăn), *n.* a foreigner; a man in a rude, savage state; an uncivilized person; a cruel, savage, brutal man: *adj.* pertaining to savages; rude; uncivilized; inhuman.

barbaric (bär-bar'ik), *adj.* pertaining to or characteristic of savage or uncivilized people: rude; savage.

barbarism (bär'bâ-rizm), *n.* an offense against purity of style or language; an uncivilized state or condition; a cruel or barbarous action; an outrage.

barbarity (bär-bar'i-ti), *n.* the state of being uncivilized; cruelty; inhumanity; an act of savage cruelty.

barbarize (bär'bâ-rīz), *v.i.* to adopt a foreign or barbarous mode of speech; become barbarous: *v.t.* to make barbarous.

barbarous (bär'bâ-rus), *adj.* uncivilized; rude and ignorant; contrary to pure idiom; savage; cruel; ferocious; inhuman; wild.

barbate (bär'bāt'), **barbated** ('bā-ted), *adj.* bearded; furnished with long stiff hairs.

barbecue (bär'bē-kū), *n.* a frame on which many kinds of meat or fish are roasted or smoke-dried; the carcass of an ox, hog, etc., roasted whole; a social or political entertainment at which animals are roasted whole, with appropriate surroundings: *v.t.* to dress and roast whole.

barbel (bär'bel), *n.* a slender vermiform process appended to the lips of certain fishes; a European fresh-water fish, having its upper jaw furnished with four barbels.

barber (bär'bẽr), *n.* one whose occupation is to shave the beard and cut and dress the hair: *v.t.* to shave and dress the hair of.

barberry (bär'ber-i), *n.* a shrub with yellow flowers and crimson berries.

barbet (bär'bet), *n.* a brilliantly colored bird of the Old World tropic with broad bill; a South American puff-bird; a wooly-haired dog of the poodle type.

barbette (bär-bet'), *n.* the platform or breastwork of a fortification, from which cannon may be fired over a parapet instead of through the embrasures.

barbette-turret (bär-bet'tur'et), *n.* the rotary protected mechanism in which the heavy guns of modern battleships are commonly mounted.

barbican (bär'bi-kån), *n.* a tower or advanced work defending the entrance to a castle or city.

barbotine (bär'bō-tīn), *n.* kaolin clay, thinly mixed, used for ornamenting pottery.

barbule (bär'būl), *n.* a very minute barb.

barcarole, barcarolle (bär'kå-rōl), *n.* a simple song or melody sung by Venetian gondoliers; a piece of music in imitation of such a song.

bard (bärd), *n.* a poet and singer.

bard, barde (bärd), *n.* one of the ornaments and housings of a horse; one of the pieces of defensive armor of a mediæval war-horse.

bardic (bär'dik), *adj.* pertaining to bards or to their poetry.

bare (bār), *adj.* naked; with the head uncovered; unconcealed; simple; unfurnished; threadbare; poor; mere: *v.t.* to divest of covering.

barefaced (bār'fāst), *adj.* with the face uncovered; undisguised; shameless; impudent.

barege (bå-rāzh'), *n.* thin gauze-like fabric, usually of silk and worsted.

bargain (bär'gån), *n.* an agreement or contract between two or more parties with reference to the sale or transfer of property; a compact or pledge mutually agreed upon; the thing purchased or stipulated for; that which is acquired or sold at a low price; an advantageous purchase: *v.i.* to make a contract or agreement: *v.t.* to sell or transfer for a consideration.

bargainer, bargainor (bär'gå-nẽr), *n.* one who stipulates or contracts to sell or transfer to another for a consideration.

barge (bärj), *n.* a flat-bottomed vessel employed in loading and unloading ships, and for the conveyance of goods on rivers and canals; a vessel of state.

barge master (mast'ẽr), the manager of a barge.

barilla (bå-ril'å), *n.* an impure carbonate and sulphate of soda imported from Spain and the Levant, and obtained from the alkaline ashes of certain plants.

barillet (bar'il-let), *n.* the cylindrical case containing the mainspring of a watch.

baritone, see barytone.

barium (bā'ri-um), *n.* a non-volatile, malleable element of the alkaline earth group, silvery white to yellow in color: it is not free in nature, but forms salts of which the soluble are poisonous: it has many derivatives.

bark (bärk), *v.i.* to utter a sharp, short sound, as the cry of a dog; to cough: *n.* the sound or cry emitted by dogs.

bark (bärk), *n.* the exterior layer or rind of woody stems or trunks; Peruvian bark: *v.t.* to remove by stripping.

bark louse (lous), a scale insect found beneath the bark of trees and plants.

bark, barque (bärk), *n.* a three-masted vessel having the fore- and main-mast square-rigged, and the mizzen-mast fore-and-aft rigged.

barkantine, barkentine (bär'kån-tēn), *n.* a three-masted vessel having the foremast square-rigged, and the main- and mizzen-mast fore-and-aft, or schooner-rigged.

barker (bärk'ẽr), *n.* a person who stands outside of a side-show or place of amusement to attract attention of passers-by.

barker (bärk'ẽr), *n.* one who strips trees of their bark; a machine used in pulp mills to remove the bark from logs.

barking (bär'king), *n.* a sharp sound like that of a dog; coughing: *n.* the process of stripping bark from trees; the process of tanning leather and of dyeing with bark.

barley (bär'li), *n.* the grain grown and used chiefly for malting; the plant which yields the grain.

barley-corn (bär'li-kôrn), *n.* a grain of barley; formerly a measure of length equal to the third part of an inch.

Barleycorn, *n.* a name sometimes jocularly given to whisky: usually with **John.**

barley sugar (shoog'ẽr), a brittle, transparent mass, obtained by heating sugar-cane to 320 degrees F., the melting point, and allowing it to cool.

Barlow's disease (bär'lōz di-zēz'), infantile scurvy: after Sir Thomas Barlow, English physician.

barm (bärm), *n.* the foam rising upon beer or other malt liquors when fermenting, and used as leaven in bread-making; yeast.

barmy (bärm'i), *adj.* containing or consisting of yeast; frothy.

barn (bärn), *n.* a covered building for the storage of grain or other farm produce.

barnacle (bär'nå-kl), *n.* a wild goose; a shell-fish which attaches itself to rocks, ship-bottoms, etc.; a hanger-on; a contrivance for pinching the nose of a horse to keep him from backing or jumping; *pl.*, spectacles.

barn owl (bärn oul), the white or screech owl.

barogram (bar'ō-gram), *n.* the record traced by the barograph.

barograph (bar'ō-graf), *n.* an instrument recording automatically variations in atmospheric pressure.

barology (bå-rol'ō-gi), *n.* the science of weight or gravity.

barometer (bå-rom'e-tẽr), *n.* an instrument for measuring the weight or pressure of the atmosphere: used for indicating the various changes of weather, or to determine the altitude of a particular place.

barometric (bar-ō-met'rik), **barometrical** ('ri-kål), *adj.* pertaining to, or indicated by a barometer.

barometric pressure (presh'ūr), weight of the atmosphere at a given point in terms of the height of a column of mercury.

barometry (-ō-met'ri), the art of making barometric measurements.

baron (bar'un), *n.* the title of an English peer of the lowest rank, next below a viscount; formerly the title of the judges of the Court of Exchequer; [U. S.], a capitalist who controls the sale of a commodity.

baronage (bar'un-āj), *n.* the whole body of barons; the dignity or rank of a baron.

baroness (bar'un-es), *n.* a baron's wife; a lady holding a baronial title in her own right.

baronet (bar'un-et), *n.* a title of hereditary rank or degree of honor next below a baron and above a knight.

baronetage (bar'un-et-āj), *n.* the collective body of baronets; the dignity or rank of a baronet.

baronetcy (bar'un-et-si), *n.* the title and dignity of a baronet.

baronial (bar-ō'ni-ål), *adj.* pertaining to a baron or a barony.

barony (bar'un-i), *n.* the rank or dignity of a baron; the domain or lordship of a baron; a territorial division in Ireland, corresponding nearly to the English hundred; a large freehold estate in Scotland.

baroque (bå-rōk'), *adj.* grotesque; fantastic in design or style: *n.* an ornament or object in baroque style.

baroscope (bar'ō-skōp), *n.* an instrument for indicating variations in the pressure of the atmosphere without actual measurement of its weight; a storm- or weather-glass.

barouche (bå-rōōsh'), *n.* a four-wheeled carriage with a folding top.

barque, see bark.

barracan (bar'å-kån), *n.* a thick strong stuff made of camel's hair.

barrack (bar'åk), *n.* a large building, or series of buildings, for the lodgment of soldiers and officers; *pl*, Salvation Army headquarters.

barracuda (bar'å-kū-da), a voracious fish, like a pike, allied to the mullet.

barrage (bar-rāzh'), *n.* a barrier; curtain; an attack by a line of shell-fire prior to a drive against the enemy.

barratry (bar'å-tri), *n.* the practice of vexatiously inciting and encouraging to lawsuits or litigation; the committal by a ship's master, officer, or mariner, of an act of fraud, or breach of duty, whereby the owners, freighters, or insurers of the vessel are defrauded or injured.

barred (bärd), *p. adj.* furnished with bars; obstructed; secured; striped.

barrel (bar'el), *n.* a vessel or cask, cylindrical in form, bulging in the middle, made of wooden staves bound with hoops, and having flat ends or heads; the quantity which a barrel should contain; anything resembling a barrel in shape; a drum or cylinder; a metallic tube.

barrel organ (ôr'gån), a hand organ in which a revolving cylinder, studded with spikes, is acted upon by air coming from a bellows through a series of pipes.

barrel roll (rōl), a maneuver by an airplane in flight, in which a complete revolution about the longitudinal axis is made.

barren (bar'en), *adj.* incapable of producing its kind; unproductive; unfruitful; sterile; lacking; devoid; profitless; empty: *n.* an unproductive tract of land.

barricade (bar-ri-kād'), *n.* a fortification constructed in haste of such materials as are nearest to hand, and which will serve to obstruct the progress or attack of an enemy, or shield a besieged party; any bar or obstruction: *v.t.* to obstruct or stop up; fortify or enclose by a barricade.

barrier (bar'i-ẽr), *n.* anything which hinders or obstructs; an obstacle to progress, approach, or attack; an enclosing fence or boundary wall; a limit or boundary.

barrier-reef (-rēf), *n.* a reef of coral encircling an island, or skirting the mainland and enclosing an open channel or lagoon.

barring (bär'ing), *p.pr.* as *prep.* excepting; leaving out of account.

barrister (bar'is-tẽr), *n.* in Great Britain, a counsel who pleads cases in the superior courts, as distinguished from a *solicitor*, who instructs him, that is, prepares the cases. In the U. S. an attorney does the duties of both.

barroom (bär'rōōm), *n.* a room with a counter or bar at which liquors are served.

barrow (bar'ō), *n.* an open box furnished with handles and set on wheels, for the transportation of light loads and packages; a wheelbarrow.

barrow (bar'ō), *n.* a mound; a small hill; a heap of earth or stones marking an ancient grave.

barrow (bar'ō), *n.* a castrated hog.

bartender (ten'dĕr), *n.* a dispenser of liquors; a barkeeper.

barter (bär'tĕr), *v.i.* to traffic or trade by exchanging one commodity for another: *v.t.* to give in exchange: *n.* trafficking by exchange of commodities; the thing given in exchange.

bartizan (bär'ti-zăn), *n.* a small overhanging turret, with loopholes or embrasures, projecting from the top of a tower or wall.

barwood (bär'wood), *n.* a red dye-wood.

baryta (bå-rī'tå), *n.* the oxide of barium.

barytes (bå-rī'tēz), *n.* the native sulphate of barium.

barytone, baritone (bar'i-tōn), *adj.* denoting a male voice intermediate between bass and tenor: *n.* a person with a voice having this range.

barytone clef (klef), the F clef on the middle line of the bass staff.

basalt (bå-sawlt', bas'awlt), *n.* an igneous rock of greenish black color, and composed of feldspar, augite, titaniferous iron, and frequently olivine.

basanite (bas'å-nīt), *n.* a black siliceous rock or jasper; touchstone.

bas-bleu (bä-blē'), *n.* a bluestocking; a literary woman.

bascule (bas'kūl), *n.* a mechanical arrangement on the see-saw principle by which the lowering of one end raises the other.

base (bās), *adj.* worthless; spurious; of mean spirit; morally abject; deep or grave in sound (commonly bass).

base (bās), *n.* the part of a thing on which it rests; a foundation or groundwork; that which combines with an acid to form a salt; the line or surface forming that part of a figure on which it is supposed to stand; a fortified line from which the operations of an army proceed; a starting place; the lower part of a heraldic field: *v.t.* to lay a foundation.

baseball (bās'bawl), a game of ball played by nine on a side; ball used in playing baseball.

base-born (bās'bôrn), *adj.* born out of wedlock; of low or mean parentage; mean.

Basedow's disease (bä'ze-dōz di-zez'), a disease in which there is swelling of the thyroid gland, prominent protrusion of the eyeballs, palpitation of the heart and a deficiency of blood: after Karl A. von Basedow, German physician.

baseman (bās'mån), *n.* a player placed at baseball at the first, second, and third bases, respectively.

basement (bās'ment), *n.* the lowest part of a structure; the lowest story of a building.

bash (bash), *v.t.* to strike heavily: *n.* a smashing blow.

bashaw (bå-shaw'), *n.* a pasha; a magnate or grandee; a bigwig.

bashful (bash'fool), *adj.* easily disconcerted; modest to excess; diffident; shy.

bashi-bazouk (bash'i-bå-zōōk'), *n.* a volunteer or irregular in the Turkish army.

bashlyk (bash'lik), *n.* a kind of hood with long ends, worn in Russia.

basic (bā'sik), *adj.* pertaining to a base; fundamental; performing the office of a base in a salt.

basil (baz'il), *n.* a sheepskin tanned with bark; the name given to several aromatic herbs used in cookery.

basil (baz'il), *n.* the angle to which the cutting edge of a tool is ground: *v.t.* to grind or form the edge of an angle

basilar (bas'i-lår), **basilary** (-lā-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, or situated at, the base.

basilic (bå-zil'ik), **basilical** ('i-kål), *adj.* kingly; royal; pertaining to a basilica: *n.* the middle vein of the arm.

basilica (bå-zil'i-kå), *n.* in ancient Rome, a public hall of rectangular shape, used for judicial assemblies; a church built on such a plan.

basilicon (bå-zil'i-kon), *n.* an ointment composed of yellow wax, black pitch, resin, and olive oil.

basilisk (bas'i-lisk), *n.* a fabulous creature, variously conceived as a kind of serpent, lizard, or dragon, and sometimes identified with the cockatrice; the name of a lizard with an inflatable crest.

basin (bā'sn), *n.* a circular vessel for holding water or other liquid; a pond, or dock, or other reservoir for water; the area drained by a river; a set of strata or stratified formations occupying a basin-shaped depression in older rocks.

basinet (bās'i-net), a light, tight-fitting steel helmet.

basis (bā'sis) *n.* [*pl.* bases ('sēz)], a foundation; the groundwork or fundamental principle of anything.

bask (bâsk), *v.i.* to lie in warmth; be exposed to genial heat; be at ease and thriving under benign influences: *v.t.* to warm by continued exposure to heat.

basket (bâs'ket), *n.* a framework covered with rods, rushes, or other flexible material, plaited or interwoven; as much as a basket will hold; the car suspended beneath a balloon for passengers or ballast.

basket-ball (bâs'ket-bäll), *n.* an indoor or open-air game, the object being to toss a large inflated ball into a goal at either opposing end of the floor or field.

basketful (bâs'ket-fool), *n.* as much as a basket will hold.

basket stitch (stitch), in embroidery, a stitch worked over a cord to give the resemblance of basket-work.

basket-work (wĕrk), *n.* osiers interwoven; plaited twigs.

basking-shark (bâs'king-shärk), *n.* one of the largest of the sharks inhabiting the northern seas; it is harmless, and has the habit of basking at the surface in the sun.

Basque (bâsk), *adj.* of, or pertaining to, the Basque race or language.

basque (bâsk), *n.* a woman's jacket with a short skirt.

bas-relief (bä-rē-lēf'), *n.* low relief; a form of relief in which the figures stand out very slightly from the ground.

bass, basse (bâs), *n.* one of various edible fishes allied to the perch.

bass (bâs), *n.* the American lime-tree; matting made from its bark; a hassock.

bass (bās), *adj.* low; deep; grave: *n.* the lowest part in the harmony of a musical composition; the lowest male voice, ranging from D below the bass staff to D or E above it; one who sings bass.

bass-bar (bās'bär), *n.* a piece of wood placed lengthwise inside stringed instruments to resist the pressure of the bridge.

bass clef (klef), the character placed at the beginning of the bass staff.

bass drum (drum), the largest kind of drum; a drum which emits a deep bass sound.

bass horn (hôrn), a modified form of a clarionet.

bass staff (stâf), the staff on which the notes of the bass of a harmonized composition are written.

bass viol (vīl), a large stringed instrument of the violin class for playing bass.

basswood (bās'wood), *n.* the linden-tree.

basset (bas'et), *v.i.* to crop out at the surface: *n.* the end of a geological stratum lying on the surface.

basset (bas'et), *n.* a small hound with long body and short legs.

basset-horn (bas'et-hôrn), *n.* an instrument resembling a clarionet, but of greater compass.

bassinet (bas'i-net), *n.* a wicker basket with a hood at one end.

basso (bâs'ō) *adj.* [Italian], denoting a bass voice: *n.* one who sings bass.

basso-profundo (-pro-fon'dō), *n.* the lowest bass voice; a singer having such a voice.

bassoon (bas-ōōn'), *n.* an instrument of the reed kind.

bassorin (bas'ō-rin), **bassorine** (-rīn), *n.* a substance extracted from cherry- and plum-gums: it swells in water and forms a good paste.

bast (bast), *n.* the tough inner fibrous bark of various trees, especially of the lime; rope or matting made from this bark.

bastard (bas'tård), *n.* a child begotten and born out of wedlock; an animal of inferior quality or breed; a kind of hawk formerly used in falconry; a coarse brown sugar made from syrup previously boiled: *adj.* begotten and born out of lawful matrimony; spurious; adulterate.

bastardize (bas'tår-dīz), *v.t.* to make or prove to be a bastard; declare to be illegitimate.

bastardy (bas'tår-di), *n.* the state of being illegitimate, or born out of lawful wedlock.

baste (bāst), *v.t.* to beat with a stick; to drip or pour melted fat or butter on meat while roasting; to sew slightly, or fasten with long stitches, as in dressmaking.

bastile, bastille (bas-tēl'), *n.* a tower or fortification used for the defense or siege of a fortified place; [B-], an old castle in Paris used as a state prison, demolished by the populace in 1789.

bastinado (bas-ti-nā'dō), *n.* an Oriental mode of punishment, consisting in beating an offender upon the soles of his feet with a stick or rod: *v.t.* to beat the soles of the feet with a stick or cudgel.

bastion (bas'chun), *n.* an earthwork faced with brick or stone, projecting from the angles of a rampart, and having two flanks and two faces.

basto (bas'tō), *n.* the ace of clubs in the card games of quadrille and ombre.

Basuto (bas'ū-tō), *n.* a native of Basutoland, a British possession in South Africa.

bat (bat), *n.* a heavy stick or club; the flattened club used in cricket or similar games; a batsman; a part of a brick; a plate of flexible gelatine used to print impressions on glaze; bituminous shale: *v.t.* to hit or strike: *v.i.* to use or wield a bat, as in cricket.

bat (bat), *n.* an insectivorous mammal furnished with wings formed by a membrane stretched between the elongated fingers, legs, and tail.

batch (bach), *n.* the quantity of bread baked at one time; a quantity of anything produced at one operation; a group or collection of similar things.

bate (bāt), *n.* dung mixed with water, used by tanners to soften hides.

bate (bāt), *v.t.* to lessen or reduce; deduct.

bateau, batteau (bâ-tō'), *n.* [*pl.* bateaux, batteaux (-tōz)], a light boat used on Canadian rivers; a pontoon of a floating bridge.

bateau-bridge (-brij), *n.* a floating bridge constructed on boats.

batfish (bat'fish), *n.* any of several varieties of flat fishes; a sting-ray; the flying gurnard.

bath (bâth), *n.* the act of washing or immersing the body in water, or exposing it to any other fluid or vapor; a vessel holding water for bathing; a building

fitted up for bathing purposes; a medium through which heat is applied to a body; a vessel containing a solution for treatment of an object by immersion.

Bath brick (brik), a composition from siliceous earth, in the shape of a brick, used for scouring metals: first made at Bath, England.

bath chair (chār), a chair on wheels for use of invalids.

bath house (hous), a building or structure for the convenience of bathers.

bathe (bāth), *v.t.* to subject to a bath; immerse in water or other liquid; to suffuse or moisten with a liquid; immerse or surround with anything analogous to water, as vapor or light: *v.i.* to take a bath.

bathos (bā'thos), *n.* a ludicrous descent from the elevated to the commonplace in writing or speech.

batik (bä'tik), *n.* a process of putting designs in color on textile fabrics: the parts not to be colored are protected by wax which is removed afterwards by dipping.

batiste (bå-tēst'), *n.* a kind of cambric.

baton (bat'un), *n.* a staff or truncheon used as a weapon, or as a mark or badge of office; the wand of an orchestral conductor; a heraldic mark indicating illegitimacy: *v.t.* to strike with a baton or truncheon.

Batrachia (bā-trā'ki-å), *n.pl.* an order which includes the frogs and toads.

batrachian (bā-trā'ki-ån), *adj.* pertaining to the Batrachia: *n.* one of that order.

batrachoid (bat'rå-koid), *adj.* having the form of a frog.

batsman (bats'man), *n.* the man wielding the bat in baseball or cricket.

battalion (bå-tal'yun), *n.* a body of infantry usually forming a division of a regiment.

batten (bat'n), *v.t.* to make fat by plenteous living; fertilize or enrich: *v.i.* to grow or become fat; thrive at the expense of others.

batten (bat'n), *n.* a narrow strip of wood used to fasten a tarpaulin over a hatchway or a door: *v.t.* to fasten with battens.

batter (bat'ĕr), *v.t.* strike with heavy, repeated blows, so as to bruise, shatter, or demolish; injure or impair: *v.i.* to make an attack by heavy blows.

batter (bat'ĕr), *n.* a mixture of several ingredients, as flour, eggs, etc., beaten together, used in cookery.

battering-ram (bat'ĕr-ing-ram), *n.* a military engine anciently used to beat down the walls of besieged places, and consisting of a large beam with a head of iron somewhat resembling the head of a ram.

battery (bat'ĕr-i), *n.* the act of battering or beating; a body of cannon, with its complement of officers, men, and equipments, for field operations; any raised work or parapet where guns are mounted and gunners screened; a number of Leyden jars connected for charging and discharging simultaneously; an apparatus for generating voltaic electricity.

Battery (bat'ĕr-i), a celebrated park at the extreme southern end of Manhattan Island, New York City, known as *The Battery*.

battle (bat'l), *n.* a fight or encounter between opposing forces; a combat; a contest or struggle for mastery: *v.i.* to contend in fight; struggle (followed by *against*, *with*).

battle-ax, battle-axe (-aks), *n.* a broad flat ax, formerly used in battle as an offensive weapon; a halberd formerly carried by guards.

battle cruiser (krōōz'ĕr), a warship of the size of a dreadnaught and of the highest speed and heaviest battery: used for long-range fighting or scouting.

battledore (bat'l-dōr), *n.* a kind of light racket used for playing battledore and shuttlecock; the game of battledore and shuttlecock, in which shuttlecocks are knocked about with parchment-covered bats resembling tennis rackets.

battlement (bat'l-ment), *n.* an indented parapet consisting of alternate solids and openings.

battle piece (pēs), a painting, poem or writing descriptive of a battle.

battle royal (roi'ål), a match in which more than two gamecocks are engaged; a mêlée.

battleship (bat'l-ship), *n.* a heavily-armored warship, classed just below a modern dreadnaught.

battue (bat-tū'), *n.* in shooting over cover, the method pursued by the beaters who surround the preserve and drive the game by beats and cries toward the sportsmen; a wanton slaughter.

batule (bāt'ūl), *n.* a springboard.

bauble (baw'bl), *n.* a trifling piece of finery; anything showy or gay; a child's cheap trinket: *n.* the club or staff formerly carried by a court jester, or king's fool.

bawd (bawd), *n.* a person who keeps a house of prostitution; one who procures women for lewd purposes.

bawdiness ('i-nes), *n.* obscenity; lewdness.

bawdry (bawd'ri), *n.* the business or practice of a procuress; illicit intercourse; obscenity; filthy language.

bawdy (bawd'i), *adj.* obscene; unchaste.

bawl (bawl), *v.i.* to cry out with a loud, full, and sustained sound; vociferate: *v.t.* to proclaim loudly: *n.* a loud prolonged cry.

bay (bā), *v.i.* to bark as a dog, with a deep sound, as hounds in the chase: *v.t.* to bark at; to pursue with barking

so as to bring to bay: *n.* the deep-toned prolonged bark of a dog.

bay (bā), *adj.* red or reddish, approaching to chestnut: applied to horses: *n.* a horse of such color.

bay (bā), *n.* a recess in the shore of a sea or lake; the expanse of water between two capes or headlands; a recess or opening in walls; a place or receptacle for depositing or storing coal; the fore part of a ship between decks; the laurel-tree; an honorary garland or crown, composed of woven laurel leaves, bestowed as a prize upon successful poets and conquerors, hence, *pl.* fame.

baya (bā′yȧ), *n.* the weaver-bird of the East Indies; a grouper; a food fish found in the Pacific off the coast of Mexico.

bayadeer (bā-yȧ-dēr′), *n.* a Hindu dancing girl.

bayamo (bä-yä′mō), *n.* a violent tempest of wind, with lightning, which blows from the Bight of Bayamo, in Cuba.

bayberry (bā′ber-i), *n.* the fruit of the bay tree or laurel; a tree of the myrtle family, indigenous to the West Indies.

bay bird (bērd), one of a numerous species, including curlews, snipes and plovers.

bay leaf (lēf), the aromatic leaf of the bay tree: used in cookery.

bay rum (rum), a fragrant preparation made from the oil of bayberry, oil of orange peel, oil of pimenta, alcohol and water: used as a cosmetic.

bay-salt (bā′sawlt), *n.* salt resulting from the evaporation of seawater, and used for artificial seabaths.

bay-window (bā′win′dō), *n.* a window forming a bay or recess in a room, and extending outwards from the wall, usually of a rectangular, semicircular, or polygonal shape.

bayonet (bā′ō-net), *n.* a short dagger-like instrument constructed to fix on to the barrel of a rifle: *v.t.* to stab or drive with a bayonet.

bayou (bī′ōō), *n.* in the southern United States, the outlet of a lake, or one of the delta streams of a river; a sluggish water-course.

Bayou State (stāt), Mississippi.

bazaar, bazar (bȧ-zär′), *n.* in the East, a market-place or exchange; a hall or series of rooms with stalls for the sale of goods; a sale of fancy articles in aid of some charity; a fancy fair.

bdellium (del′yum), *n.* an aromatic gum-resin brought from Africa, India and Persia, and used medicinally and as a perfume.

be (bē), *v.i.* to exist; have existence in fact, physical or mental; include or involve as a result; bring; produce; come about; become; remain; signify; answer to.

beach (bēch), *n.* the portion of the shore of the sea or of a lake which is washed by the waves; the strand; shingle: *v.t.* to run or haul up (as a vessel or boat) upon the beach: *v.i.* to land on a beach.

beach-comber (bēch′kōm-ēr), *n.* a long curling wave rolling in from the ocean; one who hangs about the shore on the look-out for wreckage or plunder.

beachy (bēch′i), *adj.* having a beach; covered with shingle.

beacon (bē′kn), *n.* a signal of warning or guidance, on sea or land; formerly a fire lighted on a hill or high tower to signal danger or assemble troops, etc.: *v.t.* to light up, as a beacon; furnish with beacons: *v.i.* to serve as a beacon.

bead (bēd), *n.* a little perforated ball of any suitable material, intended to be strung with others and worn as an ornament or used to form a rosary; any small globular body; a drop or bubble; a small knob of metal at the end of a gun-barrel used as a sight; a narrow rounded molding; an astragal; a bubble on whisky, wines, beer and other liquids, denoting quality or strength: *v.t.* to ornament with beads or beading.

bead-flush (-flush), *n.* designating paneled work surrounded by beads worked in the frame and level or *flush* with the surface.

bead-roll (bēd′rōl), *n.* a list of persons for the repose of whose souls a certain number of prayers are assigned to be repeated; a rosary.

bead snake (snāk), a small poisonous snake of the U. S., banded red, yellow and black.

beadle (bē′dl), *n.* a messenger or crier of a court; a parish officer with various subordinate duties connected with a church or vestry, etc.

beagle (bē′gl), *n.* a small hound, formerly used for hunting hares; a constable; a small shark.

beak (bēk), *n.* the bill of a bird; the horny jaws or mandibles of other animals; anything which is pointed or shaped like a beak; the metal-sheathed prow of an ancient galley intended to pierce the vessels of an enemy; the powerful appendage of steel forming part of the bow of modern war-vessels; [Slang], a magistrate.

beaker (bē′kēr), *n.* a large drinking cup or vessel with a wide mouth; an open-mouthed glass vessel with a projecting lip.

beam (bēm), *n.* a long piece of timber or iron used horizontally or vertically to support the rafters of a building; one of the principal horizontal timbers of a building or ship; the extreme breadth of a ship; the shank of an anchor; the oscillating lever which transmits motion in a steam-engine; a cylinder of wood around which, before weaving, the warp is wound; the pole of a carriage;

the main part of a plow to which the handles are secured; the bar of a balance which suspends the scales; the principal stem of a deer's horns which bears the antlers; one of the long feathers of a bird's wing; a collection of parallel rays of light emitted from the sun or other luminous body: *v.t.* to send forth, as rays of light: *v.i.* to shine.

beam-compass (bēm'-kum'pȧs), *n.* an instrument used for describing large circles.

beam-feather (bēm'fe*th*-ẽr), *n.* one of the long feathers in the wing of a bird.

beamy (bē'mi), *adj.* emitting rays of light; joyous; mirthful; having much breadth of beam; antlered, as a stag.

bean (bēn), *n.* the smooth, kidney-shaped seed of many leguminous plants; the plant itself; the popular name of other seeds or fruits resembling true beans; [Slang], a coin, gold piece, or dollar.

bear (bār), *v.t.* to support, hold up; carry or convey; suffer or endure; be answerable for; possess, wear, or use; have in or on; contain; cherish; carry in the mind; admit or be capable of; show or exhibit; bring forth or produce; to endeavor to lower or depress the price of stock, as to *bear* the market: *v.i.* to be capable of supporting; be fruitful; to bear, press, or weigh upon or against; tend; relate; take effect; be situated.

bear (bār), *n.* a plantigrade carnivorous mammal, belonging to the genus Ursus, the three best known species of which are: the brown or black bear of Europe, the grizzly bear of North America, and the polar bear of arctic regions; the name of two constellations in the northern hemisphere, called the Great Bear and the Little Bear; one who attempts to depreciate the value of stock in order to buy cheap; opposed to a bull; a rude, uncouth, or brutal person.

bear-baiting (bār'bāt-ing), *n.* the illegal sport of setting dogs to fight with captive bears.

bear-garden (bār'gär-dn), *n.* a place where bears are kept for sport; hence, any scene or place of tumult or disorder.

bearskin (bār'skin), *n.* the skin of a bear; a shaggy woolen cloth, used for overcoats; a cap worn by soldiers, made from bearskin.

Bear State (stāt), Arkansas.

beard (bērd), *n.* the hair that grows on the chin, lips, and adjacent parts of the human face; anything which resembles a beard; the awn of barley and other grains; the barb of an arrow, fish-hook, etc.: *v.t.* to take by the beard; oppose to the face; set at defiance.

bearing (bār'ing,) *n.* the act of enduring with patience; carriage; behavior; mutual relation of the parts of a whole; meaning or application; the act or power of producing; the part of a machine that bears the friction; the direction or point of the compass in which an object is seen; the position of one object with respect to another; the heraldic charges that fill the escutcheon.

bearing-rein (-rān), *n.* a short rein for holding up the head of a horse.

bearish (bār'ish), *adj.* resembling a bear in qualities; rude; surly.

beast (bēst), *n.* any four-footed animals, as distinguished from birds, insects, fishes, and man; an irrational animal; a person rude or coarse, whose actions degrade him below the level of a rational being.

beastly (bēst'li), *adj.* like a beast; nasty; disagreeable.

beat (bēt), *v.t.* to strike with repeated blows; thrash; knock; pound or break; flatten or spread by blows; scour and range with blows and cries in order to rouse or drive game; dash or strike against, as water or wind; tread, as a path; overcome or vanquish; excel; baffle; be too difficult for; exhaust; flutter, as wings: *v.i.* to strike repeatedly; throb; dash or fall with force or violence; signal or summon by beat of drum; sound, as a drum, when struck: *n.* a recurring stroke; a pulsation; a throb; a footfall; a round or course which is frequently gone over; a place of habitual resort; the rise or fall of the hand or foot marking the divisions of time; the divisions of the measure so marked.

beat (bēt), *p. adj.* exhausted by mental or bodily fatigue.

beaten (bē'tn), *p.adj.* worn by use, as by the beat or tread of feet; conquered; exhausted; baffled.

beatific (bē-ȧ-tif'ik), *adj.* having power to bless or render perfectly happy; blissful.

beatific vision (-vizh'un), the direct vision of God, regarded as the bliss of the angels and saints.

beatification (bē-at-i-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the act of blessing or the state of being blessed; the act of the Pope in declaring a deceased person to have attained the rank of "the blessed": usually the second step toward canonization.

beatify (bē-at'i-fī), *v.t.* to make happy; bless with the completion of celestial enjoyment; to declare by public decree that a deceased person has attained the rank of "the blessed."

beating (bē'ting), *n.* the act of striking; a flogging; pulsation or throbbing; a defeat; tacking against the wind.

beatitude (bē-at'i-tūd), *n.* felicity of the highest kind; consummate bliss; one of the eight declarations made in the Sermon on the Mount, called *the Eight Beatitudes.*

beau (bō), *n.* [*pl.* beaus or beaux (bōz)], a fop; a fashionably dressed young man; a suitor.

Beau Brummell (brum'l), George Bryan Brummell (1778-1840), an intimate of the Prince Regent, afterwards George IV: he set the fashions for the London Society of his time, but died a pauper.

beau-ideal (bō-ī-dē'ăl), *n.* ideal excellence.

beau monde (bō-mond'), *n.* the fashionable world.

beautiful (bū'ti-fūl), *adj.* possessing qualities which charm and delight the senses; lovely.

beautify (bū'ti-fī), *v.t.* to make or render beautiful; embellish: *v.i.* to grow beautiful.

beauty (bū'ti), *n.* an assemblage of graces or properties which command the approbation of the senses; those qualities which are most pleasing to the eye; a particular grace or charm; a beautiful woman.

beauty sleep (-slēp), sleep taken before midnight, popularly supposed to be more restorative than that taken later.

beauty spot (-spot), a patch or spot placed on the face with intent to heighten beauty by contrast.

beaver (bē'vĕr), *n.* a rodent quadruped of amphibious habits, and valued for its fur; the fur of the beaver; a hat formerly made of beaver fur.

beaver (bē'vĕr), *n.* the portion of armor which served to protect the lower part of the face, and could be raised or depressed.

beaver rat (bē'vĕr-rat), a water rodent of Australia and Tasmania.

beaverteen (bē'vĕr-tēn), *n.* a fustian of coarse, twilled cotton.

beaver tree (bē'vĕr-trē), the sweet-bay, common in the U. S.

becalm (bē-kām'), *v.t.* to make calm or still.

because (be-kawz'), *conj.* by reason of; on account of the fact.

bechamel (besh'ă-mel), *n.* a fine white sauce thickened with cream.

beck (bek), *n.* a nod, or other significant gesture.

beck (bek), *n.* a small brook, or the valley through which it flows.

becket (bek'et), *n.* a contrivance in ships to confine small spars or loose ropes, etc.

beckon (bek'n), *v.i.* to make a signal to another by a motion of the head or hand: *v.t.* summon or signal by signs.

become (bēkum'), *v.i.* to pass from one state to another; come or grow to be: *v.t.* to suit, or be suitable to; befit; accord with; adorn.

becoming (bē-kum'ing), *p.adj.* fit; suitable; proper; appropriate.

Becquerel rays (bek-rel'rāz), *n.pl.* radiations emitted by a radioactive substance, as radium, and having power to pass through opaque objects: discovered by the French physicist, Antoine Henri Becquerel.

bed (bed), *n.* an article of domestic furniture upon or within which one rests or sleeps; conjugal rights; anything which serves as a resting place, or in which something lies or is imbedded; a portion of a garden prepared and set apart for bedding plants; the bottom of a river or other stream, or of any body of water; a layer or stratum of rock; a mass or heap of anything resembling a bed; either of the horizontal surfaces of a building stone: *v.t.* to furnish with a bed; plant, as flowers; lay in a stratum; lay flat, or in order: *v.i.* to go to bed; cohabit.

bedbug (bed'bug), *n.* a flat-bodied, blood-sucking, reddish-colored insect, infesting furniture, especially beds.

bedding (bed'ing), *n.* a bed and its furniture; the materials of a bed, whether for man or beast; stratification; occurrence in layers; a foundation, or bottom layer.

bedevil (bē-dev'l), *v.t.* to throw into disorder or confusion; spoil or corrupt, as by evil agency.

bedevilment (bē-dev'l-ment), *n.* the state of being vexatiously and bewilderingly disordered or confused.

bedew (bē-dū'), *v.t.* to moisten with dew.

bedizen (bē-diz'n, -dī'zn), *v.t.* to deck or adorn; trick out with vulgar finery.

bedlam (bed'lăm), *n.* a madhouse; an asylum or hospital for lunatics; hence, any scene of uproar and confusion.

bedlamite (bed'lăm-īt), *n.* a mad man; an insane person.

bed-molding (-mōld'ing), *n.* a cornice molding below the corona and above the frieze.

Bedouin (bed'oo-in), *n.* a nomadic Arab or tent-dweller: *adj.* nomad.

bedpan (bed'pan), *n.* a warming-pan; a utensil for the use of those confined to bed.

bedrid (bed'rid), **bedridden** ('ridn), *adj.* confined to bed by age or infirmity.

bedrock (-rôk), *n.* the solid rock underneath the surface: *adj.* pertaining to anything substantial or reliable, as bedrock security.

bedstraw (bed'straw), *n.* straw for stuffing beds; a popular name of plants used formerly in beds.

bedtick (bed'tik), *n.* a bag or case of strong linen or cotton for containing the feathers or other materials of a bed.

bee (bē), *n.* a hymenopterous insect; the hive or honey-bee kept in hives for the sake of its honey and wax; an industrious person; a social meeting for work on behalf of a neighbor or a charitable object; a contest, as a spelling *bee*.

bee-bread (bē'bred), *n.* a brown bitter substance consisting of the pollen of

flowers collected and stored by bees as food for their young.

beech (bēch), *n.* a tree of the oak family, yielding a hard timber and edible triangular nuts.

beef (bēf), *n.* the flesh of an ox, bull, or cow, when killed.

beefeater ('ē-tēr), *n.* one who eats beef; [Slang], an Englishman; a yeoman of the English royal guard, attending the sovereign on state occasions; a bluebottle fly.

beefy (bē'fi), *adj.* resembling beef; fleshy.

beehive (bē'hiv), *n.* a box or other covering for a swarm of bees, and serving for the storage of honey.

bee-line (bē'līn), *n.* the straight course pursued by a bee returning laden to the hive; hence, the most direct way from one point to another.

Beelzebub (bē-el'zē-bub), *n.* prince of the demons; hence, the Devil.

bee-moth (bē'mŏth), *n.* a moth which lays its eggs in beehives, and whose larvæ feed upon the wax.

beer (bēr), *n.* a fermented liquor made from any farinaceous grain, but generally from malted barley, with hops or other substances added to impart a bitter flavor; a fermented extract of the roots and other parts of various plants, as ginger, spruce, etc.

beery (bēr'i), *adj.* pertaining to beer; affected by beer; maudlin.

beestings (bēs'tingz), *n.* the first milk given by a cow after calving.

beeswax (bēz'waks), *n.* the wax secreted by bees: *v.t.* to smear with beeswax.

beeswing (bēz'wing), *n.* a gauzy film occurring in port and some other wines, indicative of age.

beet (bēt), *n.* a biennial plant, cultivated for its edible succulent root, and from which sugar is made.

beetle (bē'tl), *n.* a heavy wooden mallet employed for driving wedges, consolidating earth, etc.; a club for beating linen, etc., in washing: *v.t.* to use a beetle on; beat with a heavy wooden mallet, as a substitute for mangling.

beetle (bē'tl), *n.* any insect belonging to the order of Coleoptera, having four wings, the anterior or outer pair being hardened and serving as a horny sheath to the inner pair.

beetle (bē'tl), *v.i.* to be prominent; jut out; overhang, as a cliff.

beetle-browed (-broud'), *adj.* having an overhanging brow; hence, sullen, lowering, morose.

beetling (bēt'ling), *adj.* standing out; overhanging.

befall, befal (be-fawl'), *v.t.* to happen or occur to: *v.i.* come to pass.

befit (be-fit'), *v.t.* to suit; become.

before (be-fōr'), *prep.* in front of; preceding in space, time, or rank; in presence or sight of; under jurisdiction of; rather than; earlier than: *adv.* in front; in advance; previously; formerly; already.

beforehand (be-fōr'hand), *adv.* in advance.

befoul (bē-foul'), *v.t.* to soil; make foul.

befriend (be-frend'), *v.t.* to act as a friend to; aid or shield; assist.

befuddle (bē-fud'l), *v.t.* to confuse; mix up; render stupid, as with strong drink.

beg (beg), *v.t.* & *v.i.* to ask or supplicate in charity; ask for earnestly; beseech; entreat with humility; ask as a favor; to practice begging.

beget (be-get'), *v.t.* to procreate, as a father or sire; generate; produce; cause to exist.

beggar (beg'ēr), *n.* one who entreats or supplicates with humility; one who makes it his business to beg or ask for alms; one who is reduced to extreme poverty: *v.t.* to exhaust the resources of; outdo.

beggarliness (-nes), *n.* extreme poverty; meanness.

beggarly (beg'ēr-li), *adj.* like, or in the condition of, a beggar; poor; mean; contemptible.

beggary (beg'ēr-i), *n.* the state of a beggar; extreme poverty; beggars collectively.

begin (bē-gin'), *v.i.* to commence existence; originate; arise; to take the initiatory step; make a start.

beginner (be-gin'ēr), *n.* one who begins or originates; one who enters upon anything for the first time; a novice.

beginning (be-gin'ing), *n.* the first cause; origin; the initial stage of anything.

begone (be-gôn'), *interj.* go away! depart!

Begonia (be-gō'ni-å), *n.* a genus of tropical plants, cultivated for their ornamental leaves and showy flowers; [b-], a plant of this genus.

begrudge, see grudge.

beguile (be-gīl'), *v.t.* to impose upon or delude by guile; deceive; cause to pass pleasantly; divert or entertain.

beguilement (be-gīl'ment), *n.* the act of beguiling; the state of being beguiled.

begum (bē'gum), *n.* in the East Indies, a princess or lady of high rank.

behalf (be-hăf'), *n.* advantage; favor; support; defense; stead; interest [governed always by the preposition *in, on,* or *upon*].

behave (be-hāv'), *v.t.* to conduct, comport, demean, or acquit: *v.i.* to act; conduct one's self in a proper manner.

behavior (bē-hāv'yēr), *n.* manner of behaving, whether good or bad; conduct; deportment; manners.

behead (be-hed'), *v.t.* to cut off the head of.

behemoth (bē-hē'moth), *n.* an animal

described in Job xl. 15–24, and probably intended for the hippopotamus.

behest (be-hest′), *n.* a command; precept.

behind (be-hīnd′), *prep.* at the back of; in the rear of; remaining after; inferior to: *adv.* at the back; in the rear; toward the back; out of sight; past in point of time.

behindhand (be-hīnd′hand), *adv.* or *adj.* in a state of backwardness; late; in arrear.

behold (be-hōld′), *v.t.* to fix the eyes upon; have in sight; look at; observe with care: *v.i.* to look; direct or fix the mind.

beholden (be-hōl′dn), *p.adj.* indebted; obliged; bound in gratitude.

behoof (be-hōōf′), *n.* advantage; interest; profit; use; behalf.

behoove or **behove** (be-hōōv′), *v.t.* to be meet, necessary, or fit for.

beige (bāzh), *adj.* having its natural color, as a fabric of undyed wool: *n.* a soft woolen fabric.

being (bē′ing), *n.* existence, as opposed to non-existence; that which exists in any form, whether actual or ideal.

bejewel (be-jū′el), *v.t.* to ornament or furnish with jewels.

belabor (bē-lā′bēr), *v.t.* to beat soundly.

belate (bē-lāt′), *v.t.* to make late, or retard.

belated (bē-lā′ted), *p.adj.* delayed; too late; overtaken by darkness; benighted.

belay (be-lā′), *v.t.* make fast, as a rope, by winding round a pin, cleat, etc.

belaying pin (be-lā′ing pin), *n.* a pin of wood or metal on which to fasten a rope.

belch (belch), *v.t.* to eject with force or violence: *v.i.* to eject wind from the stomach: *n.* the act of ejecting wind forcibly.

belcher (belch′ĕr), *n.* a blue necktie with white spots: called after Jim Belcher, an English pugilist.

beldam (bel′dăm), **beldame** (′dām), *n.* a grandmother; an ugly old woman.

beleaguer (bē-lē′gĕr), *v.t.* to besiege; surround with an army so as to preclude escape; blockade.

belemnite (bel′em-nīt), *n.* the fossil internal bone, or shell, of an extinct family of cuttle-fishes.

belfry (bel′fri), *n.* a bell tower; that part of a steeple or tower in which a bell is hung.

Belgian hare (bel′ji-an hār), a fancy kind of domestic rabbit of a yellowish-red color, originally developed in Belgium.

Belgian marble (mār′bl), a brick-red marble with blue and white markings: extensively used in the U. S.

Belgravian (bel-grā′vi-ăn), *adj.* belonging to Belgravia, a fashionable quarter of London; hence, aristocratic; fashionable: *n.* an inhabitant of Belgravia; a member of the upper classes.

Belial (bē′li-al), *n.* a personification of wickedness and evil to the ancient Jews; hence, an evil person; the Devil.

belie (bē-lī′), *v.t.* to calumniate; slander by lies; give the lie to; show to be false.

belief (be-lēf′), *n.* assent to anything proposed or declared, and its acceptance as fact, by reason of the authority whence it proceeds, apart from personal knowledge; faith; the thing believed; the whole body of tenets held by the professors of any faith; a creed; a conviction.

believe (be-lēv′), *v.t.* to place credence in and accept as true, upon the ground of authority, testimony, or logical inference apart from personal knowledge; place confidence in; expect or hope: *v.i.* to have faith; be more or less firmly persuaded of the truth of anything; think or suppose.

believer (be-lē′vēr), *n.* one who accepts as truth something not actually demonstrated; one who adheres to a religious faith; a professor of Christianity.

belike (be-lik′), *adv.* probably.

belittle (be-lit′l), *v.t.* to lower or depreciate; run down by speaking slightingly of.

bell (bel), *v.i.* to bellow, as deer in rutting time; to be in flower: said of the hop.

bell (bel), *n.* a hollow metallic vessel, usually cup-shaped, and giving forth a clear, ringing sound when struck; anything in the form of a bell: *pl.* the divisions of daily time marked each half-hour on shipboard by strokes on a bell: *v.t.* to put a bell on.

belladonna (bel-ă-don′ă), *n.* the deadly nightshade, a poisonous plant used as medicine.

bell-bird (bel′bērd), *n.* an American bird whose note resembles a bell; an Australian bird whose note is similar.

belle (bel), *n.* a young and handsome lady; a reigning beauty.

Belleek ware (be-lēk′ wār), a very fine kind of pottery of brilliant gloss, resembling porcelain: made at Belleek, County Donegal, Ireland.

belles-lettres (bel-let′r), *n.pl.* polite or elegant literature; light literature.

bellicose (bel′i-kōs), *adj.* pugnacious; contentious; warlike.

bellied (bel′id), *adj.* having a belly; swelled out in the middle.

belliferous (be-lif′ĕr-us), *adj.* bringing war.

belligerence (bel-ij′ĕr-ens), **belligerency** (-en-si), *n.* the act or state of warfare.

belligerent (bel-ij′ĕr-ent), *adj.* waging war; pertaining to war or warfare: *n.* a power recognized as carrying on war; a person engaged in fighting.

bellite (bel′īt), *n.* an explosive compound formed of ammonium nitrate and other substances.

bellman (bel'mân), *n.* one who uses a bell for public announcement; a town-crier.
bell-metal (bel-met'âl), *n.* an alloy of copper and tin, used for the manufacture of bells.
bellow (bel'ō), *v.i.* to utter a full resonant sound, as a bull; bawl or vociferate; roar, as the sea in a tempest, or as the wind when violent: *v.t.* to utter with a loud, full voice: *n.* the roar of a bull; a loud, resounding outcry.
bellows (bel'ōz), *n. sing.* & *pl.* an instrument for producing a current of air, and used for various purposes, as blowing fires, or filling the pipes of an organ.
bell-punch (bel'punch), *n.* a punch with a signal bell used on tramcars for puncturing the tickets and checking the number of fares issued.
Bell's palsy (pawl'zi), paralysis of the facial nerve causing a twisting or distortion of the side affected.
bell-telegraph (bel'tel'e-graf), *n.* a telegraphic instrument in which bells are employed instead of needles.
bell-wether (bel'weth'ĕr), *n.* a wether which leads the flock with a bell on his neck.
belly (bel'li), *n.* that part of the human body which extends from the breast to the thighs, and contains the bowels; the abdomen; the corresponding part in the lower animals; the part of anything that swells out into a larger capacity: *v.i.* to swell and become protuberant; bulge out: *v.t.* to cause to swell out, as sails.
belly-ache (-āk), *n.* pain in the bowels; colic.
belly-band (bel'i-band), *n.* a band that encircles the belly of a horse; a saddle-girth.
belly-bound (-bound), *adj.* constipated.
belly wash (wôsh), [Slang], weak or inferior liquor.
belong (be-lông'), *v.i.* to be the property (of); be a part (of); be appendant (to), or connected (with); be the business (of); appertain (to); be suitable; be due; have a settled or legal residence (in); be native (to).
belonging (be-lông'ing), *n.* that which belongs to one: generally used in the *pl.*; qualities; endowments; property; possessions; appendages.
beloved (bē-luvd', luv'ed), *p.adj.* greatly loved; dear to the heart: *n.* one who is greatly loved.
below (be-lō'), *prep.* under in place; beneath; not so high; inferior to in rank or excellence; lower in value: *adv.* in a lower place; on the earth; in hell, or the regions of the dead; in a lower rank.
belt (belt), *n.* a girdle or band used to encircle the waist; anything resembling a belt, or which encircles, restrains, or supports, as a belt; a strip; a band; a heraldic badge denoting knightly rank; one of the rings surrounding the planet Jupiter; a band connecting two wheels and transmitting motion from one to the other; [Slang], a hard blow, as with the fist: *v.t.* to encircle, as with a belt; surround.
Beltane (bel'tān), *n.* the first day of May.
belting (bel'ting), *n.* belts collectively; the material of which belts are made.
beluga (bē-lū'gâ), *n.* the large white sturgeon from the roe of which caviare is made; the white whale of the Northern Seas.
belvedere (bel-vē-dēr'), *n.* a pavilion or open structure raised upon the top of a house; a summer house built on an eminence.
bemire (bē-mīr'), *v.t.* to soil by passing through mire; to fix in the mire.
bemoan (be-mōn), *v.t.* to lament; bewail; pity; sympathize with.
bench (bench), *n.* a long seat; a strong table on which mechanics do their work; the seat where judges sit in court; the persons who sit as judges; the court: *v.t.* to furnish with benches.
bencher (-ĕr), *n.* a member of the inner or higher bar in England; the head of one of the inns of court.
bencher (-ĕr), *n.* a loafer; a worthless fellow; a bench-warmer; a boatman.
bench show (shō), an exhibition of animals within doors, especially dogs.
bench-warrant (bench-wor'ânt), *n.* a warrant issued by a court or judge, as distinguished from a *justice's warrant* issued by a magistrate.
bend (bend), *v.t.* to curve or make crooked; move or deflect out of a straight line; direct to a certain point; incline; cause to yield; fasten: *v.i.* to be or become curved or crooked; be turned toward; bow or be submissive: *n.* a curve; a turn or deflection; a crook; a knot by which one rope is fastened to another, or to anything else; one of the nine heraldic ordinaries crossing the field from the dexter chief to the sinister base point of the escutcheon.
bends (bendz), *n.* a disease incident to caisson work, caused by sudden changes in atmospheric pressure affecting the heart.
beneath (be-nēth'), *prep.* lower in place, with reference to something above; under the pressure of; lower in rank, dignity, or excellence than; unworthy of: *adv.* in a lower place; below.
benedict (ben'e-dikt), *n.* a newly married man.
benediction (ben-e-dik'shun), *n.* the act of blessing; a blessing or expression of kind wishes solemnly or affectionately invoked; the short blessing pronounced at the close of public worship; [B-], a service of the R. C. Church during which the Sacrament is exposed on the altar for adora-

tion; it is closed by the priest making the sign of the cross with the monstrance containing the host over the kneeling congregation: this service is known as Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

benedictive (ben-e-dik'tiv), **benedictory** ('tō-ri), *adj.* tending to bless; conveying or expressing good wishes.

benefaction (ben-e-fak'shun), *n.* the act of conferring a benefit; a benefit conferred; a charitable donation.

benefactor (ben-e-fak'tẽr), *n.* a male who confers a benefit.

benefactress (-fak'tres), *n.* a female who confers a benefit.

benefice (ben'e-fis), *n.* a fief, or estate in lands; an ecclesiastical living; a church endowed with revenue; the revenue itself.

beneficence (be-nef'i-sens), *n.* active goodness; a benefaction.

beneficent (be-nef'i-sent), *adj.* characterized by benevolence.

beneficial (ben-e-fish'ål), *adj.* contributing to a valuable end; helpful; profitable; conferring or having the right to benefit or user.

beneficially (-li), *adv.* in an advantageous manner.

beneficiary (ben-e-fish'i-ā'ri), *adj.* holding office under another; connected with the receipt of benefits or profits; freely bestowed: *n.* one who holds a benefice; a student who gets aid from a church to pursue his studies; one entitled to the profits of an estate, the title of which is vested in a trustee; the person to whom an insurance policy is payable.

benefit (ben'e-fit), *n.* an act of kindness; a favor conferred; whatever promotes the happiness and well-being of a person or thing, or adds to the value of property; a theatrical performance, the proceeds of which go to some needy person or charity: *v.t.* to do good to; be of service to: *v.i.* to gain advantage; make improvement.

benevolence (be-nev'ō-lens), *n.* the disposition to do good; philanthropy; goodwill; an act of kindness.

benevolent (be-nev'ō-lent), *adj.* kind; charitable; philanthropic.

bengal light (līt), *n.* a firework, used also for signalling at sea, giving a steady bright blue light.

bengaline (ben-gawl'īn), *n.* a soft, silk fabric, resembling poplin.

Bengal tiger (tī'gẽr), *n.* the royal tiger, a large ferocious cat-like beast of the Malay Peninsula.

benight (be-nīt'), *v.t.* to enshroud in darkness; overtake with night: usually in *p.p.*

benign (be-nīn'), *adj.* of a kind or gentle disposition; favorable; salutary; genial.

benignant (be-nig'nånt,) *adj.* kind; gracious; favorable.

benignity (be-nig'ni-ti), *n.* kindness of nature; graciousness; gentleness; mildness.

benison (ben'i-zn), *n.* a blessing.

benitier (bā-nē'tiā), *n.* a font for holy water.

benne (ben'e), *n.* the sesame, an East Indian annual, cultivated for its seeds, out of which a valuable oil is obtained.

bent (bent), *adj.* curved; crooked; strongly inclined; determined: *n.* a turn; an inclination; a leaning or bias; disposition; propensity; a stiff or wiry grass.

benthos (ben'thōs), *n.* the fauna and flora at bottom of the sea; bottom of the sea.

benumb (bē-num'), *v. t.* to deprive of sensation; stupefy; deaden.

benumbed (-ed) *adj.* stupefied; deadened; made torpid, as by cold.

benzene (ben'zēn), *n.* a volatile highly inflammable liquid, obtained commercially by distillation from coal-tar.

benzine (ben-zēn'), *n.* a liquid compounded of the volatile hydrocarbons of petroleum, and obtained by distillation: used as a solvent and for the removal of grease, etc.

benzoate (ben'zō-āt), *n.* a salt of benzoic acid.

benzoic (ben-zō'ik), *adj.* pertaining to or obtained from benzoin.

benzoic acid (as'id), *n.* an acid which crystallizes in the form of white flakes: obtained from benzoin, cranberries, and the urine of herbivorous animals.

benzoin (ben-zō'in), *n.* the resinous juice of a tree of Java and Sumatra: it has a fragrant odor and is used in cosmetics and incense, also, as a stimulant and expectorant; [B-], a genus of aromatic lauraceous shrubs of Eastern North America; spicewood; benjamin bush; a white crystalline obtained from oil of bitter almonds.

benzol (ben'zōl), *n.* a coal-tar derivative produced by mixing hydrocarbons of the benzene series.

bequeath (be-kwēth'), *v.t.* to give or leave by will; hand down; transmit.

bequest (be-kwest'), *n.* the act of leaving by will; something left by will; a legacy.

berberine (bẽr'bẽr-in), *n.* an alkaloid obtained, as a bitter, yellow substance, from the barberry and other plants: used in dyeing.

berceuse (bār-sēz'), *n.* a cradle song; a tender or soothing musical composition.

Berea grit (be-rē'a grit), an Ohio sandstone, used for grindstones: from Berea, in Ohio.

bereave (be-rēv'), *v.t.* to deprive; make destitute; strip; rob [with *of* before the thing taken away.]

bereavement (be-rēv'ment), *n.* the act of bereaving; the state of being bereaved; the loss of a relative or friend by death.

berg (bẽrg), *n.* a large floating mass of ice.

bergamot (bĕr'gȧ-mot), *n.* variety of lemon, the rind of which yields a volatile oil, much used in perfumery; a variety of pear; a variety of mint; a coarse kind of tapestry.

beri-beri (ber'i-ber'i), *n.* a malignant Oriental disease, usually caused by eating polished rice: it is characterized by paralysis, dropsy, muscular debility and painful rigidity of the limbs.

berlin (bĕr-lin'), *n.* a motor-car having the driver's seat completely enclosed; a four-wheel carriage with covered seat behind, separate from the body.

berlin wool (wool), a very fine kind of worsted, used for fancy work.

Bermuda lily (bĕr-mū'dȧ lil'i), a large white lily extensively grown in Bermuda and heavily imported into the U. S.

berry (ber'i), *n.* any small pulpy or succulent fruit, as the strawberry, etc.; anything resembling a berry in shape; [Slang], a dollar: *v.i.* to bear, produce, or gather berries.

berserk (bĕr'sĕrk), **berserker** (-ẽr), *n.* a condition or state of mad rage or fury; from the warriors of Norse mythology who are fabled as fierce champions, capable of assuming animal shapes.

berth (bẽrth), *n.* ample or adequate sea room; a station which a ship occupies at anchorage or port; a room in a vessel set apart for officers or seamen; a sleeping place for a passenger in a ship or railway carriage; a situation or appointment: *v.t.* to allot an anchorage to; give space to lie in; allot a sleeping place to.

bertha (bẽr'thȧ), *n.* a kind of lady's cape; a German gun of large bore: after Frau Bertha Krupp.

berthage (bẽr'thāj), *n.* dues levied upon vessels using anchorage in harbor or dock; the space for mooring vessels in harbor or dock.

Bertillon-system (bẽr'tēl-yun), *n.* a system of personal identification by recording the dimensions of the human body.

beryl (ber'il), *n.* a mineral of varying colors, commonly green or greenish-blue.

beseech (be-sēch'), *v.t.* to entreat; implore; beg eagerly for.

beseem (be-sēm'), *v.i.* & *v.t.* to be suitable or seemly; to become; to seem.

beset (be-set'), *v.t.* to set or stud; distribute over; surround; besiege; press upon on all sides; press hard on.

besetting (be-set'ing), *adj.* habitually attacking or coming upon.

beshrew (be-shrōō'), *v.t.* to wish a curse to; execrate.

beside (be-sīd), *prep.* at the side of; near; apart from; not connected with.

besides (be-sīdz'), *adv.* more than that; in addition; as well: *prep.* over and above; separate or distinct from.

besiege (be-sēj'), *v.t.* to encompass with armed forces, in order to compel a foe to surrender; lay siege to; beset or harass.

besiegement (be-sēj'ment), *n.* the act of besetting; the state of being encompassed.

beslaver (be-slav'ẽr), *v.t.* to besmear with spittle; cover with fulsome praise.

beslobber (be-slob'ẽr), *v.t.* to smear with anything running from the mouth, as spittle; kiss effusively all over the mouth; to flatter fulsomely.

besmear, see smear.

besmirch (be-smẽrch'), *v.t.* to soil; discolor; sully or dishonor.

besom (bē'zum), *n.* a brush of twigs for sweeping; a broom.

besot (be-sot'), *v.t.* to bestialize, as with drink; stupefy; infatuate.

besotment (be-sot'ment), *n.* the act or state of being besotted or infatuated.

besotted (-ed), *adj.* muddled, as with liquor; stupefied; senseless.

bespangle (be-spang'gl), *v.t.* to adorn with spangles; dot or sprinkle with something that glitters.

bespatter (be-spat'ẽr), *v.t.* to soil by spattering; spot with mud; asperse with calumny.

bespeak (be-spēk'), *v.t.* to speak for beforehand; order or arrange in advance; betoken; indicate, as by signs or marks.

bespread, see spread.

besprinkle, see sprinkle.

Bessemer steel (bes'em-ẽr stēl), *n.* steel made by a process of forcing air into cast iron while in a molten state.

best (best), *adj.* having the highest degree of goodness or excellence; of the first quality or standing; most desirable, suitable, advantageous, etc.; largest: *n.* the highest state of excellence; the utmost endeavor; all one can do or show: *adv.* in the highest degree; with most advantage or success: *v.t.* to get the better of; surpass; outwit.

best-man (best'man), *n.* the groomsman or principal attendant on a bridegroom, at the wedding ceremony.

bestial (bes'tiȧl), *adj.* belonging to a beast; animal; having the qualities of a beast; brutal; sensual; obscene.

bestialize (bes'tial-īz), *v.t.* to make like a beast; degrade to the level of a brute.

bestiality (bes-tial'i-ti), *n.* the qualities or nature of a beast.

bestially (bes'tial-li), *adv.* in a beast-like manner.

bestir (be-stẽr'), *v.t.* to put into brisk or vigorous action.

bestow (be-stō'), *v.t.* to lay up in store; deposit in safe keeping; use or apply; give or confer [followed by *on* or *upon*].

bestowment (be-stō'ment), **bestowal** ('ȧl), *n.* the act of giving or conferring; that which is given voluntarily.

bestraddle (be-strad'l), *v.t.* to bestride.

bestrew (be-strōō′), **bestrow** (-strō′), *v.t.* to strew or scatter over.

bestride (bē-strīd′), *v.t.* to stand or sit on with legs astride; embrace with the legs, as a horse.

bet (bet), *v.t.* to stake or pledge on the event of a future contingency: *v.i.* to lay a wager: *n.* the act of wagering; that which is laid, staked, or pledged on any event or contest the issue of which is uncertain; the terms on which a bet is arranged.

betake (bē-tāk′), *v.t.* to have recourse to; repair; resort; take one's self (to).

beta-rays (bā′tă-rāz), *n.pl.* one of the three principal forms of rays given out by radio-active substances, consisting of streams of electrons or unit particles of negative electricity.

betel (bē′tl), *n.* a species of pepper, native of the East Indies, the leaves of which are chewed by the natives, with the betel-nut and shell lime to blacken the teeth.

betel-nut (-nut), *n.* the nut-seed of the East Indian areca-palm, or pepper tree.

bete noire (bāt-nwär), [French, lit. black beast], a bugbear; that which is especially repellent.

bethel (beth′el), *n.* a hallowed spot; a dissenting chapel; a seaman's chapel.

bethink (bē-think′), *v.t.* & *v.i.* to call to mind; consider; remind one's self; to reflect.

betide (bē-tīd′), *v.t.* to happen to; befall: *v.i.* to come to pass.

betimes (bē-tīmz′), *adv.* in good season or time; before it is too late; early; soon.

betoken (bē-tō′kn), *v.t.* to indicate by signs; serve as a sign or token of; foreshadow by what is visibly present.

beton (bet′un), *n.* a concrete composed of lime, sand, and gravel: used for submarine structures.

betony (bet′ō-ni), *n.* a woodland plant of the mint family, with purple flowers: formerly used in medicine as a purgative.

betray (bē-trā′), *v.t.* to deliver into the hands of an enemy by treachery; violate by fraud or unfaithfulness; reveal in breach of confidence; disclose inadvertently; deceive; indicate or show.

betrayal (bē-trā′ăl), *n.* the act of betraying.

betroth (bē-troth′), *v.t.* to contract to give any one in marriage; affiance; plight or pledge one's troth to.

betrothal (bē-troth′ăl), **betrothment** (′ment), *n.* the act of engaging to marry; the state of being engaged; an engagement to marry by mutual promise or otherwise, by parental agreement.

better (bet′ĕr), *adj.* having good qualities in a greater degree than another; preferable or more suitable; improved in health; more perfect; larger; greater: *adv.* in a superior or more excellent manner; more correctly or thoroughly; in a higher degree; more in extent: *v.t.* to improve or ameliorate; increase the good qualities of; surpass; excel; outdo: *v.i.* to become better: *n.* a superior; one who has a claim to precedence: usually in the *pl.*; superiority, or advantage over [with *of*].

betterment (bet′ĕr-ment), *n.* a making better; the improvement of land or houses.

betting (bet′ing), *n.* the act of making bets.

between (be-twēn′), *prep.* in the space or interval which separates; in intermediate relation to; from one to another of; shared in common.

betwixt (be-twikst′), *prep.* between; in the space which separates.

bevel (bev′el) *v.t.* to cut to a bevel-angle: *v.i.* to slant or incline off to a bevel-angle: *n.* an angle other than a right angle; the inclination which one surface makes with another when not at right angles; an instrument used for drawing angles: *adj.* having the form of a bevel; aslant.

bevel gear (gēr), a species of wheel-work in which the axis or shaft of the driving-wheel forms an angle with the shaft of the wheel driven.

bevel wheel (hwēl), a cog-wheel with its working face oblique to the axis.

beverage (bev′ĕr-āj), *n.* drink of any description; liquor for drinking.

bevy (bev′i), a company or assembly of persons, especially of ladies; a flock of quails or larks.

bewail (be-wāl′), *v.t.* to mourn or weep aloud for; lament: *v.i.* to express grief.

bewailment (be-wāl′ment), *n.* the act of lamenting; a lamentation.

beware (be-wār′), *v.i.* to be on one's guard; be wary or cautious; take care.

bewilder (be-wil′dĕr), *v.t.* to lead into perplexity or confusion; puzzle.

bewilderment (be-wil′dĕr-ment), *n.* the state of being greatly puzzled or perplexed; a tangled or confused mass.

bewitch (be-wich′), *v.t.* to cast a spell over; subject to witchcraft; charm beyond the power of resistance; fascinate.

bewitchery (be-wich′ĕr-i), *n.* witchery; fascination; charm.

bewitching (be-wich′ing), *adj.* having power to fascinate; captivating; alluring.

bewitchment (be-wich′ment), *n.* fascination; charm; power of bewitching.

bewray (be-rā′), *v.t.* to expose; reveal.

bey (bā), *n.* a governor of a province or district in the Turkish dominions.

beylik (bā′lik), *n.* the territory ruled by a bey.

beyond (be-yond′), *prep.* on the further side of; before; past; out of reach of; later than; above; in a degree or amount exceeding or surpassing: *adv.* further away; yonder: *n.* that state of existence which is beyond our present experience.

bez-antler (bez-ant'lẽr), *n.* the second branch of a stag's horn next to the antler proper.

bezel (bez'el), *n.* the slope at the edge of a cutting tool; the rim which encompasses and fastens a gem in its setting; the groove in which the glass of a watch is fitted.

bezetta (bē-zet'tå), *n.* a dye obtained by immersing coarse rags in a colored solution.

bezique (be-zēk'), *n.* a modern game of cards, somewhat like pinochle, but played with piquet packs equal to the number of players.

bezoar (bē'zōr), *n.* a calcareous concretion found in the intestines of certain animals, supposed to have value as an antidote for poisons.

bhang, bang (bang), *n.* an Eastern drug prepared from the dried leaves of the hemp plant, having strong narcotic and astringent qualities; hashish.

bheesty (bēs'ti), *n.* a water carrier for a regiment in India.

biannual (bī-an'ū-ål), *adj.* occurring twice in a year.

biannually (-li), *adv.* twice a year.

biarticulate (bi-år-tik'ū-lāt), *adj.* having two joints.

bias (bī'ås), *n.* a seam formed by uniting the edges of two pieces of cloth cut obliquely to the texture; a weight on the side of a bowl which causes it to turn from a straight line; prepossession or undue propensity for; prejudice: *v.t.* to give a bias or particular direction to; incline to one side; influence; prejudice; prepossess: *adv.* in a slanting manner; obliquely.

biauriculate (bī-aw-rik'ū-lāt), *adj.* having two auricles, as the heart of the higher vertebrates; having two ear-like projections at the base, as a leaf.

biaxial (bī-āks'i-ål), **biaxal** ('ål), *adj.* having two axes.

bib (bib), *n.* a piece of cloth placed under an infant's chin to protect its clothes.

bibaceous (bib-ā'shus), *adj.* given to drink; tippling.

bibber (bib'ẽr), *n.* a tippler.

Bible (bī'bl), *n.* the Book; the writings of the Old and New Testament, whether in the original tongue or translated.

Bible Christians (kris'chåns), Bryanites: a body of Methodists, founded by William O'Bryan in 1815.

Biblical (bib'li-kål), *adj.* of or pertaining to the Bible; scriptural.

bibliographer (bib-li-og'rå-fẽr), *n.* one who is versed in the making of books, or writes a history of their production.

bibliography (bib-li-og'rå-fi), *n.* the science or description of books; a list of authorities on any subject.

biblioklept (bib'li-ō-klept), *n.* a book stealer.

bibliolater (bib-li-ol'å-tẽr), **bibliolatrist** (-trist), *n.* a book worshiper; one addicted to bibliolatry.

bibliolatry (bib-li-ol'å-tri), *n.* book worship; excessive reverence for the letter of the Scriptures.

bibliological (bib-li-ō-loj'ik-ål), *adj.* pertaining to bibliology.

bibliology (bib-li-ol'ō-ji), *n.* an account of books; Biblical literature or doctrine.

bibliomania (bib-li-ō-mā'ni-å), *n.* a mania for acquiring rare and curious books.

bibliomaniac (bib-li-ō-mā'ni-ak), *n.* one who has a mania for acquiring books.

bibliopegy (bib'li-ō-pē'ji), *n.* art of bookbinding.

bibliophile (bib'li-ō-fīl), *n.* a lover of books.

bibliophilism (bib-li-of'i-lizm), *n.* love of books.

bibliopole (bib'li-ō-pōl), *n.* a bookseller, especially one who deals in rare works.

bibliotheca (bib-li-ō-thē'kå), *n.* a library.

biblus (bib'lus), *n.* the papyrus.

bibulous (bib'ū-lus), *adj.* readily absorbing or imbibing fluids; spongy; addicted to drink.

bicameral (bī-kam'ẽ-rål), *adj.* pertaining to or consisting of two legislative chambers.

bicarbonate (bī-kär'bon-āt), *n.* a carbonate or salt containing two equivalents of carbonic acid to one of a base

bicarinate (bī-kar'i-nāt), *adj.* having two keel-like projections.

bice (bīs), *n.* a blue pigment obtained from carbonate of copper; an azure shade of blue.

bicentenary (bī-sen'te-nā-ri), *n.* the two hundredth anniversary of any event, or its celebration: *adj.* pertaining to a bicentenary.

bicentennial (bī-sen-ten'i-ål), *adj.* comprising two hundred years: *n.* the two hundredth anniversary of an event, or its celebration.

bicephalous (bī-sef'å-lus), *adj.* having two heads.

biceps (bī'seps), *n.* a muscle having two heads; the large flexor muscle of the arm and thigh.

bichir (bē-shēr'), *n.* a food fish of the Nile.

bichloride (bī-klō'rīd or 'rid), *n.* a compound of two or more atoms of chlorine combined with a base.

bichord (bī'kôrd), *adj.* having two chords in unison for each note, as in a mandolin.

bichromate (bī-krō'māt), *n.* a salt having two parts of chromic acid to one of the base.

bicipital (bī-sip'it-ål), *adj.* having two heads; pertaining to a biceps muscle; dividing into two parts at either extremity.

bicker (bik'ẽr), *v.i.* to engage in petty altercation; move rapidly with a noise; quiver; flicker: *n.* a noisy wrangle.

biconcave (bī-kon'kāv), *adj.* hollow on both sides.
biconjugate (bī-kon'jū-gāt), *adj.* twice paired.
biconvex (bi-kon'veks), *adj.* rounded on both sides.
bicorn (bī-kôrn), *adj.* having two horns.
bicorporal (bī-kôr'pō-rål), *adj.* having two bodies.
bicuspid (bī-kus'pid), **bicuspidate** (-āt), *adj.* having two points or prominences: *n.* one of the double-pointed teeth forming the first pair of molars on either side of the jaw, above and below.
bicycle (bī'si-kl), *n.* a vehicular machine of various forms, but consisting primarily of two wheels placed in line, connected by a fork and backbone, and supporting a saddle for the rider, the machine being propelled by means of treadles attached to cranks or levers: *v.i.* to ride on a bicycle.
bicyclist (bī'sik-list), *n.* one who rides a bicycle; a cyclist.
bid (bid), *v.t.* to make an offer of; propose as a price; offer for; invite; request; ask; offer or express by words; command; order or direct; enjoin; to proclaim: *v.i.* to make an offer; offer a price: *n.* an offer of a price; a price offered at auction.
biddable (bid'å-bl), *adj.* docile; obedient.
bidder (bid'ẽr), *n.* one who bids or offers a price, as at a sale or auction.
biddery-ware (bid'ẽr-i-wār), *n.* inlaid work made from a metallic alloy.
bidding (bid'ing), *n.* an order; command; proclamation; the act of offering a price at auction.
biddy (bid'i), *n.* a fowl or chicken; [Slang], an Irish servant girl.
bide (bīd), *v.i.* inhabit; reside: *v.t.* to endure; suffer; wait for.
bident (bī'dent), *n.* a two-pronged instrument; a two-year-old sheep.
bidental (bī-den'tål), *adj.* having two teeth, or two tooth-like processes.
bidet (bi-det'), *n.* a form of night commode; a portable bath; a sitz bath; a small pack horse.
biduous (bid'ū-us), *adj.* remaining open for two days, as some flowers.
biennial (bī-en'ni-ål), *adj.* happening once in two years; continuing or existing for two years, as plants: *n.* a plant which produces roots and leaves in the first year, and in the second flowers, fruit, and seed, afterward perishing; something which is held once in two years.
biennially (-li), *adv.* once in two years.
bier (bēr), *n.* a frame or carriage on which a corpse is placed, or conveyed to the grave.
bifacial (bī-fā'shi-ål), *adj.* having two similar faces or the opposite surfaces alike.
bifarious (bī-fā'ri-us), *adj.* two-fold; two-rowed; pointing in two ways.
biferous (bif'ẽr-us), *adj.* bearing flowers or fruit twice a year.
bifid (bī'fid), *adj.* partially divided into two.
bifilar (bī-fil'år), *adj.* two-threaded; fitted with two threads.
bifocal (bī-fō'kål), *adj.* having two foci: *n.* a bifocal glass.
bifold (bī'fold), *adj.* two-fold; double.
bifoliate (bī-fō'li-āt), *adj.* having two leaves.
bifurcate (bī-fẽr'kāt), *v.i.* to divide in two directions or branches.
bifurcate (bī-fẽr'kāt), **bifurcated** (-ed), *adj.* divided into two branches.
bifurcation (bī-fẽr-kā'shun), *n.* a forking or division into two branches.
big (big), *adj.* of great bulk or magnitude; grown up; pregnant; full of something important; full; inflated; pompous.
bigamy (big'å-mi), *n.* the offense of contracting a second marriage during the existence of a former marriage.
bigamist (big'å-mist), *n.* one guilty of bigamy.
bigamous (big'å-mus), *adj.* pertaining to and involving bigamy.
Big Five (fīv), the five leading nations in the peace negotiations following the World War, namely, the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy, and Japan.
Big Four (fōr), the representatives of the United States, Great Britain, France, and Italy at the peace conference, following the World War, namely, Wilson, Lloyd George, Clemenceau, and Orlando.
big game (gām), a hunter's name for large animals.
bighorn (-hôrn), *n.* the wild sheep of the Rocky Mountains.
bight (bīt), *n.* a loop or bend of a rope, in distinction from the ends; a bend in a coast-line forming an open bay; a small bay between two headlands.
Bignonia (big-nō'ni-å), *n.* a large genus of American tropical climbing plants, to which the trumpet-creeper belongs.
bigot (big'ot), *n.* one who is unreasonably and blindly attached to a particular creed, church, or party; one who is intolerant of opinions which differ from his own; a fanatic; one illiberal, or hypocritically stubborn in creed.
bigoted (big'ot-ed), *adj.* characterized by bigotry.
bigotry (big'ot-ri), *n.* the state or condition of a narrow-minded, intolerant person; blind and obstinate attachment to a particular creed, party, or opinion; intolerance; fanaticism.
bigwig (big'wig), *n.* a person of importance: usually used ironically.
bijou (bē-zhōō'), *n.* [*pl.* bijoux (-zhōōz)], a jewel; any small and elegantly finished article.

bijouterie (bē-zhōō'trē), *n.* jewelry or other small articles of vertu.
bike (bīk), *n.* a bicycle: *v.i.* to ride a bicycle.
bilabiate (bī-lā'bi-āt), *adj.* having two lips.
bilander (bil'ăn-, bī'lăn-dĕr), *n.* a small two-masted Dutch vessel.
bilateral (bī-lat'ĕr-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or having two sides.
bilaterally (-li), *adv.* in a two-sided manner; on both sides.
bilberry (bil'bĕr-ri), *n.* the whortleberry.
bilbo (bil'bō), *n.* a rapier or sword; *pl.* a long bar of iron with sliding shackles for the feet, and a lock at the end, formerly used as fetters.
bile (bīl), *n.* a yellow bitter fluid secreted by the liver from venous blood; ill-humor.
bile-stone (-stōn), *n.* a gall-stone.
bilge (bilj), *n.* the bulging part of a bottom, on which a ship rests when aground: *v.i.* to spring a leak by a fracture in the bilge: *v.t.* to stave, or break in, the bottom of a ship.
bilge-keel (-kēl), *n.* a piece of timber secured edgewise under the bottom of a vessel to prevent heavy rolling.
bilge-water (-waw-tĕr), *n.* water which accumulates in the bilge of a ship.
bilge-ways (-wāz), *n. pl.* the timber supporting the cradle of a vessel, which upholds it while being built, and in launching.
biliary (bil'i-ă-ri), *adj.* pertaining to the bile; conveying the bile.
bilinear (bī-lin'ē-ar), *adj.* pertaining to or enclosed by, two lines.
bilingual (bī'ling'gwăl), *adj.* written or expressed in two languages.
bilious (bil'yus), *adj.* pertaining to the bile; having the system disordered by derangement of the biliary function; choleric.
biliousness (-nes), *n.* the state of being bilious.
bilirubin (bili-rōō'bin), *n.* a crystalline pigment of a reddish color and resembling hæmatin, found in human bile.
biliteral (bī-lit'ĕr-ăl), *adj.* consisting of two letters: *n.* a word, root, or syllable consisting of two letters.
bilk (bilk), *v.t.* to spoil the score in cribbage; deceive; defraud; leave in the lurch: *n.* the act of spoiling the score of an opponent at cribbage; a swindler.
bill (bil), *n.* the beak of a bird: *v.i.* to join bills, as doves; caress in fondness.
bill (bil), *n.* a kind of hatchet with a blade hook-shaped toward the point, used in pruning, etc.; a battle-axe, attached to a long staff, formerly used by infantry; the extremity of the fluke of an anchor.
bill (bil), *n.* an account for goods sold, services rendered, or work done; a document binding the signer or signers to pay a specified sum at a certain date or on demand; a draft of a proposed statute presented to a legislature; a list of items, as bill of fare: *v.t.* to present a bill or account; to charge; to advertise by bills.
billabong (bil'ă-bong), *n.* in Australia, a channel branching off from a river to form a pool or lagoon: often confused with anabranch, which is a branch or channel that returns to join the river, from which it flows, at another point.
bill-board (bill'bōrd), *n.* a level surface on which advertisements are pasted; a projection at the bow of a vessel.
bill-book (-book), *n.* a book in which is entered a list of bills payable, bills receivable, etc.
bill-broker (bil'brō-kĕr), *n.* one who negotiates the discount of bills of exchange.
billet (bil'et), *n.* a small paper in writing; a note or short letter; ticket directing soldiers at what house to lodge; a soldier's lodging; [Slang], a job, position, situation; *v.t.* to quarter or lodge, as soldiers: *v.i.* to be quartered or lodged.
billet (bil'et), *n.* a small stick or log of wood, as for fuel; an ornament in Norman work, resembling a billet of wood.
billet-doux (bil-le-dōō'), *n.* [*pl.* billets-doux (bil-le-dōō')], a love-letter.
billfish (bil'fish), *n.* the fresh-water garfish.
bill fold (fōld), a case or pocketbook for bank notes in which they lie flat.
billhook (bil'hook), *n.* a small kind of hatchet with a hooked point.
billiards (bil'yĕrdz), *n.* a game played on a rectangular, cloth-covered slate table, with ivory balls and a cue.
billiken (bil'i-kĕn), *n.* grotesque image; symbol of good cheer.
bill of entry (en'tri), a written account of goods entered at the custom house.
bill of exchange (eks-chānj'), a written order from one person or house (the drawer) to another (the acceptor) to pay to the person designated a certain sum at a fixed time, in consideration of value received.
bill of health (-helth), a certificate given to the master of a vessel, under the signature of a consul or other authority, specifying the state of the health of a ship's company or passengers at the time of her clearing a port.
bill of lading (lā'ding), a document specifying the goods shipped on board a vessel, and signed by the master of such ship, acknowledging the receipt of the goods, and undertaking their safe conveyal to the consignee, unforeseen perils being only excepted.
bill of mortality (môr-tal'i-ti), the official return of the deaths (also births) occuring in a particular district within a certain period.

bill of rights (rīts), a statement of certain rights and privileges claimed by the people, and presented to the legislature: in the U. S. such a *bill* is prefixed to most of the Constitutions of the several States.

bill of sales (sālz), an instrument for the conveyance or transfer of goods, property, chattels, etc.

billingsgate (bil'ingz-gāt), *n.* coarse or profane language; virulent abuse.

billion (bil'yun), *n.* in the U. S., one thousand millions (1,000,000,000); in England a million millions (1,000,000,000,000).

billionaire (bil'yun-ēr), *n.* one whose wealth or property amounts to the value of a billion in currency; a very rich person.

Billjim (bil'jim), *n.* [Slang], a typical Australian.

billon (bil'on), *n.* an alloy of gold and silver, with a large proportion of copper or other base metal, used in coinage of low value.

billot (bil'ot), *n.* bullion in the mass or bar.

billow (bil'ō), *n.* a great wave of the sea swelled by the wind: *v.i.* to rise and roll in large waves or surges.

billy (bil'i), *n.* a roving machine, in the carding of wool; a policeman's club; a tin teapot, used by Australian bushmen; a male goat; a hard, gray quartzite.

billy can (kän), a bushman's teapot.

billycock (-kok), *n.* a low-crowned, soft felt hat; a wide-awake; sometimes, a stiff hat or bowler.

billy tea (tē), tea made in a billy can by Australian bushmen.

bilobate (bī-lō'bāt), *adj.* divided into two lobes.

bimanous (bī'mā-nus), *adj.* having two hands.

bimanual (bī-man'ū-al), *adj.* done with two hands; requiring the use of both hands.

bimetallic (bī-me-tal'ik), *adj.* pertaining to two metals; pertaining to bimetallism.

bimetallism (bī-met'âl-izm), *n.* the legalized adoption of two metals (as gold and silver) in the currency of a country, at a fixed ratio.

bimetallist (bī-met'âl-ist), *n.* an advocate for the use of a double metallic standard.

bimonthly (bī-munth'li), *adj.* occurring once in two months: sometimes incorrectly employed to designate *semi-monthly* periodicals.

bin (bin), *n.* a receptacle for any commodity, as corn, coal, etc.; a frame for bottles in a wine-cellar.

binary (bī'nā-ri), *adj.* consisting of two things or parts; twofold.

binary star (stär), a double star or sun whose members revolve round their common center of gravity.

binate (bī'nāt), *adj.* growing in couples: *v.i.* in the R. C. Church, to read two Masses successively.

bination (bī'nā-shun), *n.* the celebration of two Masses successively by the same priest.

bind (bīnd), *v.t.* to confine or make fast with a cord or band; confine or restrain by physical force; unite by bonds of affection, loyalty, or duty; hold by any moral tie; hinder or restrain; protect or strengthen by a band, border or cover; fasten together; cause to cohere; to constipate; place under legal obligation: *v.i.* to tie up; confine by ligature or band; be obligatory; grow hard or stiff; stick together: *n.* anything which binds or ties; a twining stem; a stalk of hops; indurated clay or shale forming the roof of a coal-seam; a musical sign or brace grouping notes together.

binder (-ēr), *n.* a device on reaping machines; anything that binds; a beam to hold timbers together; a cleat in masonry; an abdominal bandage; a pole for tightening the chain on logs; a cover for holding loose papers.

bindery ('ēri), *n.* a place where books are bound.

binding (bīnd'ing), *n.* the act of making fast; a bandage; the cover of a book; something that secures the edges of cloth.

bindweed (-wēd), *n.* a common name for plants belonging to the genus Convolvulus.

bine (bīn), *n.* the slender stem of a twining plant.

Binet age (bē-nē'âj), the age of a normal child to whose intellectual capacity that of an abnormal adult corresponds: thus an abnormal person, of 30, may have a *Binet age* of 10: from Alfred Binet, French psychologist.

Binet test (test), a series of questions designed to test the intellectual power of children up to the age of twelve.

binnacle (bin'â-kl), *n.* a turret-shaped box containing a ship's compass.

binocle (bin'ō-kl or bī'no-kl), *n.* a field or opera glass with two eye-tubes for the use of both eyes at once.

binocular (bī-nok- or bin-ok'ū-lēr), *adj.* having two eyes; pertaining to, or suited to, the use of both eyes.

binomial (bī-nō'mi-âl), *n.* an expression or quantity consisting of two terms connected by the sign plus or minus: *adj.* consisting of two terms; pertaining to binominals; having two names.

binomial theorem (thē'ō-rem), *n.* the celebrated theorem of Sir Isaac Newton, which expresses the law of formation of any power of a binomial.

biodynamics (bī-ō-dī-nam'iks), *n.* the doctrine of vital force or energy.

biogen (bī'o-jen), *n.* the hypothetical or supposed ultimate protoplasmic unit of which all cells are built-up; the immaterial soul-substance; the physical force.

biogenesis (bī-ō-jen'e-sis), **biogeny** (-oj'-ē-ni), *n.* the doctrine that living organisms can proceed only from, or be generated by, living parents or germs; the science of life development.

biogeography (bī-ō-jē-og'rå-fi), *n.* the science which treats of the distribution of animals and plants.

biograph (bī'ō-graf), *n.* a device for projecting animated pictures onto a screen.

biographer (bī-og'rå-fēr), *n.* one who writes the history of a particular person's life.

biography (bī-og'rå-fi), *n.* the history of the life of a particular person; biographical writings in general.

biologic (bī-ō-loj'ik), **biological** (-ål), *adj.* pertaining to the science of life.

biologist (bī-ol'o-jist), *n.* one who studies, or is skilled in, the science of living forms.

biology (bī-ol'ō-ji), *n.* the science which deals with the origin and life-history of plants and animals.

biomagnetism (bī-ō-mag'net-ism), *n.* animal magnetism.

biometry (bi-om'ē-tri), a measuring or calculating of the probable duration of human life.

bion (bī'on), *n.* the physiological individual, characterized by definiteness and independence of function, as distinguished from the *morphon.*

bionomy (bī-on'o-mi), *n.* the science which treats of living functions; the branch of biology which deals with the relations of organisms to their surroundings.

bioplasm (bī'ō-plazm), *n.* living germinal matter or protoplasm.

bioplast (bī'ō-plast), *n.* a minute mass of protoplasm possessing formative powers.

biostatics (-stat'iks), that part of biology which deals with the structure and potentiality of organisms in relation to their functions.

biotaxy (bī'ō-tak-si), *n.* the classification of living organisms according to their structural characters.

biparous (bip'å-rus), *adj.* bringing forth two at a birth.

bipartite (bī-pär'tīt), *adj.* divided into two similar parts; having two correspondent parts.

biped (bī'ped), *adj.* having two feet: *n.* a two-footed animal.

bipedal (bī'ped-ål), *adj.* pertaining to a biped; two-footed.

bipennate (bī-pen'nāt), **bipennated** (-ed), *adj.* having two wings.

bipinnate (bī-pin'āt), *adj.* doubly pinnate, as a leaf.

biplanar (bī-plā'når), *adj.* lying in two planes

biplane (bī'plān), *n.* an aeroplane with two planes or sustaining surfaces, as distinguished from a *monoplane,* or a *triplane.*

biplicate (bī'pli-kāt), *adj.* doubly folded.

bipp (bip), *n.* an antiseptic dressing consisting of a paste made of bismuth, iodoform and paraffin.

biquadrate (bī-kwod'rāt), *n.* the fourth power, arising from the multiplication of a square number or quantity by itself.

biramous (bī-rā'mus), *adj.* having two branches.

birch (bērch), *n.* a tree or shrub belonging to the genus Betula; a rod formed of birch twigs used for punishment; a birch-bark canoe: *v.t.* to chastise with a birch rod; flog.

bird (bērd), *n.* a warm-blooded feathered vertebrate, furnished with wings, and belonging to the class Aves; specifically, a game bird; small feathered game, as distinguished from water-fowl; a clay pigeon; a person showing peculiarity of character or actions: *v.i.* to shoot or catch birds.

birdlime (bērd'līm), *n.* a viscous substance prepared from holly-bark, and used for entangling small birds in bird-snaring.

birdmen (berdmēn), *n.* aviators.

bird's-eye (bērdz'ī), *adj.* seen from above, or at a glance, as by a flying bird; hence, general, not minute or detailed: *n.* a kind of primrose; a fine-cut smoking tobacco.

bird's-eye maple (mā'pl), the wood of a variety of rock maple with markings resembling the eyes of birds.

bird-witted (wit'ted), *adj.* flighty; unsteady; shallow; incapable of sustained concentration.

biretta (bē-ret'tå), *n.* a square ecclesiastical cap.

birn (bērn), *n.* that part of a clarionet or a similar instrument into which the mouthpiece fits.

birostrate (bī-ros'trāt), *adj.* having a double beak, or beak-like process.

birth (bērth), *n.* the act of coming into life; the fact of being born; the act of bringing forth; lineage; extraction; descent; origin; beginning.

birth control (kon-trōl), regulation of childbearing, especially by preventing conception, or lessening the frequency of impregnation, or sterilizing those not deemed fit for propagation.

birth-rate ('rāt), *n.* the increase of population as shown by the percentage of registered births to the number of inhabitants in a district within a specified period.

birthright ('rīt), *n.* any right or privilege to which a person is entitled by birth; the right of the first born.

biscuit (bis'kit), *n.* a kind of unraised bread, baked hard and dry, and shaped in flat cakes; pottery after the first baking and previous to glazing and burning.

bisect (bī-sekt'), *v.t.* to cut or divide into two equal parts.

bisection (bī-sek'shun), *n.* division into two equal parts.

bisector (bī-sek'tẽr), *n.* one who or that which, bisects; a straight line which bisects an angle.

bisexual (bī-seks'ū-ăl), *adj.* combining the organs of both sexes in one individual; hermaphrodite.

bishop (bish'up), *n.* one of the highest orders in Christian Churches; a spiritual overseer; the spiritual head or ruler of a diocese, having the power of ordination, confirmation, and consecration; one of the pieces used in playing chess; a beverage composed of wine, oranges, lemons, and sugar: *v.t.* to make a horse appear younger by manipulating its teeth; hence, to deceive by improving the appearance of anything.

bishopric (bish'up-rik), *n.* the office, dignity or jurisdiction of a bishop; diocese.

bishop's sleeve (slēv), a wide sleeve worn by women, so called from its resemblance to that worn by Anglican bishops.

bishop's staff (stăf), *n.* a crosier.

bisk (bisk), *n.* soup or broth composed of several kinds of meat or fish boiled together; craw-fish soup; a stroke allowed to an inferior player or side at lawn-tennis.

bismuth (bis- or biz'muth), *n.* one of the elements, a light reddish-colored metal of brittle texture.

bison (bī'son), *n.* the aurochs or European bison, still preserved in Lithuania; a large, bovine quadruped, of Western United States, inaccurately termed the buffalo, which is now practically extinct.

bisque (bisk), *n.* an unglazed white porcelain, used for statuettes, etc.

Bissell truck (truk), a truck used in railroad transportation, consisting of two large axle boxes sliding in guides dependent from a triangular frame.

bissextile (bis-seks'til), *n.* leap-year *adj.* pertaining to leap-year.

bister (bis'tẽr), *n.* a dark brown pigment extracted from wood-soot.

bistoury (bis'tū-ri), *n.* a narrow-bladed knife-like instrument, used in surgery.

bisulphate (bī-sul'fāt), *n.* a salt of sulphuric acid in which half of its hydrogen is replaced by a positive element.

bisulphite (bī-sul'fīt), *n.* a salt of sulphurous acid, half the hydrogen of which is replaced by the base.

bisymmetry (bī-sim'e-tri), *n.* correspondence of the right and left parts of anything.

bit (bit), *n.* a tool for boring; the metal mouthpiece of a bridle; the part of a key which enters the lock and acts on the bolts and tumblers; the cutting blade of a plane; a small piece or fragment of anything; any small coin: *v.t.* to put a bridle upon; put the bit in the mouth of; to curb or check.

bitch (bich), *n.* the female of the dog, or of other canine animals; hussy: an abusive epithet, implying lewdness.

bite (bīt), *v.t.* to seize, grip, cut, or crush with the teeth; sting, as an insect; cause smarting pain to; cut; pinch, as with intense cold; blight or blast; take fast hold on; to corrode or eat into; to cheat, trick, take in: *v.i.* to have the habit or exercise the power of biting; inflict injury with the teeth; cause to sting or smart; take a bait; take a firm hold on: *n.* the act of seizing with the teeth; a wound made by the teeth, or by a sting; a mouthful; food; a hold or grip; in printing, a blank on a page due to some intervening substance between the paper and the type; in etching, the corrosion of the metal by an acid.

biter (-ẽr), *n.* one that bites, as a horse; [Slang], a sharper; one who cheats.

bitingly (-li), *adv.* in a sarcastic manner.

bitt (bit), *n.* a post of wood or iron to which cables are made fast: usually used in the *pl.*: *v.t.* to put a cable round the bitts.

bitter (bit'ẽr), *adj.* having a sharp or harsh taste; acrid; piercing; painful; grievous; poignant; severe; reproachful; caustic; sarcastic; cruel: *n.* any substance that is bitter.

bitter end (end), the last extremity.

bitter ender (-ẽr), one who holds out to the bitter end; one who will not yield, or compromise, or concede, but who immovably sticks to a theory or program outlined by himself or his party.

bitterish (-ish), *adj.* somewhat bitter.

bittern (bit'ẽrn), *n.* a bird of streaked and speckled plumage, of the heron family, frequenting bogs, swamps, and marshes: it is nocturnal in its habits, and utters a peculiar mournful note; a bitter native liquor remaining in salt works after the salt has crystallized, from which is obtained sodium sulphate, magnesium chloride, bromides, and iodides.

bitter-nut (-nut), *n.* a species of hickory of Eastern U. S.

bitter-root (-rōōt), *n.* a plant with fleshy, farinaceous root and pink flowers, which grows in some of the Western States: the dogbane.

bitters (bit'ẽrs), *n.pl.* liquor in which herbs or roots are steeped.

bitter-sweet (-swēt), *n.* the woody nightshade, the roots and leaves of which when chewed produce, first a bitter, then a sweet taste: it is poisonous.

bitter-weed (-wēd), *n.* the ragweed; any of several plants containing a bitter principle.

bitter-wood (-wood), a West Indian tree, from which quassi is obtained.

bitumen (bi-tū'men), *n.* mineral pitch.

bituminous (bi-tū'min-us), *adj.* having the qualities of, or containing, bitumen.

bivalent (bī'vā- or biv'ā-lent), *n.* an element, one of the atoms of which can replace two atoms of hydrogen.

bivalve (bī'valv), *adj.* having two valves or shells united by a ligament: *n.* a mollusk whose shell is composed of two parts or valves, connected by a ligament or hinge, which are opened or closed by muscles, as the oyster or mussel.

bivouac (biv'ōō-ak), *n.* an encampment of soldiers in the open air, without tents; hence, any open air encampment: *v.i.* to encamp without tents in the open.

biwa (bē'wä), *n.* a Japanese musical instrument, similar to the mandolin; a Japanese fruit.

biweekly (bī-wēk'li), *adj.* occurring or appearing every two weeks; fortnightly.

bizarre (bi-zär'), *adj.* odd in manner of appearance; fanciful; grotesque.

Bizen ware (bē'zen wär), unglazed pottery, grayish-white, and very hard.

blab (blab), *v.t.* to tell thoughtlessly: *v.i.* to talk indiscreetly; tell tales: *n.* one who lets out secrets, or tells tales.

black (blak), *adj.* destitute of light; of the darkest hue; opposed to white; enveloped in darkness; dismal; gloomy or forbidding; destitute of moral light or goodness; atrocious; evil; calamitous; threatening; clouded with anger; sullen: *n.* the darkest color; the opposite of white; a black pigment or dye; a negro; mourning: *v.t.* to make black; blacken; apply blacking to: *adv.* sullenly; threateningly.

black alder (awl'dēr), the alder buckthorn.

blackamoor (blak'a-mōōr), *n.* a negro.

Black and Tan (tan), one of the civilian troops raised in England and sent to Ireland to help the Royal Irish Constabulary put down disturbances during the Sinn Fein rebellion (1919–1921); [b-and t-], one of a breed of small smooth-haired terriers of delicate and graceful build.

black antimony (an'ti-mo-ni), *n.* the black sulphide of antimony.

black art, necromancy; magic.

blackball (blak'bawl), *v.t.* to reject or exclude (as a candidate) by placing black balls in the ballot box.

blackberry (blak'ber-ri), *n.* the fruit of several species of bramble.

blackbird (blak'bērd), *n.* an English song bird, a species of thrush; merle; ousel; black thrush; a crow-like bird of North America; a name given to a kidnapped negro or Polynesian.

blackbirding (-ing), *n.* the kidnapping of Polynesian negroes.

blackboard (blak'bōrd), *n.* a smooth surface, painted with a black composition for use with chalk crayons.

black-canker (blak-kangk-ēr), *n.* a disease in root crops.

blackcap (blak'kap), *n.* one of several black-crested birds; the cap worn by a judge when pronouncing sentence of death; the black raspberry.

black cattle (blak'-kat'l), *n.pl.* cattle raised for slaughter, irrespective of color.

blackcock (blak'-kok), *n.* the male of the European black grouse or black game; the heath-cock.

black currant (blak'kur-ent), the well-known garden bush, and its fruit.

black death (deth), a virulent plague which ravaged Europe in the 14th century: it almost decimated London.

blacken (blak'n), *v.i.* to grow black or dark: *v.t.* to make black; defame; asperse.

black-eyed Susan (blak'īd sū'san), the coneflower; yellow daisy.

Blackfeet (blak'fēt), *n.pl.* a tribe of Algonquin Indians.

blackfellow (fel'ō), *n.* an aborigine of Australia.

blackfish (fish), *n.* a female salmon immediately after spawning; a common name for several species of English and American fish.

black flag (flag), the flag of a pirate with a skull and cross-bones emblazoned upon it.

black fly (flī), a black plant-louse; a minute beetle injurious to turnips.

Black Friar (frī-ār), *n.* a friar of the Dominican order: so called from the black gown adopted by members of the order.

Black Friday (frī'dā), Good Friday; any Friday upon which a disaster has occurred.

black frost (frost), an intense frost.

blackguard (blag'ärd), *n.* a man of low character, and addicted to the use of foul or abusive language; a scoundrel: *adj.* vicious; low; vile; scurrilous; abusive: *v.t.* to revile in scurrilous language.

blackguardism (blag'ärd-izm), *n.* the conduct or language of a blackguard.

black-hole (-hōl), *n.* a dungeon or dark cell in a prison; a place of confinement for soldiers: in allusion to the *Black Hole* of Calcutta, a cell 14 ft. by 18 ft., in a fortress at Calcutta, into which 146 English prisoners were thrust on the night of June 20, 1756: lack of air and heat killed 123 of them before morning.

blacking (blak'ing), *n.* a preparation for imparting a shining black polish to boots.

blackish (blak'ish), *adj.* somewhat black.

black-jack (-jak), *n.* a large leathern vessel or drinking-cup of old times; the ensign of a pirate; dwarf oak; a bludgeon with flexible handle; adulterated butter.

blacklead (blak'led). *v.t.* to cover with blacklead or plumbago: *n.* plumbago.

blackleg (blak'leg), *n.* one who endeavors to obtain money by cheating at races or cards; a crook; an opprobrious term for a workman who is not a member of any trade union; a disease affecting sheep and cattle.

black-letter (blak'let-ẽr), *n.* the old English or Gothic letter employed in the early manuscripts and the first printed books: *adj.* written or printed in black-letter.

blacklist (blak'list), *n.* a list of persons who are deemed to be deserving of punishment, or whom it is desirable to exclude from business transactions: *v.t.* to put in a blacklist.

blackmail (blak'māl), *n.* a tax anciently paid in money, corn, or cattle, in the north of England, and in Scotland, to the agents of robbers, to secure protection from pillage; hence, extortion by means of intimidation: *v.t.* to extort money or goods from by intimidation, or threats of exposure.

black maple (mā'pl), the sugar maple.

Black Maria (mȧ-rē'a), the wagon in which prisoners are brought to and from jail; a gun shell the charge of which has not enough oxygen for complete combustion, and which therefore, emits a dense volume of smoke.

Black Mass (mȧs), in the R. C. Church, a mass for the dead, in celebrating which the priest wears black vestments; a ceremony, said to be practiced by worshipers of Satan, in which the Christian Mass is parodied and mocked.

Black Monday (mun'dā), Easter Monday.

Black Rod (rod), in England, an usher of the king's chamber and of the House of Lords; also, an usher in the Parliaments of the British Colonies.

black sheep (shēp), a member of a family who disgraces the other members.

blacksmith (blak'smith), *n.* a smith who works in iron and makes iron utensils, horse-shoes, etc.

blackthorn (blak'thôrn), *n.* the sloe; a stick cut from the stem of the sloe.

Black Watch (woch), the 42nd Foot, a famous line regiment of the British Army; the Royal Highlanders.

bladder (blad'ẽr), *n.* a thin elastic membranous bag in animals, in which a fluid is collected; any vesicle, blister, or pustule containing fluid or air; a hollow membranous appendage to some plants: *v.t.* put up in a bladder, as lard.

blade (blād), *n.* the leaf of a grass; the young stalk or spire of a grass; the broad expanded part of a leaf; the cutting part of an instrument; the broad part of an oar; anything resembling a blade; a dashing, reckless, rollicking fellow: *v.t.* to furnish with a blade: *v.i.* put forth blades.

blade-bone (blād'bōn), *n.* the scapula or shoulder-blade.

blain (blān), *n.* a pustule or blister.

blamable, blameable (blām'ȧ-bl), *adj.* deserving of censure.

blame (blām), *v.t.* to censure; reproach; *n.* an imputation of a fault; censure; responsibility for wrong.

blameful (blam'fool), *adj.* meriting blame.

blameworthy (-wur'thi), *adj.* meriting blame.

blanch (blânch), *v.t.* to take the color out; make lustrous; to remove the covering of: *v.i.* become white; turn pale: *n.* lead ore found separate in the rock.

blanc-mange (blȧ-monzh'), *n.* a dessert made of a starchy substance and milk, sweetened and flavored, and shaped in a mold.

bland (bland), *adj.* mild; soft; gentle; affable; soothing.

blandishment (blan'dish-ment), *n.* winning expressions or actions; artful caresses.

blank (blangk), *adj.* confounded; confused; dejected; empty; free from writing or printing; without result; lacking characteristics: *n.* any void space; an unfilled space in a written or printed document; a lottery ticket to which no prize is attached; a disk of metal prior to stamping; the white spot in the center of a target: *v.t.* a euphemistic form of the oath *damn.*

blank verse (vẽrs), poetry without rhyme.

blanket (blang'ket), *n.* a soft, loosely woven woolen cloth for a bed or as a covering: *v.t.* to toss in a blanket by way of punishment or joke; pass to windward; to cover, as with a blanket.

blanketing (blang'ket-ing), *n.* coarse cloth for blankets; the act of tossing in a blanket.

blankite (blank'īt), *n.* an unstable salt, used as a bleaching agent in the preparation of sugar cane; hydrosulphite.

blare (blãr), *v.i.* to bellow; to give forth a loud sound like a trumpet: *v.t.* to sound loudly; trumpet forth: *n.* a noise like the blast of a trumpet.

blarney (blär'ni), *n.* soft, wheedling speech; flattery: *v.t.* to influence or talk over by soft, wheedling speeches; humbug with flattery.

Blarney stone (stōn), a stone in the wall of Blarney Castle, Cork, on kissing which a person is said to become an adept in flattery.

blasé (blä-zā), *adj.* exhausted by excess of pleasure.

blaspheme (blas-fēm'), *v.t.* to speak irreverently of; mock: revile: *v.i.* to utter blasphemy; use profane language.

blasphemous (blas'fe-mus), *adj.* uttering, containing, or exhibiting blasphemy; profane.

blasphemy (blas'fe-mi), *n.* impious, profane, or mocking speech concerning God or sacred things; expressed contempt or contumely for the personality or authority of God.

blast (blâst), *n.* a violent or sudden gust of wind; a forcible stream of air from an orifice; the sound produced by blowing a wind instrument; any sudden pernicious influence upon plants or animals; a blight; the explosion of gunpowder, dynamite, etc.; in rending or removing rocks, or the charge so used; a flatulent disease in sheep: *v.t.* to injure; cause to fade or wither by some pernicious influence; blight; ruin or destroy; to rend or shatter by any explosive agent.

blast furnace (fẽr'nās), a furnace for the smelting of ores, in which the fire is intensified by a strong current of air forced in under pressure.

blast pipe (pīp), the exhaust pipe of a steam engine.

blastema (blas-tē'mâ), *n.* [*pl.* blastemata (-mâ-tâ)], the point of growth of an organ as yet unformed, from which it is developed, as the protoplasmic tissue in a germinating egg.

blastoderm (blas'tō-dẽrm), *n.* the germinal spot in an ovum, from which the embryo is developed.

blastogenesis (blas-tō-jen'e-sis), *n.* reproduction by gemmation or budding.

blatant (blā-tânt), *adj.* bawling; noisy.

blather (bla*th*'ẽr), *n.* foolish chatter: *v.i.* to talk foolishly.

blatherskite (bla*th*'er-skite), *n.* a foolish chatterer; a worthless fellow; foolish talk; balderdash.

blaze (blāz), *n.* a body of flame; brilliant sunlight; a sudden bursting out; active display; a white spot on the face of a horse or other quadruped; a white mark cut on a tree, to serve as a guide: *v.t.* to mark, as trees, by removing a portion of the bark; to indicate as a path or boundary, by blazing trees; publish widely: *v.i.* to flame; send forth a brilliant light; be conspicuous.

blazer (blaz'ẽr), *n.* that which shines; a bright colored striped jacket.

blazon (blā'zn), *n.* a coat of arms; a description of armorial bearings; ostentatious display: *v.t.* to explain technically, according to heraldic rules; embellish; display; proclaim boastingly.

blazonry (blā'zn-ri), *n.* a heraldic device; the art of describing and explaining coats of arms; decoration, as with heraldic devices.

bleach (blēch), *v.t.* to make white by removing color or dirt by the action of the sun's rays, or by a chemical process: *v.i.* to grow or become white.

bleachery (blēch'ẽr-i), *n.* a place where bleaching is carried on.

bleaching powder (-poud'ẽr), *n.* chloride of lime.

bleak (blēk), *adj.* exposed to wind and cold; desolate; unsheltered; cheerless; piercing.

bleak (blēk), *n.* a small river fish, remarkable for its brilliant silvery scales.

blear (blēr), *adj.* sore or dim from a watery discharge: said of the eyes: *v.t.* to make sore or watery, as the eyes; to dim or obscure: *n.* a bleared state, condition, or appearance.

bleat (blēt), *v.i.* to cry as, or like, a sheep: *n.* a cry, as of a sheep.

bleb (bleb), *n.* a blister; a pustule; a bubble.

bleed (blēd), *v.i.* to emit, or lose blood; to shed one's blood; to lose sap or juice; to pay or lose money freely: *v.t.* to take blood from; take money, etc., from.

bleeding (ing), *p. adj.* emitting blood, or sap: expressing emotion or comparison.

bleeding-heart (-härt), *n.* a pink-colored garden flower.

blemish (blem'ish), *v.t.* to injure; stain; mar; tarnish; defame: *n.* any defect or deformity, physical or moral; a defect or flaw.

blench (blench), *v.i.* to start back; flinch; quail.

blend (blend), *v.t.* to mix together, so that the things mixed cannot be separated or individually distinguished: *v.i.* to mingle; shade imperceptibly into each other: *n.* a mixture as of colors, liquids, tobaccos, teas, etc., a shading of one color, etc., into another.

blende (blend), *n.* native sulphide of zinc.

blenny (blen'i), *n.* a small marine fish, found in rocky places near shore.

blenorrhea (blen-nôr-rē'a), *n.* leucorrhea; excessive discharge of mucus; gonorrhea.

blepharitis (blef'a-rī'tis), *n.* inflammation of the eyelids.

Bleriot monoplane (mon'ō-plān), a French make of aeroplane: after Louis Bleriot who was the first to cross the English Channel in this kind of machine, in 1909.

blesbok (bles'bôk), *n.* a large South American antelope.

bless (bles), *v.t.* to consecrate; invoke a blessing upon; bestow happiness upon; praise or extol; esteem happy.

blessedness (bles'ed-nes), *n.* the state of being blessed; happiness; heavenly joys.

blessing (bles'ing), *n.* an invocation of happiness on another; a benediction; that which promotes prosperity; a divine benefit or gift; a mercy or boon; grateful adoration.

blet (blet), *n.* a decayed spot in fruit: *v.i.* to become internally decayed.

blewits (blōō'its), *n.* the edible purple mushroom.

blight (blīt), *n.* a disease in plants, which causes them to wither partly or wholly; smut; mildew; anything which serves to check, nip, or destroy.

blighty *n.* [Slang], home, England, to the British soldier: *adj.* English, as a *blighty* buddy; pertaining to that which will take one home, or cause him to be sent there, as a *blighty* ship, a *blighty* wound.

blimp (blimp), *n.* a nonrigid airship propelled by an engine installed in a framework underneath the gas bag.

blind (blīnd), *adj.* destitute of the sense of sight; without light, morally or intellectually; undiscriminating: *n.* anything which serves to hinder or obstruct vision, or intercept the passage of light; a window-screen; a blinker; something to mislead the eye or the understanding: *v.t.* to deprive of sight; make blind, intellectually or morally; obscure; conceal.

blind coal (kōl), a flameless anthracite.

blindfish (-fish), *n.* a diminutive fish of pale color, with rudimentary eyes, inhabiting the water of Mammoth Cave, Kentucky.

blindfold (-fōld), *adj.* having the eyes covered so as to be unable to see; having the mental eye or understanding darkened: *v.t.* to cover the eyes of, as with a bandage; hinder from seeing.

blindman (-man), *n.* a man who is blind; the player, of either sex, who wears the bandage in blindman's buff.

blindman's buff (buf), a game in which one of the players is blindfolded, and tries to catch one of the others.

blindness (-nes), *n.* want of sight; want of discernment; ignorance; heedlessness.

blind pig (pig), same as blind tiger.

blind shell (shel), a shell which falls without exploding, or contains no charge.

blind side (sīd), the weaker side; the side on which one is less able to resist; the most vulnerable side.

blind spot (spot), that point in the retina where the optic nerve enters the eye, but is not sensitive to the light.

blind tiger (tī'gēr), *n.* a low groggery; a place where intoxicants are illegally sold.

blindworm (-wērm), *n.* a small slender, limbless lizard: so named from the popular, but erroneous supposition that it was blind.

blink (blink), *v.i.* to wink with or as with the eye; twinkle; to get a glimpse; glimmer: *v.t.* to evade or shut one's eyes to; shirk; to turn sour; in Ireland, to cast an evil spell, or exert some baneful influence upon, as to *blink* a cow, to turn her milk sour, or render her unproductive: *n.* a glimpse or glance; a gleam; a glimmer; a twinkle; the gleam reflected from an ice-field or -berg at sea: *pl.* boughs cast in the path of deer to check their course.

blinker (bling'kēr), *n.* one who blinks; a leather flap placed one on each side of a horse's bridle to prevent him from seeing any object except in front; that which obscures the sight or mental perception: *pl.* colored spectacles to shield the eyes from excess of light.

bliss (blis), *n.* the highest degree of happiness; blessedness; the perfect joy of heaven.

blissfully (-li), *adv.* in a blissful manner.

blister (blis'tēr), *n.* a vesicle or pustule on the skin containing watery matter or serum; an elevation made by the raising of an external film or skin; an application to the skin to produce a blister: *v.t.* to raise a blister, or blisters on: *v.i.* to rise in blisters, or become covered with blisters.

blithe (blīth), *adj.* gay; joyous; glad; mirthful; sprightly.

blithesome (blīth'sum), *adj.* gay; merry.

blizzard (bliz'ârd), *n.* a furious hurricane of wind with fine blinding snow, and characterized by intense cold; a discharge of shots; a poser.

bloat (blōt), *v.t.* to cure or dry in smoke.

bloat (blōt), *v.t.* to cause to swell; make turgid or swollen, as with water or air; inflate; make vain: *v.i.* to grow turgid.

bloater (blōt'ēr), *n.* a herring smoked and partially dried, but not split open.

blob (blob), *n.* a blister; a bubble.

block (blok), *n.* any unshaped solid mass of matter, as of wood, stone, etc.; a log or log-like table upon which meats, vegetables, or other commodities are chopped; a piece of wood for supporting the neck of a person condemned to be decapitated; a piece of hard wood prepared for the tool of the engraver; the piece of hard wood to which an electrotype, etc., is secured; a wooden mold for shaping hats; the piece of wood in which the wheels of one or more grooved pulleys run; a row of buildings; a square or portion of a city enclosed by streets; in Australia, one of the large sections of public land; an obstruction; hindrance; shares bought or sold in the mass: *v.i.* to obstruct so as to hinder the passage of persons or things; stop up; obstruct; to secure or support by blocks; to mold or shape on a block; to stop a train by signal; to give notice of opposition to a bill, which cannot then be proceeded with after a specified time.

blockade (blok-ād'), *n.* the shutting up of a place, as a port, by hostile ships or troops, with a view to compelling a surrender by preventing ingress or egress, or the reception of supplies: *v.t.* to surround and shut up; obstruct; block.

blockage (blok'āj), *n.* an obstruction.

blockhead (blok'hed), *n.* a stupid fellow.

blockhouse (blok'hous), *n.* an edifice constructed of heavy timber, and finished with loopholes for musketry.

block signal (sig'nâl), a safety device on railroads to guide the movements of trains in the block system.

block system (sis-tem), a system of working railway traffic by which the line is divided into short sections, no train being allowed to leave a section until the next section is signalled clear.

bloke (blōk), [Slang], a fellow; a chap; a worthless character.

blond, blonde (blond), *adj.* of a fair color; light colored: *n.* a person of very fair complexion and light hair, especially, a girl.

blonde-lace ('las), *n.* a silk lace.

blood (blud), *n.* the fluid which circulates in the arteries and veins of an animal; the juice of anything, especially if red; kinship; consanguinity; lineage; extraction; high birth; temper; a man of high spirit; fleshy nature; blood shed in sacrifice; the atonement: *v.t.* to give a taste of blood; inure to the sight of blood.

blooded *adj.* of the best stock or breed.

blood-heat (blud'hēt), *n.* the normal heat of the human blood: in health 98° F.

blood-horse (blud'hôrs), *n.* a horse of pure breed or pedigree.

bloodhound (blud'hound), *n.* one of a breed of large dogs remarkable for their acuteness of smell, and employed to track wounded game, or, as formerly, fugitive slaves and escaped criminals; a blood-hunter.

bloodily (blud'i-li), *adv.* in a bloody manner; relentlessly; cruelly.

bloodiness (-nes), *n.* the state of being bloody; disposition to shed blood.

blood-money (blud'mun-i), *n.* money obtained at the cost of another's life; the reward paid for discovery or capture of a murderer.

blood pressure (presh'yur), the stress or tension of the blood on the walls of the blood vessels, which varies according to age and condition.

bloods (bluds), *n.* the finest quality of ostrich feathers.

bloodshed (-shed), *n.* the shedding of blood; slaughter; carnage.

bloodshot (-shot), *adj.* red; inflamed; suffused with blood.

bloodstone (blud'stōn), *n.* a dark green variety of quartz spotted with red jasper; heliotrope; red hematite iron ore.

bloodsucker (-suk'ẽr), *n.* one, or that, which sucks blood; a shameless extortioner; a leech.

bloodthirsty (-thẽrst'i), *adj.* eager to shed blood; extremely cruel.

bloodwood (-wood), *n.* the redwoods of Australia; the logwoods of the West Indies; the crape myrtles of the East Indies.

bloody (blud'i), *adj.* pertaining to, containing, or resembling blood; blood-stained; cruel; murderous; attended with bloodshed; a coarse, intensive expletive.

bloody flux (blud'i-fluks'), dysentery.

bloody hand (hand), the red hand of Ulster, the heraldic crest of the O'Neills.

Bloody Mary (mā'ri), Queen Mary of England (1516–1558): so called by Protestants, on account of religious persecutions during her reign.

bloom (blōōm), *n.* a blossom; the flower of a plant; the blossoming of flowers; a state or period of health and growth, promising higher perfection, or exhibiting freshness and beauty; the blue color upon certain newly-gathered fruits; a flush; a glow; the powdery appearance on new coins, etc.; a rough mass of iron from the puddling furnace, intended to be drawn out under the hammer or rolled into bars: *v.i.* to produce blossoms; flowers; exhibit the freshness and beauty of youth; glow.

bloomer (blōōm'ẽr), *n.* a costume for women, introduced by a Mrs. Bloomer, of New York, in 1849, and consisting of a short skirt, loose trousers, fastened round the ankle, and a broad-brimmed hat.

bloomery (blōōm'ẽr-i), **bloomary** ('â-ri), *n.* a forge in which wrought iron is made directly from the ore.

blossom (blos'um), *n.* the flower of a plant; the state of flowering; bloom: *v.i.* to put forth blossoms; flower; flourish.

blot (blot), *n.* a spot or stain; an obliteration or erasure; a blemish; disgrace: *v.t.* to spot or stain; mar; stain with infamy; cancel or efface: usually with *out;* dry with blotting-paper; eclipse; obscure.

blotch (bloch), *n.* a large irregular spot; a clumsy daub; an eruption, or pustule: *v.t.* to mark or disfigure with irregular blots or spots.

blouse (blouz), *n.* a light, loose over-garment; the undress uniform of the U. S. army; a French workman.

blow (blō), *n.* a mass of blossoms; the state or condition of flowering: *v.i.* to blossom; flower.

blow (blō), *n.* a stroke with the hand or with a weapon; a knock; an act of hostility; a sudden shock or calamity.

blow (blō), *v.i.* to form or make a current of air; pant; breathe quickly; sound by being blown; spout water; boast: *v.t.* to drive a current of air upon; to melt, as a fuse; impel by a current of air; sound a wind instrument by forcing air through it; clear by forcing air through; form by inflation; put out of breath by fatigue; scatter or shatter by explosives; spread by report; deposit eggs in or upon: *n.* a blowing; a blast; a gale of wind; an egg deposited by a fly; the spouting of a whale.

blowfly (blō'flī), *n.* any species of fly which deposits its eggs upon flesh.
blowgun (-gun), *n.* a tube or hollow reed through which projectiles are forced by the breath.
blowhole (-hōl), *n.* a hole for air or gas to escape; the nostril of a whale; a defect in a casting of iron, caused by a bubble.
blowing-mold (blō'ing-mōld), *n.* a metal mold in which bottles and other hollow glass objects are blown.
blown (blōn), *p.adj.* swollen; inflated; out of breath; exhausted; covered with the eggs and larvæ of flies.
blow-out (-out), *n.* the act of blowing out something; the explosive destruction of a fuse; the bursting of a pneumatic tire from air pressure within; the hole thus made in the tire; the metal affected by a blast; a device for suppressing an arc; a hollow, swept out by the wind, between two hills of sand; the cleaning of a boiler-flue by a steam blast; [Slang], a dinner, supper, or entertainment characterized by hilarity and boisterous demonstration.
blow-pipe (blō'pīp), *n.* a long tube of cane or reed used by South American Indians and the Dyaks of Borneo to discharge arrows by the force of the breath; a tube through which a current of air or gas is driven upon a flame so as to concentrate its heat upon a substance to fuse it.
blowy (blō'i), *adj.* windy; breezy.
blowzed (blouzd'), **blowzy** (blou'zi), *adj.* ruddy-faced; high-colored; coarse-complexioned, as by exposure to the weather.
blubber (blub'ẽr), *v.i.* to weep violently, or so as to disfigure the face: *v.t.* to disfigure with weeping: *n.* the fat of whales and other cetaceans, from which train-oil is prepared; a jelly-fish or medusa.
blucher (blōōch'er), *n.* a strong half-boot.
bludgeon (bluj'un), *n.* a short, heavy stick, sometimes loaded, used as a weapon.
blue (blū), *adj.* of the color of the clear sky; azure; low-spirited; dismal; severe; pedantic: *n.* color of the clear sky; one of the primary colors; azure; a dye or pigment of this color; pale without glare, as a flame: *v.t.* to make, or dye, blue.
bluebell ('bel), *n.* the wild hyacinth; the harebell of Scotland.
blue blood (blud), aristocratic lineage.
bluebook ('book), *n.* a governmental official report, etc.: so called from the blue paper covers.
bluebottle ('bot-l), *n.* a common field flower; a species of fly; a large flesh-fly of a dark blue color.
bluebonnet ('bon-et), *n.* a Scotch cap of blue cloth; a name given to the Scottish troops before the Union; a Scotchman; European titmouse.
bluebuck ('buk), *n.* a small antelope of South America.
bluecoat (-kōt), *n.* a sailor; a policeman.
blue-devils ('dev-ilz), *n.pl.* low spirits; mental depression; delirium tremens; [B- D-], a company of French soldiers who distinguished themselves in the World War.
bluefish (-fish), *n.* a very voracious, edible fish, taken in large quantities off the Atlantic coast.
blue-grass ('grâs), *n.* a rich pasture grass.
Blue-grass State (stāt), Kentucky.
blue-gum ('gum), *n.* a lofty tree of Australia, valuable for its timber, and for its essential oil, which is used as a preventive against influenza.
Blue Hen State, Delaware.
bluejacket (blū'jak-et), *n.* a sailor.
blue jay (jā), the common, blue-colored jay, of Eastern U. S.
blue laws (laws), New England laws of extreme rigor: it is claimed the Puritans devised such laws and executed them with intense vigor. The term is now applied by certain individuals to those laws which they believe interfere with their personal liberty and deprive them of their rights under the Constitution.
bluelight (-līt), *n.* a light of that hue used as a signal; a pyrotechnic composition.
bluemold (-mōld), *n.* a minute fungus which attacks bread and other foodstuffs.
Bluenose (nōs), *n.* [Slang], a native of Nova Scotia.
bluepencil (-pen'sil), *v.t.* to edit with a blue pencil; hence, to censor; to disapprove.
bluepeter (-pē-tẽr), *n.* a small blue flag with a white square in the center used as a signal for sailing, etc.
blue point (point), an oyster from a bed near Blue Point, Long Island.
blue print (print), a positive print obtained by a ferricyanic process from a transparent negative original; a blue photograph.
blue ribbon (rib-un), a prized distinction; mark of success.
blue-spar (-spär), *n.* lazulite.
bluestocking (blū'stok-ing), *n.* a woman of literary tastes or occupation.
bluestone (-stōn), *n.* sulphate of copper.
blue-sky law (-skī law), *n.* in the U. S., a law to prevent the issue of fraudulent securities.
blue vitriol, same as bluestone.
bluing (blū'ing), *n.* the process of imparting a blue tint; the indigo, etc., used in the washing of white-goods.
bluff (bluf), *adj.* having a broad, flattened front; rising steeply or boldly; broad and full; rough and hearty; surly; gruff: *n.* a high steep bank; a cliff or headland with a broad steep face: *v.t.* to

deceive, or gain an advantage over, an opponent in the game of poker, by inducing the other players to suppose one's hand is more valuable than it is in reality; hence, to frighten by an assumed possession of strength or knowledge.

bluffer (bluf-fer), *n.* one who tries to frighten another by a pretension to power or strength which he has not.

blunder (blun'dĕr), *v.i.* to make a gross mistake; err stupidly; to move or act clumsily: *n.* a gross or stupid mistake.

blunderbuss (blun'dĕr-bus), *n.* a short gun or firearm with a large bore: now obsolete.

blunderhead (-hed), *n.* a stupid, ignorant fellow.

blunderingly (blun'dĕr-ing-li), *adv.* in a blundering manner.

blunt (blunt), *adj.* having a thick or rounded edge or point; not sharp; dull in understanding; abrupt in address; plain-spoken: *n.* money, especially silver money: *v.t.* to dull the edge or point of, by making it thicker; impair the force, keenness, or susceptibility of.

bluntish (blunt'ish), *adj.* somewhat blunt.

blur (blĕr), *v.t.* to dim; sully; stain; blemish: *n.* a smudge; a moral stain or blemish; a dim confused appearance.

blurb (blurb), *n.* a publisher's statement on the jacket of a book, regarding the author, or the contents of the book.

blurt (blĕrt), *v.t.* to speak inadvertently; divulge unadvisedly [usually with *out*].

blush (blush), *v.i.* to become red in the face, as from shame or confusion; bloom; feel shame (for): *n.* the suffusion of the cheeks or face with a red color, through shame, confusion, modesty, etc.; a red or reddish color; a rosy tint.

blushful (blush'fool), *adj.* full of blushes.

bluster (blus'tĕr), *v.i.* to be windy and boisterous, as the weather; talk in a noisy, swaggering style; bully; use empty threats: *v.t.* to utter with noisy violence [with *forth* or *out*]: *n.* the noise and violence of a storm, or of the wind in impotent gusts; noisy talk; empty menace; swagger.

blusterer (-ĕr), *n.* a noisy swaggerer; one who boasts of his actions.

blusterous (blus'tĕr-us), **blustrous** ('trus), **blustery** ('tĕr-i), *adj.* noisy; tumultuous; rough.

boa (bō'ȧ), *n.* a huge serpent of South America; a long fur tippet.

boa-constrictor (-kon-strik-tĕr), *n.* a reptile remarkable for its length and power of destroying its prey by constriction; any large snake which crushes its prey.

boar (bōr), *n.* the male of swine; the wild hog, or wild boar.

board (bōrd), *n.* a piece of timber sawed thin, and of considerable length and breadth compared with the thickness; a table for food; provision; entertainment; a council or court; a number of persons elected to the management of some public or private office or trust; the floor of a shearing-shed in Australia, hence, the number of shearers employed; a table or frame on which games are played; a thick stiff kind of paper; one of the two stiff covers of a book: *pl.* the stage of a theater; the side, deck, or interior part of a ship or boat; the line over which a ship runs between tack and tack: *v.t.* to cover with boards; place at a board; furnish with food, or food and lodging, for a compensation; go on board of; enter a ship by force: *v.i.* to be supplied with meals, or obtain food and lodging, at a fixed charge.

board foot (foot), the volume of a board 1 foot square and 1 inch thick: the unit of measure of lumber in the U. S.

boarding (bōrd'ing), *n.* light timber collectively; a covering of boards; the act of supplying, or state of being supplied with, food and lodging for a stipulated sum; the act of entering a ship.

Board of Trade (trād), a body for the regulation and promotion of business interests in a community.

board walk (wawk), a promenade made of planking, especially at beaches and recreation grounds.

boarhound (-hound), a dog for hunting wild boars; the great Dane.

boarish (bōr'ish), *adj.* swinish; brutal; cruel.

boast (bōst), *v.i.* to brag; to speak of one's self or belongings in assertive and bombastic terms; vaunt; exult: *v.t.* to brag of: *n.* proud, vainglorious speech; a cause of boasting; occasion of pride, vanity, or laudable exultation; a stroke, in tennis, driving the ball at an acute angle against the court wall.

boast (bōst), *v.t.* to dress (stone) with a broad chisel and mallet; to dress (a block) in outline for a statue, etc., prior to more detailed or delicate work.

boastful (bōst'fool), *adj.* given to boasting.

boat (bōt), *n.* a small open vessel usually moved by oars but often by a sail; a ship; an open dish resembling a boat in shape: *v.t.* to transport in a boat: *v.i.* to go in a boat; row; sail.

boat plane (plān), a make of seaplane formed like a boat in the centre, which enables it to float, as well as serving for a fuselage.

boatswain (bōt'swān), (bō'sn), *n.* a petty officer of a ship who has charge of the rigging, anchors, cables, and cordage, and who summons the crew to their duty.

bob (bob), *v.t.* to impart a short jerking motion to; to cut short: *v.i.* to have a short jerking motion; move or play to

and fro, or up and down; to angle with a bob: *n.* any small round object playing loosely at the end of a cord, chain, etc.; a pendant; an ear-drop; the weight at the end of a pendulum, plumb-line, etc.; a knot of worms or rags on a string, used in angling for eels; [Eng. Slang], a shilling.

bobbin (bob'in), *n.* one of the pins or small cylinders of wood used to carry threads; a spool or reel with a head at one or both ends, used to hold yarn or thread for spinning, weaving, or sewing; a machine-made cotton netting or lace, in imitation of pillow-lace; bobbinet.

bobbinet ('i-net), *n.* a machine netting of cotton, with a hexagonal mesh.

bobolink (bob'ō-lingk), *n.* an American song-bird, resembling the thrush.

bob-stay (bob'stā), *n.* one of two or more ropes or chains to hold the bowsprit down toward the stem.

bobtail (bob'tāl), *n.* a short tail or a tail cut short; the rabble: *adj.* having the tail cut short.

bob veal (vēl), the flesh of a newly born calf.

boche (bosh), *n.* a French term for a German.

bock beer (bŏk bēr), a variety of lager beer of double strength.

bode (bōd), *v.t.* to portend; be an omen of: *v.i.* to augur; presage.

bodice (bod'is), *n.* the close-fitting waist or body of a woman's dress.

bodily (bod'i-li), *adj.* not mental; corporeal: *adv.* corporeally; entirely.

boding (bōd'ing), *n.* an omen; presentiment: *adj.* foreboding; ominous.

bodkin (bod'kin), *n.* a pointed instrument for piercing holes; a blunt needle for drawing tape, ribbon, etc., through a hem or loop; a long pin or stiletto to fasten up the hair; an awl-like printer's tool.

body (bod'i), *n.* the material, organized substance of an animal, as distinguished from the soul, spirit, or vital principle; the trunk, or main portion, of an animal or tree; the main or principal part of anything; the portion of an aircraft which gives accommodation to pilot and passengers and power equipment; the hull of a ship; a person; a number of individuals united by some common tie; a corporation; a united mass; a general collection; any solid geometrical figure; a material thing; a certain consistency or density; substance; strength, as wine, etc.: *v.t.* to furnish with a body; embody; produce in definite shape.

body politic (pol'i-tik), the collective body of people living under an organized political government.

body-snatcher (-snach-ĕr), *n.* one who removes bodies from graves to sell them for dissection.

Bœotian (bē-ō'shăn), *adj.* pertaining to Bœotia in central Greece, noted for its moist and heavy atmosphere; dull; stupid.

Boer (bōōr), *n.* a Dutch colonist of South Africa engaged in farming or cattle breeding.

bog (bog), *v.t.* to sink, or submerge in a bog or quagmire: *v.i.* to sink or stick in a bog: *n.* a tract of wet, spongy ground, composed of decayed and decaying vegetable matter; a quagmire; marsh; morass.

bogie (bō'gi), *n.* a hobgoblin; a spectre; a railway truck, so constructed as to round curves easily.

boggle (bog'gl), *v.i.* to hesitate; waver; equivocate; act clumsily; bungle: *v.t.* to make a bungle of; embarass: *n.* the act of hesitating or taking alarm; a bungle; botch.

boggy (bog'i), *adj.* full of bogs; marshy.

bog-trotter (-trot'ĕr), *n.* [Slang], an Irish peasant.

bogus (bō'gus), *adj.* counterfeit; spurious.

bohea (bō-hē'), *n.* a kind of black tea.

Bohemian (bō-hē'mi-ăn), *n.* a person who disregards social conventionalities, or evinces a wild or roving disposition; a gipsy.

Bohemian glass (glas), *n.* a glass made in Bohemia, Austria, noted for its beautiful ornamentation and hardness.

Bohemianism (bō-hē'mi-ăn-izm), *n.* the life or habits of a person who by natural inclination leads a free and easy unconventional existence.

boil (boil), *v.i.* to be in a state of ebullition through the action of heat; seethe; be agitated or excited by passion or anger; be subjected to the action of boiling water: *v.t.* to heat to the boiling point; cause to bubble by heat; collect from, or separate, by boiling; subject to the action of heat in a boiling liquid.

boil (boil), *n.* an inflamed and painful suppurating tumor.

boil the billy (bil'i), in the Australian Bush, to make tea in a tin can called a billy.

boiler (boil'ĕr), *n.* one who boils; a vessel in which anything is boiled; a strong metallic vessel, in which steam is generated for driving engines or for other purposes.

boiling (-ing), *n.* a state of ebullition; that which is boiled, is in process of ebullition, or is to be boiled; a batch: *adj.* heated to the point of bubbling.

boiling point (point), the temperature (212° F.) at which water boils.

boisterous (bois'tĕr-us), *adj.* violent; rough; stormy; turbulent; noisy.

boko (bō'kō), *n.* [Australian Slang], the nose.

bolar (bō'lăr), *adj.* pertaining to soft clay.

bolas (bō'lâs), *n. sing.* or *pl.* a hunting implement consisting of two or more balls of iron or stone attached to the ends of a leather cord, used by the Gauchos and Indians of Southern and Western America.

bold (bōld), *adj.* courageous; venturesome; planned or executed with courage and spirit; forward; rude; impudent; over-stepping conventional rules; striking to the eye; steep; abrupt; prominent.

bole (bōl), *n.* the trunk or stem of a tree; a general term for friable clayey shale or clay, usually colored by oxide or iron.

bolero (bō-lēr'ō), *n.* a lively Spanish dance; the music accompanying such a dance; a short jacket without sleeves.

bolide (bō'līd), *n.* a large meteor which explodes.

boll (bōl), *n.* the pod or capsule of a plant, as of flax: *v.i.* to form into a boll or seed-vessel; go to seed.

bollard (bol'ârd), *n.* a strong post of wood or iron for securing hawsers.

boll weevil (we'vl), an insect or beetle which infests the cotton plant, laying its eggs in the bolls, on which the larvæ afterwards feed: it is very destructive and entails an enormous loss on the cotton planters.

bolo (bō'lō), *n.* a large knife, used in the Philippines as a war weapon.

Bologna sausage (bo-lō'nya saw'sāj), a sausage of mixed meats, highly seasoned.

bolometer (bō-lom'e-tēr), *n.* an instrument for measuring minute quantities of radiant heat.

Bolsheviki (bol-shē-vēkē), *n.* the radical or extreme branch of the Social Democratic Party who became dominant in Russia in 1917 and instituted terroristic measures.

Bolshevikism (-vēk'izm), **Bolshevism** (-shē'vizm), *n.* the revolutionary policy of the Bolsheviki; doctrines, tactics, or practices, like those of the Bolsheviki.

bolster (bōl'stēr), *n.* a long pillow or cushion used to support the head; a pad to ease pressure; a compress; a cushioned or padded part of a saddle: *v.t.* to support with a pillow or cushion; prop; maintain; or support [usually with *up*].

bolt (bōlt), *n.* a short, thick arrow with a blunt head; a thunderbolt; a stout metallic pin or rod used for holding objects together; the portion of a lock shot or withdrawn by the key; a roll or length of certain textile fabrics; a refusal to support a nomination made by one's party, or withdrawal from one's party: *adv.* straight; suddenly: *v.t.* to shoot, discharge; start or spring; fasten or secure with a bolt; blurt out; swallow hurriedly or without chewing; secede from a (party) or decline to support (a party nomination): *v.i.* to shoot forth suddenly; depart with suddenness; start and run off.

bolt (bōlt), *v.t.* to sift or separate the coarser from the finer particles; hence, to examine with care; separate.

bolt-rope (bōlt'rōp), *n.* a rope to which the edges of sails are sewed.

bolus (bō'lus), *n.* a medicine in the form of a soft rounded mass, larger than an ordinary pill, to be swallowed at once; hence, anything disagreeable which must be accepted.

bomb (bom, bum), *n.* a hollow iron ball or shell filled with an explosive material, fired from a mortar and usually exploded by a fuse; any missile similarly constructed and thrown by the hand.

bombard (bom-bärd'), *v.t.* to attack with cannon; fire shot or shell at or into; assail hotly; fire questions at.

bombardier (bom-bärd-ēr'), *n.* a non-commissioned officer of the Royal Artillery.

bombardment (bom-bârd'ment), *n.* a continuous attack with shot and shell; the act of shelling a town or fort.

bombardon (bom-bär'dun), **bombardone** (-dō'ne), *n.* a large-sized musical instrument of the trumpet class.

bombast (bom'bâst), *n.* originally cotton or other soft material used for stuffing garments; hence, high-sounding words; inflated language or style; fustian.

bombastically (-li), *adv.* in an inflated manner or style.

bombazet, bombazette (bom-bâ-zet'), *n.* a sort of thin woolen cloth, either plain or twilled.

bombazine (bom- or bum-bâ-zēn), *n.* a twilled fabric, of which the warp is silk and the weft worsted.

bomb-ketch (bom'ketch), *n.* a strongly-built vessel, on which one or more mortars are mounted for use in a naval bombardment.

bombshell, same as bomb.

bona fide (bō'nâ fī'dē), genuine.

bona fides (bō'nâ fid'ēz), good faith; honorable dealing.

bonanza (bō-nan'zâ), *n.* a rich vein of ore; hence, anything which is a mine of wealth.

bonbon (bông'bông), *n.* a sugar-plum; any confection of sugar; a Christmas cracker.

bonbonnière (-nyar), *n.* a small fancy dish for holding bonbons; a snug, little cottage.

bond (bond), *n.* anything that binds, fastens, or confines; a ligament: *pl.* fetters; imprisonment; captivity; hence, a cause of union; duty; obligation; an instrument under seal by which a person binds himself, his heirs, etc., to do, or abstain from doing, a certain act, a promise to pay a certain sum on or

before a specified date; a certificate, bearing interest, issued by a government, a corporation, or company, for the purpose of borrowing money; a unit of combining power equivalent to one atom of hydrogen: *v.t.* to put in bond or into a bonded warehouse, as dutiable goods; to bind together: *v.i.* to hold together, as by a bond: *adj.* in a state of servitude or slavery; captive.

bondage (bond'āj), *n.* slavery; subjection; compulsory servitude.

bonded (-ed), *adj.* mortgaged; placed under bond; secured by bonds.

bonded warehouse (wār'hous), a place for the storage of bonded goods.

bone (bōn), *n.* the ossified tissue forming the skeleton of most vertebrate animals; one of the parts or pieces of an animal skeleton; something made of bone; pieces of bone held between the fingers and rattled together as an accompaniment to music: *v.t.* to remove the bones from; put whalebone into; steal; appropriate; [Slang], one dollar.

bone-black (bōn'blak), *n.* animal charcoal.

bonfire (bon'fīr), *n.* any large fire made in the open air to celebrate an event, or consume rubbish.

bonhomie (bon-o-mē'), *n.* goodheartedness; a frank good-natured manner.

boniface (bon'i-fās), *n.* an innkeeper.

bon-marche (bông-mär-shā'), good market.

bonne (bon), *n.* a French nurse.

bonnet (bon'et), *n.* a soft woolen cap worn by men in Scotland; a woman's head-covering, varying according to fashion, but distinguished from a hat by having no brim; anything resembling a bonnet in shape or use; an appliance shaped like a parasol to protect the valve of a spherical balloon from rain: *v.t.* to crush the bonnet or hat over the eyes of.

bonnie, bonny (bon'ni), *adj.* handsome; beautiful; pretty; gay; blithe.

bonspiel (bon'spēl), *n.* in Scotland, a curling match between players of different clubs.

bon-ton (bông-tông'), *n.* the style of persons in high life; good breeding; fashionable society; height of fashion.

bonus (bō'nus), *n.* a sum given, or paid, over and above what is required, or actually payable; an additional dividend out of accumulated profits; a sum paid in addition to regular pay or wages.

bonzer (bon'zēr), *adj.* a term used in Australia to denote the superlative of excellence.

boo (bōō), *interj.* an expression of aversion or contempt: *n.* hooting: *v.i.* to low like an ox; groan: *v.t.* to hoot at.

booby (bōō'bi), *n.* a dunce; a stupid fellow; a species of gannet; a West Indian bird.

boobyish (-ish), *adj.* stupid; silly.

booby trap (trap), in the World War, a trap or contrivance designed by the Germans to kill or maim the enemy: it usually consisted of some article to which a wire was attached which, when moved, exploded a bomb.

boodle (bōōd'l), *n.* money paid for votes, or undue political influence; bribe money.

boodler (bood'lēr), *n.* one who gives or accepts a bribe.

boo-hoo (bōō-hōō'), *v.i.* to cry noisily, like a baby.

book (book), *n.* a collection of sheets of paper and other material, blank, written, or printed, bound together; a volume; a treatise; a division, section, or part of a literary composition; a register or record; a list of horses in a race; the words of a play; the music of an opera; the Bible, or any of its divisions: *v.t.* to enter or register in a book; record; to secure or engage beforehand by registry or payment.

bookkeeping (book'kēp-ing), *n.* the art of recording pecuniary or business transactions in a regular and systematic manner.

bookmaker (book'māk-ēr), *n.* one who writes and publishes books; a compiler; one who bets against the success of a horse in a race, and enters his transactions in a book; a professional betting man.

bookman (book'mån), *n.* a studious man; a scholar.

bookmuslin (book'muz-lin), *n.* a fine kind of transparent muslin.

bookname (book'nām), *n.* the name of a plant or animal in use only in textbooks.

booking-office (book'ing-of'fis), *n.* in England, an office where tickets are sold, for railway or steamship traveling, or for seats in a theater.

bookish (book'ish), *adj.* given to reading; fond of study; better acquainted with books than with men; pedantic.

booklet (book'let), *n.* a little book.

bookworm (book'wērm), *n.* the larva or grub of various species of insects which infest and injure books; a person closely addicted to study.

boom (bōōm), *n.* a long pole or spar run out to extend the foot of certain sails; a strong chain, cable, or line of spars bound together, extended across a river or harbor to exclude an enemy's ships; a deep, hollow sound; a sudden demand for a commodity; a rapid rise in price; a sudden burst of popular favor: *v.i.* to make a deep, hollow, reverberating sound; to go off with a rush: *v.t.* to push with energy.

boomer (bōōm'ĕr), *n.* one who starts or promotes a boom; the Australian name for the male of the great kangaroo.

boomerang (bōōm'e-rang), *n.* a missile weapon used by the Australian aborigines, consisting of a piece of flat curved hard wood, which, when thrown by the hand in a certain manner, describes a series of curves, and finally returns to the thrower; hence, any action which may recoil on its projector.

boon (bōōn), *n.* prayer or petition; a benefit; a gift; a privilege; a favor: *adj.* jovial; merry; convivial.

boon (bōōn), *n.* the refuse woody matter of flax from which the fiber has been dressed.

boor (bōōr), *n.* a rustic; a peasant; a South African colonist of Dutch descent; a rude, ill-mannered, clownish person.

boorish (bōōr'ish), *adj.* like a boor; clownish; awkward in manner; illiterate.

boost (bōōst), *v.t.* to lift by pushing from behind; to benefit: *v.i.* to be of avail: *n.* a lift from behind.

boot (bōōt), *n.* profit; that which is thrown in as an inducement to a bargain, or to make an exchange equal: *v.t.* to profit; advantage; avail [usually with *it*].

boot (bōōt), *n.* a leather covering for the feet and the lower part of the leg; an old instrument of torture; a receptacle for luggage at either end of a coach; a driving apron of leather or rubber-cloth: *v.t.* to put boots on; kick with the boots.

booth (bōōth), *n.* a temporary structure made of boards, canvas, etc.

bootjack (-jak), *n.* a device for pulling off boots.

bootleg (-leg), *v.t.* in the U. S., to sell intoxicating liquors in defiance of the law; to peddle such liquors unlawfully.

bootlegger (-ēr), *n.* one who bootlegs, especially one who provides liquors for and sells to others in violation of the law.

bootless ('les), *adv.* without advantage.

boots (bōōts), *n.* the servant in a hotel who cleans the boots of the guests.

boot-tree ('trē), *n.* a wooden form, placed in boots or shoes to keep their shape.

booty (bōō'ti). *n.pl.* spoil taken in war, plunder; pillage.

booze, boose (bōōz), *v.i.* to drink immoderately; tipple: *n.* liquor; drink; a carouse; spree.

bora (bō'rä), *n.* a fierce, dry N.E. wind which blows on the coasts of the Adriatic Sea.

boracic (bō-ras'ik), **boric** (bō'rik), *adj.* pertaining to, or produced from, boron.

boracic acid (as'id), *n.* a colorless, crystalline compound obtained by treating borax with an acid: also, called *boric acid.*

borax (bō'raks), *n.* a white, or colorless, crystalline salt, with an alkaline taste: used as a flux in soldering metals, and in the manufacture of glass, enamel, artificial gems, etc.

border (bôr'dĕr), *n.* the outer part or edge of anything; a margin; brink; boundary; frontier; a narrow flower bed: *v.t.* to make a border about, or to adorn with a border; adjoin: *v.i.* to touch at the edge or boundary [with *on* or *upon*].

border-land (-land), *n.* land forming a border or frontier; an uncertain or debatable district.

bore (bōr), *v.t.* to pierce or drill a hole in; form by piercing or drilling; to force (as a passage) with effort; weary by tedious repetition, or by dullness; annoy: *v.i.* to pierce or penetrate by boring, etc.; push forward toward a certain point: *n.* a hole made by boring; the caliber or internal diameter of a hole; a person or thing that wearies by prolixity or dullness; anything which causes ennui.

bore (bōr), *n.* a tidal wave which breaks in the estuaries of some rivers, and, being impeded by the narrowing channel rises in a watery ridge and courses along with great force and noise.

boreal (-ăl), *adj.* northern; pertaining to the North, or to the north wind.

Boreas (bō're-as), the north wind.

borecole (bōr'kōl), *n.* a variety of kale with curled leaves.

boredom (bōr'dum), *n.* ennui; the realm of bores; bores collectively.

boride (bō'rīd), *n.* a compound of boron with a metallic base.

born (bôrn), *p. adj.* innate; inherited.

bornite (bôrn'īt), *n.* a valuable ore of copper.

boroglyceride (bō-rō-glis'e-rīd), *n.* an antiseptic containing boric acid, glycerine, etc.

boron (bō'ron), *n.* a non-metallic element occurring abundantly in borax.

borough (bur'ō), *n.* a corporate town.

borrow (bor'ō), *v.t.* to obtain on loan; adopt; appropriate; copy.

bort (bôrt), *n.* imperfect or inferior diamonds used for polishing other stones.

boscage, boskage (bos'kāj), *n.* ground covered with trees and shrubs; woods; thickets; a wooded landscape.

bosh (bosh), *n.* absurd or empty talk; utter nonsense: *interj.* humbug!

bosket (bos'ket), *n.* a grove; a thicket.

bosky (bos'ki), *adj.* woody; bushy.

bosom (boo'zum), *n.* the breast; clothing covering the breast; the affections or passions; something likened to a bosom, as a sustaining surface, inmost recess, etc.: *adj.* pertaining to the bosom; intimate; cherished; beloved; worn on the bosom: *v.t.* to place or harbor in the bosom; cherish; conceal.

boss (bos), *n.* a protuberant part; a stud or knob; an ornamental projection of a ceiling: *v.t.* to ornament with studs or knobs.

boss (bôs), *n.* a master superintendent; foreman; leader; political dictator: *adj.* chief; most highly esteemed: *v.t.* to direct; manage.

bossism (bôs'izm), *n.* a political term indicating the rule of a boss: generally used in a bad sense.

botanic (bō-tan'ik), **botanical** ('i-kâl), *adj.* pertaining to botany.

botanist (bot'â-nist), *n.* one who studies or is skilled in a knowledge of plants.

botanize (bot'â-nīz), *v.i.* to seek after plants for the purpose of studying them.

botany (bot'â-ni), *n.* the science which treats of plants, in reference to their structure, functions, classification, distribution, etc.

bot (bot), *n.* the larva of a botfly.

botch (boch), *v.t.* to mend or patch in a clumsy manner; put together unskilfully: *n.* a clumsy patch; bad work.

botfly (bot'flī), *n.* a dipterous insect, the larvæ of which are parasitic on mammals, especially horses.

both (bōth), *adj.* & *pron.* the one and the other; the two; the pair without excepting either: *adv.* & *conj.* as well.

bother (both'ẽr), *v.t.* to annoy; tease; worry; give trouble: *v.i.* to trouble one's self; be troublesome: *n.* worry; annoyance; one who, or that which, bothers.

botheration (both-ẽr-ā'shun), *n.* the act of bothering, or state of being bothered.

bothersome (both'ẽr-sum), *adj.* troublesome.

bo-tree (bō'trē), *n.* the sacred fig-tree of India.

bottle (bot'l), *n.* a hollow vessel, usually with a narrow neck, made of glass or earthenware, for holding liquids; the contents of a bottle: *v.t.* to put into bottles; a quantity of hay or grass bundled up.

bottle green (grēn), a dark shade of green.

bottle-holder (bot'l-hōld'ẽr), *n.* one who waits upon a pugilist in a prize fight, administering refreshment, etc.; a backer; a second.

bottle-nose (bot'l-nōz), *n.* one of several spedies of cetaceans having bottle-shaped noses; specifically, a whale resembling a dolphin.

bottom (bot'um), *n.* the deepest part of anything; the base; foundation; root; the ground under any body of water; the buttocks; the seat of a chair; low land formed by alluvial deposits; sediment; dregs; a valley; a dale; the part of a ship under water; stamina: *adj.* lowest; undermost: *v.t.* to found or build upon; furnish with a bottom; fathom; get to the bottom of: *v.i.* to rest; be based or grounded.

bottom-lands (bot'um-lanz), *n.pl.* rich, flat, alluvial soil on the river banks of the Western States.

bottomry (bot'um-ri), *n.* the act of borrowing money on the security of a ship.

botulism (bot'ū-lizm), *n.* poisoning from eating meats, fish or vegetables in which a specific bacillus has developed.

boudoir (bōō'dwār), *n.* a small room, elegantly furnished for a lady's private use.

bouffe (bōōf), *n.* opera-bouffe; comic opera.

bough (bou), *n.* an arm or branch of a tree.

bougie (bōō-zhē'), *n.* a wax taper or candle; a slender flexible tube for insertion in the urethra, rectum, etc., in cases of stricture.

bouilli (bōō'lyē), *n.* meat boiled or stewed with vegetables.

bouillon (bōō'lyon), *n.* a clear soup produced from boiled meat.

boulangerite (bōō-lan'jẽr-īt), *n.* a sulphide of antimony and lead; bluish white and lustrous.

boulder (bōl'dẽr), *n.* a large stone worn or rounded by the action of water; a portion of rock which has been transported to some distance from its native bed.

boule (bōō'lē), *n.* the higher popular assembly of ancient Athens; the modern Greek legislative assembly.

boulevard (bōō'lē-vārd), *n.* a broad street, planted with trees.

bounce ((bouns), *v.t.* to cause to bound; to eject summarily; to bully; [Slang], to discharge from employment: *v.i.* to strike against anything so as to rebound; leap or spring suddenly or unceremoniously; boast or bluster: *n.* a sudden bound or spring; a heavy sudden thrust or thump; a boast; brag; an impudent lie: *adv.* with a spring; suddenly.

bouncer (-sẽr), *n.* one who bounces; a large person or thing; a boaster; a bully; [Slang], a strong fellow employed in hotels cafes, theatres or other resorts, to forcibly eject disorderly or unwelcome persons.

bound (bound), *n.* a limit; confine; extent; boundary: *pl.* territory within certain boundaries: *v.t.* to serve as a limit to; circumscribe.

bound (bound), *v.i.* to jump or spring suddenly or in succession; leap; rebound: *n.* a leap; spring; jump; rebound.

bound (bound), *adj.* ready to go; destined.

bound (bound), *p.adj.* made fast, confined; restrained; having a cover or binding; constipated; determined.

boundary (bound'â-ri), *n.* the extent or limit of anything.

bounder (bound'ẽr), *n.* an ill-bred fellow.

bounteous (boun'tē-us), *adj.* giving freely; liberal in gifts; munificent.

bountiful (boun'ti-fool), *adj.* liberal in bestowing gifts or favors; generous; ample.

bounty (boun'ti), *n.* liberality in bestowing gifts or favors; generosity; munificence; a premium offered by a government to induce men to enlist in the army or navy, or to encourage some branch of industry.

bouquet (bō̄-kā'), *n.* a nosegay; a perfume or aroma characteristic of some wines.

bourdon (bō̄r'don) a baton; a cudgel; a wand; a pilgrim's staff; the bass drone of a bagpipe; a bass stop of an organ.

bourgeois (bō̄r-zhwä'), *n.* a French citizen of the mercantile class; a shopkeeper; (bēr-jois'), a size of type between long primer and brevier: *adj.* of or pertaining to the mercantile or middle class.

bourgeoisie (bō̄r-zhwȧ-zē'), *n.* the French middle classes; the middle class connected with the trade of any country.

bourn, bourne (bō̄rn), *n.* a stream; a rivulet; a bound; destination; goal.

bourock (bō̄'ruk), *n.* a mound; a heap of stones; a cluster.

bourree (bō̄r-rā'), a composition of a lively character, allied to the gavotte.

bourse (bō̄rs), *n.* a stock exchange for the transaction of business, especially the Bourse or Stock Exchange of Paris.

bouse (bous), *v.t.* to lift with a block and tackle.

bout (bout), *n.* a turn or bend; a going and returning; as much as is performed at one time; a trial; essay; round; contest.

boutonniere (bō̄-ton-nyār'), *n.* a bouquet worn in the button-hole.

bovine (bō'vīn), *adj.* of, or pertaining to, oxen; resembling or possessing the characteristics of an ox or cow; stolid; dull.

bow (bou), *n.* the forepart or prow of a ship.

bow (bou), *v.t.* to bend; make curved or crooked; bend or incline, as the head of body in token of respect; subdue: *v.i.* to make a bow: *n.* an inclination of the head or bending of the body as a salute, or in token of reverence, respect, assent, or submission.

bow (bō), *n.* a weapon for discharging arrows; something curved; an implement with which instruments of the violin kind are played; an elastic stick with its ends connected by string, used for turning a drill, etc.; a looped ornamental knot of ribbon or other material: *v.t.* to bend or curve like a bow; play with a bow: *v.i.* become bent or curved.

bowdlerize (bōd'lĕr-īz), *v.t.* to expurgate, as an editor, everything deemed offensive or indelicate.

bowel (bou'el), *n.* one of the intestines of an animal; a gut; the interior part of anything; tenderness; pity: generally in *pl.*

bower (bou'ĕr), *n.* a shelter constructed of boughs or twining plants; an arbor: *adj.* like a bower; shaded.

bower (bou'ĕr), *n.* anchor carried at the bow of a ship; one of the two highest cards in euchre, or the second and third highest (when the joker is used).

bowery (bou'ĕr-i), *n.* a country retreat; farm.

Bowery (bou'ĕr-i), *n.* a typical street in New York City often referred to in a notorious sense: from a Dutch word meaning *farm.*

bowie-knife (bō'ĕ-nīf), *n.* a sheath-knife formerly used in the U. S. as a weapon.

bowl (bōl), *n.* a circular hollow vessel for holding liquids; a large drinking cup; the hollow or concave part of anything.

bowl (bōl), *n.* a ball of wood used in the games of bowls, and skittles: *pl.* a game played with bowls: *v.i.* to play with bowls; roll a bowl or a cricket ball; move rapidly and smoothly like a ball: *v.t.* to roll, as a bowl or ball.

bowline (bō'lin), *n.* a rope fastened near the middle of a square-sail, to keep the ship near the wind.

bowling alley (bō'ling al-i), *n.* a specially prepared court for the game of bowls.

bow-net (bō'-net), *n.* a conical basket for trapping lobsters and crayfish.

bow-saw (bō'saw), *n.* a saw for cutting curves.

bowsprit (bō'sprit), *n.* a large boom or spar running out from the stem of a ship or other vessel to carry its sails forward.

bowstring (bō'string), *n.* string of a bow; string used by the Turks for strangling offenders: *v.t.* to strangle with a bowstring.

box (boks), *n.* an evergreen shrub or small tree, yielding a hard close-grained wood: *adj.* of box, or resembling a box-tree.

box (boks), *n.* a case or receptacle for holding anything; the quantity a box contains; the driver's seat on a carriage; a compartment in a theater or other public place; a Christmas present; a place of shelter for a man on duty; a small country house used by sportsmen; a cylindrical hollow iron in a wheel, in which the axle runs; a case to protect mechanism from injury: *v.t.* to enclose in a box; confine; boxhaul.

box (boks), *n.* a blow on the head with the fist, or on the ear with the open hand: *v.t.* to strike with the fist or hand: *v.i.* to fight with the fists.

box ball (bawl), a game of bowls played with five pins which can be reset from the player's end by pulling a lever.

boxer (boks'ĕr), *n.* one who fights with his fists; one who puts things in boxes; [B-], one of a Chinese secret society who committed outrages on Christians and besieged the legations in Pekin in 1900.

boxhaul (boks'hawl), *v.t.* to veer a ship round instead of tacking.

boxiana (bok-si-an'ă or -ā'nă), *n. pl.* the literature of prize-fighting.

boxing (-ing), *n.* act of enclosing in a box; material used for boxes; a box-like recess; coarse flour.

Boxing Day, the first week day after Christmas.

boxing-glove (boks'ing-gluv), *n.* a padded glove.

box kite (kīt), a kite constructed of two light boxes open on two sides and fastened together horizontally: used in meteorological observations.

box metal (met-ăl) any alloy used for lining boxes in which pins, pivots, journals, etc., turn or revolve.

box tail (tāl), a tail or rudder resembling a box kite, attached to a certain make of flying machine.

boy (boi), *n.* a male child; a young lad; a male servant.

boyar (boi'ăr), *n.* a Russian landed proprietor; the name of the Conservative party in Roumania.

Boy Bishop (bish'up), St. Nicholas, patron of schoolboys.

boycott (boi'kot), *v.t.* to combine against a person so as to ostracize socially, and prevent or hinder the conduct of his business or profession, as a means of punishment or intimidation: *n.* the act or state of boycotting; a combination for such a purpose.

boyer (boi'ĕr), *n.* a Flemish sloop with a raised structure at each end.

boyhood (boi'hood), *n.* the state of being a boy.

boyish (boi'ish), *adj.* pertaining to a boy or boyhood; childish; puerile.

boy scout (skout), one of a worldwide organization for the physical and moral development of boys, the *Boy Scouts*, organized in England in 1908 by Lieut.-Gen. Sir Robert S. S. Baden-Powell: its chief aims are manliness and self-reliance: the organization in the U. S. is known as *Boy Scouts of America.*

boza (bō'za), *n.* a fermented drink made from millet, hemp and other ingredients: used by Arabs and Egyptians.

brace (brās), *n.* that which holds anything tightly, or supports it firmly; a prop; a bandage; a pair; a curve connecting two or more lines; a curved instrument for holding and turning boring tools; a rope reeved through a block at the end of a yard, by which the yard is swung from the deck; a timber or scantling to strengthen the frame-work of a building; a pair or couple: *pl.* the leathern bands clasping the cords at the side of a drum; shoulder-straps to support the trowsers: *v.t.* to bind or tie closely; strain up; strengthen; furnish with supports; [Slang], to ask a loan from.

brace-drill (brās'dril), *n.* a drill for boring metals.

bracelet (brās'let), *n.* an ornamental band or ring for the wrist.

bracer (-sēr), a band or support; a stimulant.

brachial (brā'ki- or brak'i-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or connected with, the arm.

brachiate (brā'ki-, brak'i-āt), *adj.* having branches in pairs, nearly horizontal and each pair at right angles with the next.

bracing (brās'ing), *p. adj.* imparting tone or vigor.

bracken (brak'en), *n.* the brake fern.

bracket (brak'et), *n.* a supporting piece projecting from a wall; a single or jointed gas-pipe, burner, etc.; one of two marks [], used to enclose a word or note, or to indicate an interpolation; a brace: *v.t.* to furnish with or enclose within brackets; connect by brackets; couple together.

brackish (brak'ish), *adj.* saltish.

bract (brackt), *n.* a modified leaf growing from the flower stem, or enveloping a head of flowers.

bracteate (brak'tē-āt), *adj.* furnished with bracts: *n.* a thin plate of gold or silver chased on one side, found in the graves of early Teutons.

brad (brad), *n.* a slender flat nail, having a projection on one side: *v.t.* to nail or secure with brads.

brae (brā), *n.* a hillside; sloping ground.

brag (brag), *v.t.* to boast; speak vaingloriously: *n.* a boast; a thing to boast of; ostentatious pretense; a game of cards.

braggadocio (brag-ă-dō'shio), *n.* a boaster; a braggart; empty boasting.

braggart (brag'ărt), *n.* a boaster; a vain fellow: *adj.* boastful.

brahma (brä'mă), *n.* a useful variety of large domestic fowl.

Brahma (brā'ma), *n.* the chief god of Brahmanism, worshiped by the Brahmans.

Brahman (brä'min), *n.* a member of the Hindu priestly caste: *adj.* relating to Brahmans or Brahmanism.

Brahmanism, Brahminism (brä'min-izm), *n.* the religion or doctrines of the Brahmans.

Brahmanist (brä'min-ist), *n.* an adherent of Brahmanism.

braid (brād), *v.t.* to weave or intertwine; plait: *n.* a plaited band or fillet.

Braidism (brā'dizm), *n.* a method of hypnotism; a theory to explain hypnotism, mesmerism, etc.: after Dr. James Braid, of Manchester, England.

brail ((brāl), *n.pl.* certain ropes used to gather up the foot and leeches of a sail prior to furling: *v.t.* to haul in by the brails [usually with *up*].

braille (brāl), *n.* a system of printing for the blind, by means of raised characters.

brain (brān), *n.* the soft whitish convoluted mass occupying the cranium of a vertebrate, constituting the center of the nervous system, and the seat of consciousness and volition; the understanding; intellectual power: *v.t.* dash out the brains of.

brain fever (fē'vēr), inflammation of the brain or its membranes; meningitis.

brain storm (stôrm), a temporary abnormal condition of the brain, presumably causing insanity while existing.

brain wave (wāv), a telepathic vibration by which it is supposed a thought is conveyed from one mind to another.

brainy (brān'i), *adj.* possessed of brains; acute; sharp-witted.

braise (brāz), *v.t.* to stew (as meat) in a covered vessel: *n.* braised meat.

brait (brāt), *n.* a rough diamond.

brake (brāk), *n.* an instrument or machine to break flax; the handle of a pump; a baker's kneading trough; a sharp bit or snaffle; a frame for confining refractory horses while shoeing; a heavy vehicle without a body, for breaking in young horses to harness; a kind of wagonette; a heavy harrow for breaking clods; a mechanical device for checking the motion of a vehicle or machine; a brake van.

brake (brāk), *n.* a place overgrown with bracken, brushwood, etc.; the common fern.

brake shoe (shōō), that part of a brake which presses against the wheel.

braky (brāk'i), *adj.* full of bracken, brushwood, etc.; rough; thorny.

bramble (bram'bl), *n.* the English blackberry; any prickly bush or shrub.

bran (bran), *n.* the husks of wheat, rye, etc., separated from the flour by bolting.

branch (brânch), *n.* a shoot or limb from a main bough; an off-shoot; any member or part of a body or system; a department; a section or subdivision; any part of a family descending in a collateral line: *adj.* deviating from the trunk or main body: *v.i.* to ramify; diverge; spread diffusely [with *out*]: *v.t.* to divide.

branchiæ (brang'ki-ē), *n.pl.* the respiratory organs of fishes; gills.

branchial (brang'ki-ål), *adj.* pertaining to the branchiæ or gills.

branchiate (brang'ki-āt), *adj.* having permanent gills.

branchlet (brânch'let), *n.* a little branch.

branchy (brân'chi), *adj.* full of branches.

brand (brand), *n.* a burning piece of wood; any form of trade-mark; hence, quality or kind; a stigma or mark of infamy; a fungoid disease of plants: *v.t.* to mark, as with a hot iron; to stigmatize; to impress forcefully on the mind.

brandish (bran'dish), *v.t.* to move, wave, or shake, as a raised weapon.

brandling (brand'ling), *n.* a salmon of the first year; a small red worm used for bait by fresh-water anglers.

brand-new (brand'nū), *adj.* quite new.

brandy (bran'di), *n.* an ardent alcoholic liquor distilled from wine or the husks of grapes.

branny (bran'i), *adj.* having the appearance of bran; consisting chiefly of bran.

brant-fox (brant'foks), *n.* a variety of fox, found in Sweden.

brant-goose (brant'gōōs), *n.* the smallest species of the wild goose.

brash (brash), *adj.* brittle, as wood; quick-tempered; saucy.

brash (brash), *n.* broken, loose, and angular fragments of rock underlying alluvial deposits; small broken pieces of ice; debris; rubbish; clippings.

brash (brash), *n.* acidity of the stomach, called water-brash; an eruption of the skin; a short shower of rain.

brasque (brask), *n.* a paste used for lining crucibles, etc.: *v.t.* to line with brasque.

brass (brâs), *n.* an alloy of copper and zinc; a utensil, ornament, or other article made of brass; a monumental tablet of brass; money; impudence: *pl.* the brass instruments of a band: *v.t.* to cover with brass.

brassard (bras'sard), *n.* an emblem denoting some particular distinction; armor for the upper-arm.

brass hat (hat), [Eng. Slang], a general or staff officer: from the gold braid on the cap.

brassie (bras'i), *n.* a stick or club used in the game of golf.

brassy (brâs'i), *adj.* pertaining to, or resembling, brass; impudent; brazen.

brat (brat), *n.* a child: used contemptuously.

brattice (brat'is), *n.* a partition or separation-wall in a level or mine shaft to form an air passage: *v.t.* to divide by a brattice.

bratticing (brat'is-ing), *n.* ornamental open-work cresting; rich open work in metal; a boarded protection against machinery.

brattle (brat'l), *v.i.* to make a rattling noise; scamper: *n.* a rattling, loud noise, as of thunder.

bratwurst (brät'vurst), *n.* sausage.

braunite (broun'īt), a brittle steel-gray basic silicate of manganese.

bravado (brå-vä'dō), *n.* arrogant menace; defiance.

brave (brāv), *adj.* bold; courageous; intrepid; making a fine show: *n.* an Indian warrior; one indiscreetly bold: *v.t.* to encounter with courage and fortitude; defy.

bravery (brā'vēr-i), *n.* the quality of being brave; fearlessness; magnificence.

bravo (brä'vō), *interj.* well done! good! *n.* a cheer.

bravo (brā′vō), *n.* a daring villain; a bandit; an assassin.

bravura (brå-vōō′rå), *n.* an air of florid, brilliant style, adapted to display the skill of the performer, or the range and flexibility of a singer's voice: *adj.* brilliant, florid; pertaining to a bravura.

brawl (brawl), *v.i.* to quarrel noisily and outrageously; make a noise as of water rushing over a rocky or pebbly bed: *n.* a noisy quarrel; an uproar; a row.

brawn (brawn), *n.* boar's flesh, especially when prepared by collaring, boiling, and pickling; muscular strength.

brawniness (-nes), *n.* hardness; strength.

brawny (braw′ni), *adj.* muscular; tough.

braxy (brak′si), *n.* a disease in sheep, resembling anthrax, characterized by fever and carbuncles: generally fatal; diseased mutton: *adj.* affected with braxy.

bray (brā), *v.t.* to pound or beat fine or small: *v.i.* to utter a loud, harsh cry, as the ass: *n.* the harsh cry of an ass.

braze (brāz). *v.t.* to solder with brass; cover or ornament with brass.

brazen (brā′zn), *adj.* made of brass; pertaining to brass; impenetrable; impudent; shameless: *v.t.* to carry off or behave with insolence or effrontery.

Brazen Age (āj), *n.* a mythical age, characterized by violence.

brazen-face (-fās), a person characterized by boldness or impudence.

brazier (brā′zhēr), *n.* an open pan for burning charcoal.

braziletto (braz-i-let′ō), *n.* an inferior sort of Brazil wood brought from Jamaica.

Brazilian pebbles (peb′lz), lenses made from rock crystal from Brazil.

brazilin (braz′i-lin), *n.* the coloring substance extracted from Brazil wood.

Brazil nut (nut), the three-cornered seed of a palm of tropical America, from which an oil is extracted.

Brazil wood (wood), a very heavy wood of a red color from Brazil, from which a red dye is obtained.

breach (brēch), *n.* the act of breaking; the violation of a law, contract, or any other engagement; a gap; a difference; quarrel; injury; surf: *v.t.* to make an opening in.

bread (bred), *n.* food made from ground grain; food in general.

breadfruit (-frōōt), *n.* the fruit of a tree growing in the Pacific Islands, which, when roasted, is eaten as bread.

bread line (līn), a line of poor persons, waiting to receive bread, given as charity.

breadnut (-nut), *n.* the edible nut of a West Indian tree.

breadroot (-rōōt), *n.* a plant of the bean family, or its starchy, edible root.

breadstuff (-stuf), *n.* bread-corn; flour; meal from which bread is made.

breadth (bredth), *n.* the measure of any surface from side to side; freedom from narrowness; broad effect.

break (brāk), *v.t.* to separate with violence; interrupt; fracture; weaken or destroy; disperse; violate; make bankrupt; make a first disclosure of; dismiss, cashier, or reduce to the ranks; tame or subdue: *v.i.* to become broken or shattered; begin suddenly; lose health; to crack; to become bankrupt: *n.* a breach; rupture; an interruption; change of direction; first appearance; a pause; an opening in the circuit causing interruption to an electric current; a twist of the ball in cricket; a player's turn in billiards; the number of points scored successively; alteration of the male voice at puberty; a sudden fall in prices; an out-of-place remark.

breakage (brā′kāj), *n.* the act of breaking; allowance for accidental fracture.

breakaway (-å-wā), *n.* a headlong rush of cattle; a stampede.

breakbone (-bōn), *n.* an acute epidemic disease of the tropics, characterized by pain in the bones, fever, and eruptions; dengue.

breakdown (brāk′doun), *n.* a collapse; failure; downfall, as of a carriage; a lively, noisy dance.

breaker (brā′kēr), *n.* one who, or that which, breaks; a machine to crush rocks, etc.; a wave broken against the shore, or a rock: usually in the *pl.*; a small water cask; a trainer of horses, etc.

breakfast (brek′fåst), *n.* the first meal in the day: *v.t.* to provide with or entertain at breakfast: *v.i.* to eat breakfast.

breakneck (brāk′nek), *adj.* excessively speedy; endangering one's neck by haste.

breakwater (′waw-tēr), *n.* any structure to break the force of the waves.

bream (brēm), *n.* a broad-shaped freshwater fish of the carp family: *v.t.* to clear of shells, seaweed, etc., by fire.

breast (brest), *n.* the fore part of the body between the neck and the abdomen; one of the organs in women, and some other mammalia, for the secretion of milk; the affections; the conscience; the front of anything: *v.t.* to present the front to; meet or oppose manfully or openly; stem.

breastbone (-bōn), *n.* the sternum.

breastfast (′fåst), *n.* a large rope or chain to secure the midship part of a ship to a dock, wharf, or to another vessel.

breastplate (′plāt), *n.* a portion of armor covering the front of the body; a part of the vestment of the Jewish high priest.

breastwork (′wērk), *n.* a hastily constructed work thrown up breast-high for defense; the parapet of a building.

breath (breth), *n.* the air inhaled and exhaled in respiration; life; the power or capacity to breathe freely; respite; a

pause; a respiration; an instant; air in gentle motion; a mere word; a trifle; an odorous exhalation; fragrance; an aspirate.

breathe (rēth), *v.i.* to inhale air and expel it from the lungs; live; take breath; rest from action; pass, as air; blow softly; insinuate: *v.t.* to inhale and exhale; inspire; whisper; exercise; blow into.

breathing (brē'thing), *n.* respiration; air in gentle motion; a gentle influence; a pause; ardent desire; an accent [']

breathless (breth'les), *adj.* out of breath; panting.

breccia (brech'iâ), *n.* angular rock fragments united by a matrix.

breech (brēch), *n.* the buttocks; the hinder part of anything; the part of a cannon or other firearm behind the bore or chamber: *v.t.* to put into breeches; furnish with a breech; fasten by a breeching.

breeches (brich'ez), *n.pl.* a garment worn by men, covering the legs from the knees to the hips; trowsers or pantaloons.

breeches-buoy (-boi), *n.* short heavy canvas breeches, attached to a ring-shaped life-buoy which, by means of a block and pulley, is run upon a rope from the life-savers on shore to a wrecked or stranded ship.

breeching (brich'ing), *n.* the harness which passes round a horse's breech; a strong rope to check the recoil of a gun.

breechloader (-lōd'ẽr), *n.* a firearm which is charged at the breech.

breed (brēd), *v.t.* to procreate; hatch; produce; train; rear: *v.i.* to bear young; be fruitful; be produced: *n.* a race or progeny from the same parents or stock.

breeding (-ing), *n.* training of the young; manners.

breeze (brēz), *n.* a gadfly or horsefly; a gentle gale; a fresh soft wind; an excited quarrel or wrangle; house sweepings; ashes and cinders refuse.

brent (brent), *adj.* smooth; unwrinkled: said of the forehead.

brethren (breth'ren), *n.* brothers; members of a brotherhood.

breve (brēv), *n.* a note of time equal to two semibreves or four minims; a mark (⏑) used to indicate a short vowel.

brevet (brē-vet'), *n.* a commission to an officer in the army conferring a higher rank, but without increase of pay; a patent; a warrant; a license: *adj.* conferred by brevet: *v.t.* to confer brevet rank upon.

breviary (brē'vi-ā-ri), *n.* a book containing the daily offices and prayers of the R. C. Church.

brevier (brē-vēr'), *n.* a size of type between bourgeois and minion.

brevity (brev'i-ti), *n.* shortness; conciseness.

brew (brōō), *v.t.* to make liquors from malt or other materials; plot: *n.* that which is brewed.

brewer (-ẽr), *n.* one who prepares for sale malt, or fermented, liquors.

brewery (brōō'ẽr-i), *n.* a brew-house.

brewing (-ing), *n.* the process of preparing malt, or fermented, liquors; the quality brewed at a time; a concoction.

briar (brī'ẽr), *n.* a prickly bush of the rose family.

briar-root (-rōōt), *n.* the root of the white heath, used in the manufacture of tobacco-pipes.

bribe (brīb), *n.* a gift or consideration in money given or promised with the object of corrupting or unduly influencing the judgment or conduct of the recipient: *v.t.* to gain over or influence by a bribe: *v.i.* to practice or attempt bribery.

bribery (brīb'ẽr-i), *n.* the act or practice of bribing.

bric-a-brac (brik'â-brak), *n.* antique articles of vertu; fancy ware.

brick (brik), *n.* an oblong block of kneaded clay dried in the sun or burned in a kiln; a jolly, good-natured fellow: *adj.* made of, or resembling brick: *v.t.* to lay or build with bricks.

brick-kiln (-kil), *n.* a kiln or furnace in which bricks are baked or burnt.

brickyard (-yärd), *n.* a place where bricks are manufactured.

bricole (bri-kol'), *n.* harness worn by men for dragging guns or loads.

bridal (brīd'âl), *n.* a marriage; nuptials: *adj.* pertaining to a bride, or wedding.

bride (brīd), *n.* a woman newly married, or about to be married.

bridegroom ('grōōm), *n.* a man newly married, or about to be married.

bridesmaid (-z'mād), *n.* a young unmarried woman who attends on a bride.

bridesman (brīds'man), *n.* a groomsman.

bridewell (brīd'wel), *n.* a house of correction for the confinement of disorderly persons.

bridge (brij), *n.* a structure of iron, stone, or wood, spanning a river, road, valley, etc.; anything resembling a bridge in form; an observation platform above the deck of a ship; a block on which the strings of a musical instrument rest; a frame for false teeth; the arch of the nose; a device for measuring electrical resistance; a game of cards, as auction bridge: *v.t.* to build a bridge; make a passage; find a way of overcoming.

bridge-board ('bōrd), *n.* a notched board into which the ends of the steps of wooden stairs are fastened.

bridge-deck ('dek), *n.* a partial deck extending from side to side of a vessel amidships.

bridge-head ('hed), *n.* a covering work to protect the end of a bridge nearest the enemy.

bridge-rail ('rāl), *n.* a railroad rail with an arched tread and lateral foot-flanges.
bridge-train ('trān), *n.* a pontoon train.
bridging (brij'ing), *n.* a piece of wood between two beams to keep them apart.
bridle (brī'dl), *n.* the headstall, bit, and reins by which a horse is controlled; a restraint: *v.t.* to put a bridle on; control; guide: *v.i.* to hold the head up, as an indication of pride, scorn, or anger [with *up*].
bridoon (bri-dōōn'), *n.* the light snaffle and rein of a military bridle.
brief (brēf), *adj.* short; concise; contracted; narrow: *n.* an epitome; an abridged statement of a case for the instruction of counsel; a writ; a Papal letter: *v.t.* to shorten; make an abstract of.
brier, same as briar.
brig (brig), *n.* a two-master, square-rigged vessel; a place of confinement on shipboard.
brigade (bri-gād'), *n.* a subdivision of an army, consisting of several regiments, squadrons or battalions (cavalry, infantry, militia, or volunteers), under the command of a brigadier-general; an organized body acting under authority: *v.t.* to form into a brigade or brigades.
brigadier (brig-ā-dēr'), *n.* a general officer commanding a brigade, and ranking next below a major-general: called brigadier-general in U. S. Army.
brigand (brig'ånd), *n.* a robber; a member of a gang of freebooters infesting mountainous districts; a highwayman; a bandit.
brigandage (brig'ånd-āj), *n.* the practices of a brigand; organized robbery.
brigantine (brig'ån-tin or -tīn), *n.* a small two-masted vessel, square rigged like a brig, but with fore-and-aft mainsail and raking masts.
bright (brīt), *adj.* luminous; brilliant; shining; sparkling; illustrious; glorious; witty; clever; lively; auspicious; alert; glowing.
brighten (brīt'n), *v.i.* to grow bright; clear up: *v.t.* to make bright or luminous; make gay or cheerful; make acute.
Bright's disease (brīt's di-zēz'), a form of kidney disease characterized by the presence of albumin in the urine.
brill (bril), *n.* a flat fish resembling the turbot.
Brill's disease (di'zēz), an acute infectious disease, resembling typhus fever in its effect and characteristics: after Dr. N. E. Brill.
brilliancy (bril'yån-si), *n.* splendor.
brilliant (bril'yånt), *adj.* sparkling; lustrous; glittering; distinguished: *n.* a diamond, cut to exhibit its refracting qualities to the best advantage; the smallest size of type.
brilliantine (bril'yån-tin), *n.* a cosmetic preparation for imparting a gloss to the hair.
brim (brim), *n.* the edge of anything: *v.t.* to fill to the brim: *v.i.* to be full to the brim.
brimful (brim'fool), *adj.* overflowing.
brimstone (brim'stōn), *n.* sulphur; a virago or scold: *adj.* made of brimstone.
brindle (brind'l), an animal of a tawny color, with spots or streaks, especially a cow.
brindled (-ed), *adj.* tawny, with streaks or spots.
brine (brīn), *n.* salt water; pickle; the ocean; tears: *v.t.* to steep in brine.
bring (bring), *v.t.* to convey from another place; fetch; cause to come; produce; procure; lead.
brink (bringk), *n.* the edge; verge.
briny (brī'ni), *adj.* very salt.
brioche (brī-ōsh'), *n.* a sweet roll made of eggs, flour and sugar, mixed with butter.
briolette (brī-o-let'), *n.* a pear-shaped diamond, cut in triangular facets.
briquette (bri-ket'), *n.* coal-dust molded into the shape of bricks.
brisk (brisk), *adj.* lively; active; swift; vivacious; effervescing vigorously; sparkling; burning freely: *v.i.* to become brisk [generally with *up*].
brisket (bris'ket), *n.* that part of an animal's breast where the ribs join the breast-bone.
bristle (bris'l), *n.* a short stiff, coarse hair, especially upon the back and sides of swine; any stiff, sharp hair: *v.t.* to erect like bristles; fix a bristle to; to excite or irritate.
bristly (bris'li), *adj.* covered with bristles.
bristol board (bris'tol bōrd), *n.* a thick, smooth, white pasteboard.
bristol paper (pā'pēr), *n.* a kind of stout drawing paper.
Bristol stone (stōn), *n.* a transparent rock-crystal: called, when polished, Bristol diamond.
brit (brit), *n.* the young of the herring and sprat; small animals upon which whales feed.
Britannia metal (bri-tan'i-å met'ål), a white metal alloy of tin, copper, antimony, and bismuth.
Briton (brit'un), *n.* a native of Great Britain.
brittle (brit'l), *adj.* apt to break.
britzska (brits'kå), *n.* an open carriage used in Russia.
broach (brōch), *n.* an awl; spike; skewer; boring drill; stonecutter's chisel; spit; tooth; point; incision: *v.t.* to tap or pierce; begin a discussion about.
broad (brawd), *adj.* wide; ample; vast; liberal; comprehensive; widely diffused; open; unrestrained; liberal; tolerant; evident; characterized by breadth of treatment; bold; indelicate: *n.* a

flooded fen; an expansion of a river over low-lying land.

broad arrow (ar'ō), a British government mark to distinguish its property.

broadcast (-kåst), *v.t.* in *Wireless*, to send out from a central station, by radio telephone or radio telegraph, sermons, lectures, speeches, addresses, songs, music, news, or messages of any kind, to receivers located within range of the wave lengths of the broadcasting station: recently, this word was dropped and *radiocast* officially substituted, consequently *radiocasting* will henceforth be used to indicate the spreading of sound through the air.

Broad Church (chērch), denoting adherents of the Church of England, holding liberal views.

broadcloth ('klawth), *n.* a fine woolen cloth with a smooth finished surface.

broaden (brawd'n), *v.i.* to grow broad: *v.t.* to make broad or comprehensive.

broadseal ('sēl), *n.* the great seal of England.

broadside ('sīd), *n.* the entire side of a ship above the water-line; a simultaneous volley from one side of a warship; a sheet printed on one side, and containing information of a popular character, or an attack on some public person.

broadsword ('sōrd), *n.* a cutting sword with a broad blade.

broadtail (-tāl), *n.* an Asiatic sheep: the pelt or skin of the young of this sheep, called *Persian lamb* by fur dealers.

Brobdingnagian (brob'ding-nag'i-ån), *adj.* resembling an inhabitant of the fabled country of Brobdingnag in Swift's "Gulliver's Travels"; hence, gigantic: *n.* a giant.

brocade (brō-kād'), *n.* a silk stuff variegated with gold and silver flowers, etc.: *v.t.* to decorate, as with a raised pattern.

brocatel, brocatelle (brok'å-tel), *n.* a beautifully variegated marble obtained from Italy and Spain; a figured fabric of silky texture.

broccoli (brok'ō-li), *n.* a variety of cabbage; dwarf cauliflower.

brochure (brō-shōōr'), *n.* a pamphlet dealing with a subject of passing interest.

brock (brok), *n.* a badger.

brogue (brōg), *n.* a course, rough shoe; a dialectic pronunciation.

broil (broil), *v.t.* to cook upon a gridiron: *v.i.* to be subjected to great heat; to be heated with passion: *n.* act of broiling; something broiled; a noisy quarrel.

broiler (-ēr), *n.* one who broils; a device for broiling; a chicken suitable for broiling; [Slang], a very hot day.

broke (brōk), *adj.* [Slang], without cash; penniless.

broken (brō'kn), *p. adj.* not entire; in pieces; rough; hilly; transgressed; bankrupt; crushed; infirm; imperfect; interrupted.

broker (brō'kēr), *n.* one who acts as agent or middleman for another; a dealer in second-hand furniture.

brokerage (brō'kēr-āj), *n.* the business of a broker; his fee or commission.

broma (brō'må), *n.* aliment; a light preparation of cocoa or chocolate.

bromal (bro'mål), *n.* a colorless, oily fluid obtained by the action of bromine on alcohol.

bromate (brō'māt), *n.* a salt of bromic acid.

bromatography (brō'må-tog'rå-fi), *n.* a treatise on food stuffs; a scientific description of foods.

bromic acid (brō'mik as'id), a compound of bromine and oxygen.

bromide (brō'mīd or 'mid), *n.* a compound of bromine; a sensitized paper coated with gelatin, and impregnated with bromide of silver: used in photography; [Slang], a person or thing past usefulness; a person behind the times, old-fashioned in ideas, habits, actions and conversation.

bromide of potassium (po-tas'i-um), a compound of bromine, used largely in medicine as a sedative.

bromide of silver (sil'vēr), a yellowish precipitate resulting from a mixture of aqueous solutions of a silver salt and a bromide: it is most sensitive to light and, consequently, is used for photographic dry plates.

bromidia (brō-mid'i-a), *n.* a compound of certain drugs used to relieve headache.

bromine (brō'min or 'mīn), *n.* a non-metallic element related to chlorine and iodine.

bromize (brō'mīz), *v.t.* to prepare or treat with a bromide.

bromochloralum (brō-mō-klō'rå-lum), *n.* a disinfectant fluid, composed of the bromide and chloride of aluminium.

bromogelatin (brō-mō-jel'å-tin), *adj.* denoting a process of preparing dry plates with an emulsion of bromides, nitrate of silver, and gelatin.

bronchi (brong'ki), *n.pl.* the two primary divisions of the windpipe.

bronchia (brong'ki-å), *n.pl.* the bronchial tubes.

bronchitic (brong-kit'ik), *adj.* of or pertaining to bronchitis.

bronchitis (brong-kī'tis), *n.* an inflammation, acute or chronic, of the mucous lining of the bronchial tubes.

broncho (brong'kō), *n.* an unbroken Mexican, or Californian horse.

broncho-busting (brong'kō-bus'ting), *n.* [Slang], breaking bronchos to the saddle.

broncho-pneumonia (brong-kō-nū-mō'ni-å), *n.* inflammation of the lungs and bronchi.

bronchotomy (brong-kot'ō-mi), *n.* the operation of making an incision into the windpipe or larynx to afford a passage of air to the lungs.

bronchus (brong'kus), *n.* [*pl.* bronchi ('kī)], one of the two principal branches of the windpipe or trachea.

brontograph (bron'to-graf), *n.* an apparatus to record sound waves.

brontometer (bron'to-mē'tĕr), an instrument for recording the effects of a thunderstorm.

brontosaurus (bron'to-sô'rus), *n.* a huge prehistoric dinosaur found fossil in the Rocky Mountain region.

bronze (bronz), *n.* an alloy of copper and tin, to which other metallic substances are sometimes added; a work of art cast or wrought in bronze; a pigment used to imitate bronze; impudence: *adj.* made of or resembling bronze: *v.t.* to make of the color of bronze; tan by exposure to the sun; apply bronze pigment or leaf to.

Bronze Age (āj), *n.* the age succeeding the Stone Age, the ornaments and weapons of that period being made of bronze.

brooch (brōch), *n.* an ornamental dress-clasp.

brood (brōōd), *n.* offspring; a hatch; the young birds hatched at one time: *v.i.* to sit on eggs, as a hen; linger over sorrowfully (with *on* or *over*]: *v.t.* to sit over, cover, and cherish; ponder over.

brood (brōōd'), *adj.* inclined to sit; adapted for breeding, as a *brood* mare.

brooder (-ĕr), *n.* a room or enclosure, artificially heated in cold weather, used for raising fowl.

brook (brook), *n.* a small stream.

brook (brook), *v.t.* to bear; put up with.

broom (brōōm), *n.* a shrub, bearing large yellow flowers; a besom or brush.

brose (brōz), *n.* a kind of porridge, made by pouring boiling water, or milk, or meat liquor, on oatmeal.

broth (broth), *n.* a kind of thin soup.

brothel (broth'el), *n.* a house of ill fame.

brother (bru*th'*ĕr), *n.* a male born of the same father and mother; one closely united by a common interest; a member of the same society or order; a member of a religious order; a fellow creature; one who resembles another.

brother german (jĕr'mȧn), a brother on both the father's and the mother's side.

brother-in-law (-in-law), *n.* the brother of one's husband or wife; sister's husband.

Brother Jonathan (jon'ȧ-then), *n.* a humorous personification of the people of the U. S. collectively.

brotherhood (bru*th'*ĕr-hood), *n.* the state or quality of being a brother; a fraternity.

brotherly (bru*th'*ĕr-li), *adj.* as becomes a brother; affectionate.

brother uterine (ū'tĕr-in), one born of the same mother, but of a different father.

brougham (brōō'ȧm), *n.* a closed four-wheeled carriage; a limousine without roof over driver's seat.

brow (brou), *n.* the arch of hair over the eye; the forehead; the general aspect of the countenance; the edge of a steep place; the upper portion of a hill.

browbeat (brou'bēt), *v.t.* to depress or bear down arrogantly; bully.

brown (broun), *adj.* of a dusky or dark color: *n.* a dark color, inclined to red or yellow; a halfpenny: *v.i.* to become brown: *v.t.* to make brown.

brownie (brou'ni), *n.* [Scotch], a beneficent spirit supposed to haunt old farmhouses.

browse (brouz), *n.* the tender shoots or twigs of shrubs and trees: *v.t.* to feed on; pasture on; graze: said of cattle, deer, etc.

bruin (brōō'in), *n.* the brown bear.

bruise (brōōz), *n.* an injury to the flesh of an animal or to a plant or other body, caused by a blow: *v.t.* to injure, crush, or indent by a blow or pressure without laceration; contuse; bray, as drugs, etc.: *v.i.* to fight with the fists; box.

bruit (brōōt), *n.* report; rumor; fame; *v.t.* to report; noise abroad.

brumal (brōō'mȧl), *adj.* pertaining to winter; foggy; misty.

brummagem (brum'mȧ-jem), *adj.* sham; counterfeit; showy, but worthless: *n.* cheap imitation jewelry: corruption of Birmingham.

brunette (brōō-net'), *n.* a woman or girl with a brown or dark complexion, usually with dark hair and eyes: *adj.* having such a color.

brunt (brunt), *n.* a violent shock; a furious onslaught; a brief and sudden effort.

brush (brush), *n.* a thicket of small trees; the small trees and shrubs of a wood; an instrument composed of bristles, etc., used for cleaning, applying paint, etc.; the brushy tail of a fox; a slight encounter; a brushing; thin metallic plates or flexible wires bound together, employed to conduct a current to or from an electric motor, etc.; a brief trial of speed: *v.t.* to sweep, cleanse, or rub with a brush; touch lightly in passing; renovate; ruffle [with *up*]: *v.i.* to move with haste; skim over with a light touch.

brush turkey (tĕrk'i), a large gallinaceous fowl of the wooded regions of Australia.

brush wheel (hwēl), a toothless wheel used to turn a similar wheel by means of bristles, leather, cloth, etc., attached to the circumference; a circular wheel for polishing, used on a lathe.

brushwood (brush'wood), *n.* rough, close bushes; a thicket; a coppice; small wood, suitable for the fire.

brusque (brusk), *adj.* abrupt in manner.

Brussels carpet (brus'elz kär'pet), a strong kind of woollen carpet.

Brussels lace (lās), various kinds of expensive lace: made originally at Brussels.

Brussels sprouts (sproutz), a variety of cabbage, producing, in the axils, small green heads of the quality of the cauliflower.

brut (brōō't), *adj.* rough; uncultivated; crude: said of wines.

brutal (brōō'tăl), *adj.* pertaining to or resembling a brute; savage; cruel.

brutality (brōō-tal'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being brutal; pitiless cruelty.

brutalize (brōō'tăl-īz), *v.t.* to make brutal; sensualize.

brutally (brōō'tăl-i) *adv.* in a cruel or brutal manner; inhumanly.

brute (brōōt), *adj.* without reason or intelligence; rough; brutal; uncivilized: *n.* a beast; an irrational, irresponsible animal; a brutal person.

brutish (brōōt'ish), *adj.* pertaining to, or resembling, a brute; savage; sensuous.

bub (bub), *n.* a mixture of flour and yeast with warm wort and water: used to induce fermentation.

bubble (bub'l), *n.* a small bladder of water or other fluid filled with air or gas; anything unreal or unsubstantial; a swindling speculation: *v.i.* to rise in bubbles; run with a gurgling sound: *v.t.* to cause to bubble; cheat.

bubbler (-'lēr), *n.* a swindler; the drumfish.

bubo (bū'bō), *n.* an inflammatory swelling in the groin or armpit.

bubonic (bū-bōn'ik), *adj.* pertaining to a bubo; affected with buboes.

bubonic plague (plāg), a malignant, infectious epidemic disease, accompanied by high fever and characterized by burning carbuncles in the glands of the groin and armpits: the patient becomes delirious, but coma soon occurs and very often death within 24 hours from the attack.

bubonocele (bū-bōn'o-sēl), *n.* rupture or hernia in the groin.

buccal (buk'ăl), *adj.* pertaining to the cheek.

buccaneer (buk-ă-nēr'), *n.* a pirate; a sea-robber; one of the piratical adventurers who, during a part of the 17th century, made depredations on the Spaniards in America: *v.i.* act the part of a buccaneer.

buccinator (buk'si-nā-tĕr), *n.* a muscle of the cheek; the trumpeter's muscle: from its use in blowing wind-instruments.

Buccinum (buk'sin-um), *n.* the genus of mollusks to which the whelk belongs.

bucentaur (bū-sen'tawr), *n.* a fabulous monster, half man and half bull; the state barge of Venice used by the doge in the annual ceremony of espousing the Adriatic.

Bucephalus (bū-sef'ă-lus), *n.* the famous war horse of Alexander the Great.

buchu (bū'kū), *n.* the aromatic leaves of a South African herb of the rue family: used as a diuretic and stimulant.

buck (buk), *n.* lye in which raw yarn is steeped for bleaching: *v.t.* to steep or soak in lye or suds; to wash clothes in a stream by pounding them with a mallet on a flat stone.

buck (buk), *n.* the male of the goat, antelope, deer, hare, rabbit; also applied to the male of other animals, as *buck* rat; a dashing young Negro; an Indian brave; a counter in a card game; the dodging of an issue; endeavor to cast responsibility upon another, as *passing the buck:* *v.t.* to throw by bucking; to punish by tying the arms over the knees, with a stick between knees and arms: *v.i.* to spring in a plunging leap; to copulate, as deer.

buck (buk), *n.* the act of bucking, as of a broncho: *v.t.* to butt; to run against; to charge against: said of a player with the ball in football; to break up ores; to narrow staves for kegs by shaving.

buck (buk), *n.* a frame on which to saw wood; a sawbuck; a vaulting block in a gymnasium: *v.t.* to saw logs into lengths.

buckboard (buk'bōrd), *n.* a light four-wheeled vehicle which, instead of body and springs, has a long elastic board resting directly on the bolsters, and on which the seat is placed.

bucket (buk'et), *n.* a vessel for drawing or holding water; the scoop of a dredging-machine or of a grain elevator; a receptacle on a water-wheel which receives the force of the water.

bucket shop (shop), an office for gambling in stocks, grain, etc., in small amounts.

buckeye ('ī), *n.* the American horse-chestnut.

Buckeye State (stāt), Ohio.

buckhound ('hound), *n.* a staghound.

buckjumper ('jump'ĕr), *n.* a vicious untrained horse that endeavors to throw the rider by arching its back and drawing its feet together.

buckle (buk'l), *n.* a metal clasp consisting of a frame with movable tongue or catch used for securing straps, bands, etc.; a bend or kink, as in a blade: *v.t.* to fasten with a buckle; twist; bend; confine; join; to prepare for action: *v.i.* to curl; apply one's self with vigor [with *to*].

buckled (buk'ld), *adj.* warped; bent.

buckler (buk'lĕr), *n.* a kind of ancient shield; a printing press device that turns back the edges of paper sheets.

bucko (buk'ō), *n.* a bully; a blustering fellow.

buckra (buk'rå), *n.* negro term for a white man.

buckram (buk'råm), *n.* coarse linen cloth stiffened with dressing: *adj.* made of, or resembling, buckram; hence, stiff; precise.

buckshot ('shot), *n.* shot of a large size.

buckwheat ('hwēt), *n.* a plant cultivated for its triangular seeds, which are ground into meal and used for food.

bucolic (bū-kol'ik), *adj.* pastoral: *n.* a pastoral poem; a rustic.

bud (bud), *v.t.* to graft: *v.i.* to put forth or produce buds; begin to grow: *n.* the rudimentary, undeveloped stage of a branch, leaf, or flower; a gemmule.

Buddha (bōōd'a), *n.* a deified religious teacher of the Buddhists; an incarnation of virtue and wisdom; specifically, Gautama Siddhartha, who flourished in the 6th century, B.C.

Buddhism (bōōd'ism), *n.* the religion based on the teachings of the Hindu sage, Gautama Siddhartha, called Buddha ("the Enlightened"). He taught that *Nirvana* (absorption into the divine), a release from existence, was the greatest good which can be obtained only by escape from the *Karma* (the nexus or link), which dooms the unenlightened to an endless series of rebirths here on earth.

Buddhist (bōōd'ist), *n.* one who accepts the doctrines of Buddhism: *adj.* pertaining to Buddha.

buddy *n.* a chum; companion; a U. S. soldier.

budge (buj), *v.i.* to move from one's position: *v.t.* change the position of.

budge (buj), *n.* lambskin dressed with the wool outwards.

budget (buj'et), *n.* a bag with its contents; hence, a stock or store; the annual financial statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

buff (buf), *n.* a thick leather prepared from the skin of the buffalo, ox, etc., dressed with oil; a wheel or revolving spindle covered with buff leather or prepared cloth; used in polishing cutlery; a stick faced with cloth or velvet to which polishing material is added for the purpose of cleaning knives, spoons, etc.; a light yellow; the bare skin: *adj.* made of buff-leather; buff-colored: *v.t.* to polish with a buff; to color or stain buff.

buffalo (buf'å-lō), *n.* a ruminant mammal of the ox family; a name given to various wild oxen, especially to the North American bison.

buffalo bird (bĕrd), a bird which perches on the buffalo to catch parasites.

buffalo robe (rōb), the skin of the bison, prepared with the hair intact.

buffer (buf'ĕr), *n.* any contrivance which serves to deaden the concussion caused by the impact of two bodies.

buffer (buf'ĕr), *n.* one who polishes with a buff; a buffing wheel or spindle; a small tool for clinching horse-shoe nails; [Slang], an elderly man of sprightly habits, as a gay old *buffer*.

buffet (buf'et), *n.* a blow with the hand: *v.t.* to strike with the hand; box; beat; contend against: *v.i.* to exercise or contend with blows; struggle.

buffet (buf'et, boo-fā'), *n.* a cupboard or sideboard; a counter for refreshments.

buffing (buf'ing), *n.* the process of giving leather a soft finish; the act of polishing with a buff.

buffoon (buf-ōōn'), *n.* one who amuses others by low jests, antics, odd gestures, etc.

buffoonery (buf-ōōn'ĕr-i), the arts and practices of a buffoon; vulgar tricks and postures.

bug (bug), *n.* any insect of the order Hemiptera; specifically, the bedbug; [Slang], an irrational person; a foolish fellow.

bugaboo (bug'å-bōō), *n.* a bugbear.

bugbear (bug'bār), *n.* a frightful object of the imagination; vain terror.

buggy (bug'i), *n.* a light four-wheeled carriage drawn by one horse: *adj.* [Slang], crazy; unsteady; peculiar.

bughouse (-hous), *n.* [Slang], a lunatic asylum; a crazy person; a person of erratic disposition, or peculiar ideas: *adj.* crazy; flighty; foolish in talk or actions.

bugle (bū'gl), *n.* a hunting horn; a military wind-instrument; an elongated glass bead.

buhl (būl), *n.* decorative inlaying for cabinet work, consisting of brass or other metal, tortoise-shell, etc., worked into scrolls or other patterns; the articles so ornamented.

build (bild), *v.t.* to construct; erect, as a house; form by art; raise anything on a support or foundation; establish: *v.i.* to construct an edifice; depend, base, or reckon [with *on* or *upon*]: *n.* mode or style of construction; form; figure.

building (bild'ing), *n.* the act of constructing, raising, or establishing; an edifice.

bulb (bulb), *n.* an onion-shaped root; a kind of leaf bud; any protuberance or expansion on a stem or tube: *v.i.* to project as a bulb [with *out*].

bulbiferous (bul-bif'ĕr-us), *adj.* producing bulbs.

bulbous (bul'bus), *adj.* pertaining to or resembling a bulb.

bulbul (bōōl'bōōl), *n.* the Persian nightingale.

bulge (bulj), *n.* the bilge or widest part of a cask; a bending outwards; the bilge of a ship: *v.i.* to jut out; be protuberant.

bulk (bulk), *n.* magnitude or size; complete dimensions; the main mass or body; the cargo of a ship when stowed; volume: *v.i.* to increase in size; swell out.

bulk-head (-hed), *n.* a partition in a vessel which separates one part of it from another; an embankment of stone or wood to hold back earth; a frame to cover a stair-head or elevator-shaft.

bulky (bul'ki), *adj.* of great size or bulk.

bull (bool), *n.* the male of any bovine mammal; the male of various large animals, as the whale, elephant, etc.; one who endeavors to raise the price of stock in order that he may sell dear: the op-

posite of a bear: *adj.* male, or of large size [in composition]: *v.t.* to endeavor to raise the market value of.

bull (bool), *n.* a Papal letter, edict, or rescript, having a leaden seal (*bulla*) affixed to it.

bull (bool), *n.* a ludicrous inconsistency in language.

bull-baiting ('bāt-ing), *n.* the sport of baiting or attacking bulls with dogs.

bull-calf ('käf), *n.* a male calf; a stupid fellow.

bulldog ('dog), *n.* a variety of dog of strong muscular build, and remarkable for its courage and ferocity, formerly used for baiting bulls: a revolver of large caliber and short barrel; a proctor's attendant: *adj.* characterized by the courage of a bulldog, as *bulldog* tenacity.

bulldoze ('dōz), *v.t.* to bully; to attempt to intimidate.

bullet ('et), *n.* a small ball or projectile.

bulletin (bool'e-tin), *n.* an official report regarding some matter or event of public interest; a periodical publication: *v.t.* to publish or announce by bulletin.

bullfight ('fīt), *n.* a combat between armed men and a bull.

bullfinch ('finch), *n.* a common British song bird.

bullfrog ('frog), *n.* a large North American species of frog abounding in marshy places, remarkable for its loud, bellowing croak.

bullhead ('hed), *n.* a broad-headed, scaleless fish of North America; catfish.

bullion (bool'yun), *n.* uncoined gold or silver; foreign coin; a heavy twisted fringe covered with fine gold or silver wire.

bullionist ('yun-ist), *n.* an advocate for an exclusive metallic currency, or a metallic currency combined with convertible paper.

Bull Moose (mōōs), a follower of Theodore Roosevelt in the campaign of 1912; the symbol of the Progressive Party.

bullock (bool'ok), *n.* an ox or castrated bull; a full-grown steer.

bull's-eye (boolz'ī), *n.* a boss of glass; a sweetmeat; any circular opening for light or air; a small ring on the rigging of a balloon for the adjustment of ropes; a small obscure cloud, with a ruddy center; a lantern with a convex lens; a plano-convex lens for concentrating the light, attached to a microscope; the center of a target; a shot that hits the bull's-eye.

bull terrier (tēr'i-ēr), a cross-breed between the bulldog and the terrier.

bully (bool'i), *n.* one who domineers by insolence or threats: *v.t.* to overbear with bluster and menaces: *v.i.* to be insolently noisy and quarrelsome.

bully (bool'i), *adj.* good; fine: *interj.* an exclamation of satisfaction.

bullyrag (bool'i-rag), *v.t.* to attempt to intimidate by bluster and threat.

bully tree (trē), an East Indian tree which yields a milky juice from which a gum is prepared.

bulrush (bool'rush), *n.* a rush-like aquatic plant; the cat-tail

bulse (buls), *n.* a bag or purse used in the East Indies to carry or measure valuables; a packet of diamonds or gold dust.

bulwark (bool'wĕrk), *n.* a rampart; a fortification; the boarding round the sides of a ship, above the level of the deck; any means of protection or defense: *v.t.* to fortify with a bulwark.

bum (bum), *n.* [U. S. Slang], a worthless fellow; an idler; a drunkard; a spree.

bumblebee (bum'bl-bē), *n.* a large bee, named from its humming sound, on the wing.

bumboat (bum'bōt), *n.* a boat used for the conveyance of provisions, fruit, etc., for sale to vessels lying off the shore.

bummer (bum'ĕr), *n.* [U. S. Slang], a loafing fellow who sponges on others; a low politician.

bump (bump), *n.* a shock from a blow; a swelling protuberance; the striking of a boat by the prow of another following it in college boat races: *v.t.* to bring in violent contact; thump: *v.i.* to come in collision; strike heavily.

bumper (bump'er), *n.* something that bumps; a buffer on a railroad car; an overflowing cup.

bumper (bump'ĕr), *n.* an overflowing cup.

bumpkin (bump'kin), *n.* an awkward, clumsy rustic; a country lout.

bumptious (bump'shus), *adj.* self-assertive.

bun (bun), *n.* a small light cake; [Slang], mild intoxication.

bunch (bunch), *n.* a cluster; a collection of things of the same kind growing or fastened together; a tuft; a small mass of ore: *v.i.* to swell out; cluster: *v.t.* to form into a bunch.

bunchy (bunch'i), *adj.* gathered into a bunch.

bunco (bung'kō), *n.* a confidence game.

buncombe, bunkum (bung'kum), *n.* idle or showy speech, especially, if intended to secure votes or satisfy one's constituents.

bund (bund), *n.* an embankment to protect the land against inundation.

bundesrat (boon'des-rät), *n.* the federal council of the former German Empire.

bundle (bun'dl), *n.* a number of things bound together; a roll or package: *v.t.* to tie or bind in a bundle or roll; to dismiss unceremoniously [with *off* or *out*].

bung (bung), *n.* a large cork for stopping the hole in a cask; [Slang], a grog-seller: *v.t.* to stop with a bung; to maul or treat roughly.

bungalow (bung'gâ-lō), *n.* a single-storied house, lightly built, and generally surrounded by a veranda; a seaside cottage.

bungle (bung'gl), *v.i.* to botch; manage awkwardly: *v.t.* to perform clumsily: *n.* a clumsy performance; a botch.

bunion (bun'yun), *n.* a swelling on the foot, usually over the joint of the great toe.

bunk (bungk), *n.* a box or recess serving for a sleeping-berth in a vessel, sleeping-car, etc.: *v.i.* to sleep in a bunk.

bunk (bungk), *n.* [Slang], misleading speech; humbug: *v.t.* to mislead or deceive; humbug.

bunker (bung'kĕr), *n.* a large bin or receptacle; a sandhole on golf links.

bunkie (bung'ki), *n.* a soldier who shares a shelter with another.

Bunsen burner (bun'sen bĕrn'er), a gas tube about four inches long, with holes at the bottom to admit air: when lighted, the mixture of air and gas gives an intensely hot flame.

bunt (bunt), *n.* the middle part or belly of a square sail: *v.i.* to swell out: *v.t.* to haul up, as the middle part of a sail in furling.

bunt (bunt), *n.* a species of fungus which produces the smut disease in wheat.

bunting (bunt'ing), *n.* a bird allied to the finches and the sparrows; a thin woolen stuff used for making flags; flags collectively.

buntline (bunt'līn), *n.* one of the ropes attached to the foot-rope of a square sail to draw the sail up to the yard.

bunyip (bun'yip), *n.* a fabulous immense animal of Australia.

buoy (boi), *n.* a floating body moored at a certain place to indicate the position of something beneath the water; a life-buoy: *v.t.* to keep afloat in a fluid [with *up*]; to mark with a buoy; support.

buoyancy (boi'ân-si), *n.* relative lightness; elasticity of spirits.

buoyant (boi'ânt), *adj.* having the quality of floating in a fluid; not easily depressed.

bur, burr (bĕr), *n.* the rough prickly seed-case of certain plants; a partially burnt brick; the guttural pronunciation of the rough *r;* the rough ridges of metal left by the graver in cutting metal.

buran (bū'ran), *n.* in Siberia, a wind-storm in winter, a dust-storm in summer.

burbot (bĕr'bot), *n.* the eel-pout; a fresh-water fish of the cod family.

burden (bĕr'dn), *n.* that which is borne or carried; a load; something grievous, wearisome, or oppressive; a ship's capacity for carrying a cargo; a chorus or refrain; a topic on which one dwells: *v.t.* to load; lay a weight upon.

burdock (bĕr'dok), *n.* a large wayside weed of the aster family, with rough broad leaves.

bureau (bū-rō), *n.* a desk or writing-table furnished with drawers; an office; a governmental department for the transaction of public business.

bureaucracy (bū-rō'krâ-si), *n.* the system of centralized government by means of bureaus or departments; the officials administering such bureaus, as a body.

bureaucrat (bū'rō-krat), *n.* an advocate or supporter of bureaucracy.

burg (bĕrg), *n.* a borough.

burgee (bur'jē), *n.* a triangular flag, used as a pennant on yachts and merchant vessels.

burgeon (bur'jun), *v.i.* to put forth buds; to sprout; to come out, as a horn.

burgess (bĕr'jes), *n.* a citizen or freeman of a borough.

burgher (bĕr'gĕr), *n.* a citizen or freeman of a burg or borough.

burglar (bĕrg'lâr), *n.* one who breaks into a house at night with intent to commit a felony.

burglarious (bĕrg-lā'ri-us), *adj.* pertaining to, or constituting, burglary.

burglary (bĕrg'lā-ri), *n.* the act or crime of breaking into a house at night with intent to commit a felony.

burgomaster (bĕr'gō-mâs-tĕr), *n.* the chief magistrate of a municipal town in Holland, Flanders, and Germany.

Burgundy (bĕr'gun-di), *n.* a wine, red and white, made in Burgundy, France.

Burgundy pitch (-'pitch), spruce-fir resin.

burial (bĕr'i-âl), *n.* the act of burying.

burin (bū'rin), *n.* a cutting tool of an engraver.

burke (bĕrk), *v.t.* to murder by suffocation: after Wm. Burke, executed at Edinburgh, 1829.

burl (bĕrl), *n.* a small knot or lump in thread or cloth; a knot in wood: *v.t.* to pick knots, etc., from, as in finishing cloth.

burlap (bĕr'lap), *n.* a coarse fabric made of jute, hemp, etc.; used for bagging.

burlesque (bĕr-lesk), *adj.* tending to excite laughter by extravagant contrast or caricature: *n.* a ludicrous, grotesque representation; a literary composition or dramatic piece composed in burlesque style: *v.t.* to ridicule or make ridiculous by caricatured representation; travesty; parody.

burletta (bĕr-let'â), *n.* a comic opera; a musical farce.

burliness (-nes), *n.* the quality of being burly.

burly (bĕr'li), *adj.* bulky; large; corpulent.

burn (bĕrn), *v.t.* to consume or injure with fire; reduce to ashes; scorch; expose to the action of fire; produce by means of fire; affect with a burning sensation; cauterize: *v.i.* to be on fire; suffer from or be injured by excess of heat; glow; shine; be inflamed with pas-

sion or desire: *n.* an injury to the flesh caused by fire.

burn (bĕrn), *n.* a rivulet; a brook.

burner (bĕr'nĕr), *n.* one who burns or sets fire to anything; the part of a lamp or gas fixture from which the flame issues.

burning (bĕr'ning), *p.adj.* fiery; hot; consuming; intense.

burning glass (glås), a double-convex lens used to focus the rays of the sun upon combustible substances to ignite them.

burnish (bĕr'nish), *v.t.* polish by friction; make smooth and lustrous: *n.* polish; gloss; brightness.

burnsides (bĕrn'sīdz), *n. pl.* [Slang], side whiskers: after Gen. A. E. Burnside.

burnt offering (of'ĕr-ing), something offered and burnt upon an altar as a sacrifice or an atonement for sin.

burro (bur'o), *n.* in Southwest U. S., a small donkey used as a pack-animal.

burrow (bur'ō), *n.* a hole in the ground excavated by a rabbit or other animal, as a refuge and habitation: *v.i.* to excavate; work a way into or under something; lodge in a deep or concealed place; hide.

bursa (bĕr'så), *n.* a sac or sac-like cavity.

bursar (bĕr'sĕr), *n.* the treasurer of a college; a university student who receives an allowance for his support.

bursary (bĕr'sĕr-i), *n.* the treasury of a college or monastery; the allowance paid to a student in a Scottish university.

burse (bĕrs), *n.* the cloth that covers the chalice in the R. C. Mass service.

burst (bĕrst), *v.i.* to rend or break open with violence; yield to internal force or pressure; explode; give way under excess of grief or pain; appear or disappear suddenly: *v.t.* to rend or break by violence; open suddenly: *n.* a violent or sudden breaking forth; a sudden explosion; a rush; a strenuous effort: a spurt.

bursting (bĕrst'ing), *p.adj.* ready to burst; at the point of breaking out, as *bursting* with rage.

burucha (boo-ruch'å), *n.* crude rubber; hardened sap of the rubber tree.

bury (bĕr'i), *n.* a manor-house; a borough.

bury (bĕr'i), *v.t.* to deposit and cover in a grave or tomb, or in any final resting-place; entomb; keep secret; hide.

burying (bĕr'i-ing), *n.* burial.

bus (bus), *n.* a shortened form of omnibus.

bus boy (boi), a waiter's assistant.

bush (boosh), *n.* a thick shrub; a forest region; wild, uncleared country; in Australia, the country, as opposed to the town, specifically *The Bush;* the tail or brush of a fox: *v.i.* to grow thick or bushy: *v.t.* to set bushes about; use a bush harrow on.

bush (boosh), *n.* a lining or tube of hard metal inserted in an orifice, to reduce wear by friction: *v.t.* to furnish with a bush.

bush cattle (kat'l), cattle running wild in the Australian bush.

bushel (boosh'el), *n.* a dry measure containing eight gallons or four pecks; a vessel of such a capacity.

bush harrow (har'ō), a harrow formed of bushes tied to a frame: used to cover seeds lightly.

bushiness (-nes), *n.* the quality of being bushy.

Bushman (boosh'mån), *n.* one of a tribe of aboriginals near the Cape of Good Hope.

bushranger (boosh'rānj-ĕr), *n.* one who leads a predatory life in the bush country; originally a criminal, in Australia, who escaped and lived a lawless life in the bush.

bush telegraph (tel'e-gråf), a system originated by thieves and bushrangers in Australia, through which they received information about the movements of the police.

bushwhacker (boosh'hwak-ĕr), *n.* a backwoodsman; an implement for cutting brushwood.

bushy (boosh'i), *adj.* thick and spreading like a bush; overgrown with shrubs.

business (biz'nes), *n.* employment; trade; profession; something to be transacted or required to be done; right of action; affair; matter: *adj.* pertaining to business; practical.

busk (busk), *n.* a strip of flexible material worn in the front of corsets.

buskin (bus'kin), *n.* kind of half-boot or high shoe reaching to the middle of the calf.

buss (bus), *n.* a small two-masted vessel used in herring fishing.

buss (bus), *n.* a rude kiss; a smack: *v.t.* to kiss roughly.

bust (bust), *n.* the chest or thorax; the head, shoulders, and breast of a person represented in sculpture.

bustard (bus'tĕrd), *n.* a game bird of the Old World, and of Australia, related to the crane.

bustle (bus'l), *v.i.* to be busy, with a certain amount of noise; move quickly: *n.* tumult; noisy activity; a pad or cushion worn by women beneath the skirt.

busy (biz'i), *adj.* earnestly or closely employed; bustling; diligent; officious; meddlesome: *v.t.* to keep constantly engaged; occupy one's self actively.

busybody (biz'i-bod-i), *n.* a meddling, officious person.

but (but), *conj.* except; excluding the fact; on the contrary; nevertheless; however; though; notwithstanding; even if; that; from the fact that; before; when; more than (with *that*): *adv.* merely; only; simply: *n.* a verbal condition or objection.

butcher (booch'ẽr), *n.* one who slaughters animals for food; one who delights in slaughter: *v.t.* to slaughter for food; to murder in a barbarous manner.

butcher-bird (-bẽrd), *n.* a name given to various shrikes, from their habit of suspending their slaughtered prey upon thorns.

butchery (booch'ẽr-i), *n.* the business of slaughtering cattle; barbarous murder.

butler (but'lẽr), *n.* a manservant in a household who has the care of the plate, wines, etc.; the chief servant in a large household.

butt (but), *n.* a push or thrust delivered by the head of an animal; a thrust in fencing: *v.t.* to strike by thrusting the head against.

butt (but), *n.* the extremity of a thing; the thicker end of anything; a target; a rifle or gunnery range; a goal; a limit; the thickest part of tanned ox-hides; an object of ridicule.

butt (but), *n.* a large cask for wine or beer: in the U. S. the butt was used for malt liquors and contained 129.6 gallons.

butt (but), *n.* a stroke or thrust with the head; a thrust in fencing.

butte (būt), *n.* an abrupt isolated hill or ridge.

butter (but'ẽr), *n.* an oily unctuous substance obtained from cream or milk by churning; any substance of butter-like consistence; gross flattery: *v.t.* to spread or smear with butter; to flatter grossly.

butter-bird (-bẽrd), *n.* the Java sparrow; the bobolink.

buttercup (-kup), *n.* a plant bearing yellow cup-shaped flowers.

butter-fingers (-fing'gẽrz), *n.* one who lets a ball slip through his fingers.

butter-fish (-fish), *n.* a food fish of Eastern United States.

butterfly (-flī), *n.* one of a species of diurnal lepidopterous insects; a gay, showily-dressed, trifling person.

butterine (-in), *n.* an imitation butter.

buttermilk (-milk), *n.* whey separated from the cream in butter-making.

butternut (-nut), *n.* the fruit of a North American tree allied to the walnut.

butter-scotch (-skoch), *n.* a candy made of sugar and butter.

buttery (but'ẽr-i), *n.* an apartment in which provisions, wines, etc., are kept; a room in some colleges in England where liquors and provisions are kept for sale.

butting (but'ing), *n.* an abuttal; a boundary.

buttock (but'ok), *n.* the rump or protuberant hinder part of a man or animal: used usually in the *pl.*; the convex part of a ship under the stern.

button (but'n), *n.* any small rounded object used to secure different parts of a garment, or attached for ornament; something resembling a button; a small disc worn on the lapel of the coat, or on the breast, to indicate membership in a society, or military service; the knob at the end of a foil; a ball of gold, etc., worn on the hats of Chinese officials to indicate their rank; *pl.* a page boy: *v.t.* to fasten or furnish with buttons.

buttonhole (but'n-hōl), *n.* a slit to receive and hold a button: *v.t.* to detain in conversation against the will; bore.

buttonwood (-wood), *n.* the plane-tree.

buttress (but'res), *n.* masonry or brickwork built on to an outside wall to afford support; a support: *v.t.* to support by a buttress; prop.

butyrate (bū'ti-rāt), *n.* a salt of butyric acid.

butyric (bu-tir'ik), *adj.* pertaining to or derived from butter.

butyric acid (as'id), *n.* a colorless liquid obtained from butter: it is present also in cod-liver oil and in sweat glands.

buxom (buk'sum), *adj.* cheerful; jolly; robust; plump and comely.

buy (bī), *v.t.* to acquire by paying an agreed price; purchase; bribe.

buyer's option (bī'ẽrz op'shun), a purchaser's privilege of taking an agreed amount of stock within a certain period.

buzz (buz), *n.* a continuous humming noise, as of bees; a confused or blended murmur, as of many voices; a whispered report or rumor: *v.i.* to make a low humming sound; speak with a low humming voice: *v.t.* spread secretly.

buzzard (buz'ẽrd), *n.* the name of several species of hawks; a stupid, dull fellow.

buzzer (buz'ẽr), *n.* an electric push-button for summoning or calling attention, or signaling to stop or start.

buzz-saw (-saw), *n.* a circular saw.

by (bī), *prep.* beside; near; close to; towards; along; over; through; in the course of; after; past; to the amount of; in addition to; according to; with the sanction of (in oaths); through the agency of: *adv.* near at hand; present; past; beyond; aside: *adj.* out of the way: *n.* a dwelling place; a village; a town; in games, a goal.

by all means, assuredly.

by and large, on and off the wind.

bye (bī), *n.* a run scored at cricket when the ball passes the wicket-keeper and long-stop, and has not been struck by the batsman; in golf, the hole or holes unplayed at the end of a match: *adj.* aside, in reference to position, direction, or purpose: *interj.* a hushing or soothing word for infants.

by-law (-law), *n.* a private law or statute framed by a corporate body.

by-name (-nām), *n.* a nickname.

by-product (bī'prod-ukt), *n.* a secondary product resulting from the manufacture of the main product.

byre (bīr), *n.* a cow house; a group of farm buildings.

byroad (-rōd), *n.* a side road.

Byronic (bī-ron'ik), *adj.* having the style of Lord Byron or his writings.

bystander (-stan'dēr), *n.* one present but not taking part.

by-word (bī'wĕrd), *n.* a proverb; nickname; an object of derision.

Byzantine (biz-an'tin), *adj.* of, or pertaining to Byzantium (Constantinople), the ancient capital of the Eastern Roman Empire.

Byzantine Church (chĕrch), the Eastern or Greek Church.

Byzantine period (pē'ri-od), a period in the Eastern Church, dating from the rise of Mohammedanism to the fall of Constantinople (650–1453).

C

C (sē), *n.* the third letter of the English alphabet and of cognate alphabets; the sound of this letter.

C, c, an abbreviation: in the form **C,** various personal names beginning with this letter, as Charles, Charlotte; various proper names and geographical designations beginning with this letter, as Calhoun, Cochrane, Canada, Cyprus; Catholic; Cardinal; Chancery; Chancellor; in *Meteorology,* cirrus; Centigrade thermometer: in the form **c,** any word beginning with this letter which can be inferred readily from the context or the subject: in the form **C** or **c,** in *Electricity,* current density; capacity; cathode: in the *Log Book,* cloudy; choppy sea: in *Baseball,* center: in *Cricket,* caught: in *Dentistry,* canine: in *U. S. Currency,* cent.

C, c, a symbol: in the form **C,** the third in a series, as Company C: in *Mathematics,* a constant quantity; in *Algebra,* one of the known quantities: in *Chemistry,* carbon: in *Astronomy,* a Fraunhofer line in the spectrum denoting hydrogen: in *Music,* common time.

C, a Roman numeral denoting 100; with a bar (C̄), 100,000.

C, c, the third letter of the alphabet impressed on a type-bar; the perforation of this letter in a paper-roll for machine-casting.

C, *n.* an object shaped like capital C: *adj.* of, or resembling, the shape of capital C.

C major (mā′jēr), the scale in music having C as the keynote.

C minor (mī′nēr), the scale in music having a signature of three flats.

C spring (spring), a spring shaped like a C.

Caaba, see Kaaba.

caam (käm), *n.* the heddles of a loom.

cab (kab), *n.* a public carriage with four or two wheels, drawn by one horse; the shelter for the driver of a locomotive.

cabal (kå-bal′), *n.* a secret combination of a few persons for carrying out some specific design; an intrigue: *v.i.* to plot or intrigue.

cabala (kab′å-lå), *n.* a secret science of the Jewish rabbis to interpret the hidden meaning of the Pentateuch; esoteric doctrine.

cabalism (kab-ål′izm), *n.* occult doctrine.

cabalist (kab′ål-ist), *n.* one versed in the Jewish cabala; an occultist.

caballero (kä-bä-lā′rō), *n.* a Spanish knight or gentleman; a stately Spanish dance.

caballine (kab′å-līn), *adj.* pertaining to a horse.

cabaret (kab′ā-rā), *n.* a place of refreshment where dancing and singing are provided; a tea- or coffee-set.

cabbage (kab′āj), *n.* a well-known vegetable: *v.t.* to appropriate to one's own use.

cabbage tree (trē), a fan palm of Australia, the heart of which is eaten by the natives; a broad-brimmed hat.

cabeca (kå-bā′så), *n.* the finest quality of Indian silk.

cabeza (kä-bā′thä), *n.* a chief in the Philippine Islands.

cabin (kab′in), *n.* a small hut, cottage, or room; a room in a ship for officers or passengers: *v.t.* to confine in a cabin: *v.i.* to live in a cabin.

cabin-boy (kab′in-boi), *n.* a general utility boy on shipboard.

cabinet (kab′in-et), *n.* a small apartment; a private room; a piece of furniture to hold objects of vertu, etc.; a photograph; a body of advisers to the executive of a nation.

cabinet-finish (fin′ish), in carpentry, a finish given to hard woods which consists in planing, beveling, molding, varnishing and polishing.

cabinet-maker (-mā′kēr), *n.* an artisan who turns out fine woodwork.

cable (kā′bl), *n.* a large strong rope or chain; a submarine telegraph line; a molding resembling a cable; a measure of distance = 100 to 140 fathoms: *v.t.* to fasten with a cable; transmit by telegraph cable.

cablegram (kā′bl-gram), *n.* a message sent by a submarine cable.

cabochon (kab′ō-shon), *n.* a precious stone, polished but not faced.

caboose (kā-bōōs′), *n.* a ship's galley or kitchen; the trainmen's car attached to a freight train.

cabriolet (kab-ri-ō-lā), *n.* a covered carriage with two or four wheels drawn by one horse.

cacæsthesis (kak-es-thē′sis), *n.* any morbid sensation.

cacao (kå-kā′ō), *n.* a small evergreen tree of tropical America and West Indies, from the seeds of which cocoa and chocolate are prepared.

cachalot (kash′å-lot), *n.* the sperm whale.

cache (kash), *n.* a place of concealment for food for future use: *v.t.* to hide (provisions) in the ground.

cachet (kå-shā′), *n.* a seal.

cachexy (ka-kex′i), *n.* ill health, due to some chronic constitutional affection; a perverted or depraved habit of thought.

cachinnation (kak-i-nā′shun), *n.* loud or unrestrained laughter.

cacholong (kash'ō-long), *n.* a greyish-white variety of opal.
cachou (kā-shōō), *n.* a pill for sweetening the breath.
cacique (kā-sēk), *n.* an aboriginal chief of the West Indies and some parts of South America.
cackle (kak'l), *v.i.* to cry like a hen or goose: specifically used of the cry made by a hen; giggle; prattle: *n.* the cry of a hen or goose; silly talk.
cacoëthes (kak'ō-ē'thēz), *n.* a bad habit; mania; itch.
cacoëthes loquendi (lo-kwen'dī), a mania for talking.
cacoëthes scribendi (skrī-ben'dī), itch for writing.
cacogenesis (kak-ō-jen'e-sis), *n.* a monstrosity; any abnormal formation.
cacographer (ka-kog'ra-fer), *n.* one who writes or spells badly.
cacography (ka-kog'ra-fi), *n.* erroneous spelling; cramped, indistinct writing.
cacomixle (kak'ō-mix'l), *n.* the Californian raccoon
caconym (kak'ō-nim), *n.* a bad name.
cacophonous (kā-kof'o-nus), *adj.* discordant.
cacotrophia (kak-ō-trof'i-a), *n.* suffering from defective nutrition.
cacotype (kak'ō-tīp), *n.* a bad type or defective production, literally or figuratively.
cactus (kak'tus), *n.* [*pl.* cacti ('ti)], a spiny fleshy plant with showy flowers.
cad (kad), *n.* a vulgar, ill-bred fellow.
cadaver (kā-dā'vēr), *n.* a dead body.
cadaverous (kā-dav'ēr-us), *adj.* resembling a corpse; pale; ghastly.
caddie (kad'i), *n.* a lad who carries golf clubs.
caddis (kad'is), *n.* a kind of coarse woolen stuff.
caddis fly (flī), an insect, the larvæ of which are caddis worms.
caddy (kad'i), *n.* a small box for keeping tea.
cadence (kā'dens), *n.* modulation of the voice; rhythmical flow; intonation; inflection.
cadenza (kā-den'zā), *n.* a vocal or instrumental flourish.
cadet (kā-det'), *n.* a younger son; student in a naval or military academy; in New Zealand and Australia, a young man learning sheep-farming; in New York City, a young man who uses the earnings of immoral females.
cadge (kaj), *v.t.* & *v.i.* to hawk; sponge on.
cadger (-er), *n.* a hawker; one who lives by trickery.
cadi (kā'dī), *n.* a Mohammedan judge.
Cadmean (kad-mē'ăn), *adj.* of or belonging to Cadmus; Theban.
Cadmean letters (let'ers), the earliest Greek alphabet.
Cadmean victory (vik'to-ri), a victory as fatal to those who win as to those who lose.
cadmium (kad'mi-um), *n.* a bluish-white ductile metal, resembling tin.
cadre (kå'dr), *n.* a framework; a skeleton; soldiers kept in service, so as to form the nucleus on which to raise a regiment, if required.
caducean (kā-du'sē-ăn), *adj.* pertaining to the caduceus, the winged staff of Mercury, entwined with serpents.
cæcum (sē'kum), *n.* [*pl.* cæca ('ka)], the blind gut; a pouch-like appendage of the large intestine, having one end closed.
Cæsarian (sē-zā're-ăn), *adj.* pertaining to Cæsar.
Cæsarian operation (op-er-ā'shun), *n.* a delivery of a fœtus by cutting through the walls of the abdomen.
Cæsarism (sē'zăr-izm), *n.* imperialism; absolute rule of government.
cæsium (sēs'i-um), *n.* a rare metal associated with rubidium.
cafe (kaf-ā'), *n.* a restaurant; coffee.
cafeteria (caf-et-e'rē-a), *n.* a cafe for self-help or quick service.
caffeine (kaf'ē-in), *n.* a bitter alkaloid extracted from coffee.
cage (kāj), *n.* a box or inclosure furnished with metal bars for confining birds, or other animals; any openwork structure or frame; a contrivance for raising and lowering men in a mine shaft: *v.t.* to confine in a cage; shut up.
cairn (kārn), *n.* a conical heap of stones erected as a monument.
cairngorm (kārn'gôrm), *n.* a yellow or brown variety of quartz or rock-crystal.
caisson (kā'sun), *n.* an ammunition-wagon or chest; a box filled with explosives for firing a mine; a water-tight box or casing used for building structures in water; a sunken panel in a ceiling; a structure for raising and floating sunken vessels.
caisson disease (diz-ēz' di-zēz'), a disease caused by high atmospheric pressure of a caisson, tunnel, or other underground structure: it is characterized by pains in the joints, paralysis and often ends in sudden collapse: commonly called *the bends*.
caitiff (kā'tif), *n.* a despicable or cowardly wretch: *adj.* despicable; vile; cowardly.
cajole (kā-jōl'), *v.t.* to coax or deceive by flattery; wheedle; cheat.
cake (kāk), *n.* a small mass of dough, sweetened and baked; a compressed or solidified mass of any substance, especially if thin or flat; a simpleton: *v.t.* to form into a cake: *v.i.* to consolidate into a hard mass.
cake-walk (kāk'wawk), *n.* a grotesque or fantastic march or parade, usually by negroes, in competition.
calabash (kal'ă-bash), *n.* the fruit of the calabash tree of tropical America, used when dried as a vessel for liquids, etc.

calabash tree (trē), a tree of the bignonia family which flourishes in tropical America.

calaboose (kal-å-bōōs′), *n.* a jail; a lock-up.

calamine (kal′å-mīn), *n.* a hydrous silicate of zinc; an alloy of zinc, tin, and lead: *v.t.* to cover or coat with calamine to prevent rust.

calamitous (kå-lam′i-tus), *adj.* producing, or resulting from calamity.

calamity (kå-lam′i-ti), *n.* any cause that produces evil, disaster, or extreme misfortune; distress; affliction.

Calamus (kal′å-mus), *n.* [*pl.* calami (-mī)], a genus of palms indigenous to tropical Asia: they have light, tough stems, which furnish rattan canes; [c-], the sweet flag; a feather quill.

calash (kå-lash′), *n.* a light carriage with low wheels and a folding removable top; a hood formerly worn by women.

calcareous (kal-kār′ē-us), *adj.* of the nature of, or containing, lime.

calciferous (kal-sif′ēr-us), *adj.* yielding calcium carbonate.

calcification (kal′si-fi-kā′shun), *n.* conversion into chalk or bone; a process going on in degenerated tissue.

calcify (kal′si-fī), *v.t.* to convert into lime: *v.i.* to become strong by conversion into lime.

calcimine (kal′si-mīn), *n.* white or tinted wash for walls or ceilings: *v.t.* to wash or cover with calcimine.

calcination (kal-si-nā′shun), *n.* the act or process of reducing to powder by heat.

calcine (kal-sīn′), *v.t.* to reduce a substance to powder by heat; oxidize: *v.i.* to undergo calcination.

calcite (kal′sīt), *n.* crystallized carbonate of lime.

calcium (kal′si-um), *n.* the metallic base of lime.

calcium carbide (kär′bīd), a compound of quicklime and carbon, from which acetylene is generated by subjecting it to the action of water.

calcium carbonate (kär′bon-et), a white amorphous powder, obtained as a precipitate by passing carbon dioxide into lime water: also, found in ashes of plants, bones, and shells.

calcium light (līt), a very strong light from the incandescence of lime in an oxyhydrogen flame.

calcography (kal-kog′rå-fi), *n.* the art of drawing with colored chalks or pastels.

calculary (kal′kū-lēr-i), *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, calculi.

calculate (kal′kū-lāt), *v.t.* to compute; ascertain or determine by any process of reasoning; estimate: *v.i.* to make a computation; suppose or think.

calculation (kal-kū-lā′shun), *n.* the art of reckoning by numbers; computation; something deduced by reasoning or inference; estimate; opinion.

calculator (kal′kū-lā-tēr), *n.* one who computes; a machine used for reckoning.

calculous (kal′kū-lus), *adj.* stony; gritty.

calculus (kal′kū-lus), *n.* [*pl.* calculi (-lī)], a stony concretion in the body; a method of computation by algebraic symbols, specifically, the method devised by Leibnitz, and known as the *infinitesimal*, or *differential and integral, calculus*, which corresponds to Newton's *method of fluxions*.

caldera (kal-dā′rå), *n.* a deep caldron-like cavity on the summits of extinct volcanoes.

calderite (kal′de-rīt), *n.* a variety of garnet found in India.

caldron (kol′drun), *n.* a large boiler.

calefy (kal′e-fī), *v.t.* to make hot.

calendar (kal′en-dēr), *n.* a register of the days, weeks and months of the year, etc.; a register or list; a list of criminal causes arranged for trial: *v.t.* to register or place on a list.

calendar month (munth), *n.* a solar month reckoned according to the calendar, as distinguished from the lunar month.

calender (kal′en-dēr), *n.* a machine consisting of heated rollers, used for smoothing and glazing paper or cloth: *v.t.* to press in a calender.

calends (kal′endz), *n.pl.* in the Old Roman calendar, the first day of each month.

calenture (kāl′en-tūr), a violent fever affecting sailors in hot latitudes.

calescent (ka-les′ent), *adj.* increasing in temperature.

calf (käf), *n.* a young bovine quadruped, especially of the cow; the young of certain marine mammalia, as the whale; leather made from the skin of a calf; a small island, or iceberg near a larger one; a stupid or silly person; the thick fleshy part of the leg behind.

caliber, calibre (kal′i-bēr), *n.* the diameter of a cylindrical body; mental capacity.

calibrate (kal′i-brāt), *v.t.* to graduate a thermometer to show temperature correctly.

calico (kal′i-kō), *n.* cotton print: *adj.* made of calico.

caligo (kå-lī′ gō), *n.* dimness of sight.

calin (kå-lin′), *n.* an alloy of tin and lead, from which the Chinese make tea canisters.

calipash (kal′i-pash), *n.* the part of a turtle belonging to the upper shell, inclosing a dull greenish gelatinous substance.

calipee (kal′i-pē), *n.* the part of a turtle belonging to the lower shell, inclosing a light yellow gelatinous substance.

calipers (kal′i-pērz), *n.pl.* compasses for measuring the diameters of cylindrical bodies.

caliph, calif (kal′ or kā′lif), *n.* a title of the successors of Mohammed.
caliphate (kal′i-fāt), *n.* the office, dignity or government of a caliph.
calisthenic (kal-is-then′ik), *adj.* pertaining to calisthenics.
calisthenics, callisthenics (kal-is-then′-iks), *n.pl.* the art of promoting health by physical exercise; simple gymnastics.
calk, caulk (kawk), *v.t.* to drive oakum into the seams of (a ship).
calk (kawk), *v.t.* to copy (a drawing) by covering the back with chalk or lead, and tracing over the lines with a style for transfer.
calk (kawk), *n.* that part of a horseshoe which projects downward to prevent slipping; a semi-circular piece of iron nailed to the heel of a boot: *v.t.* to furnish with a calk.
call (kawl), *v.t.* to summon from, or invite to, any place; convoke judicially or officially; designate for an office; name; characterize as; exhort; utter in a loud voice; rouse from sleep: *n.* a summons or invitation; a request or command; a short visit; the cry or note uttered by certain animals; a demand for payment due on shares; the option of claiming stock at a certain time at a stipulated price.
calla (kal′å), *n.* a plant with a fleshy, yellowish spadix and producing a white flower in the spathe; the calla-lily.
calligraph (kal′i-graf), *n.* a specimen of elegant penmanship.
calligrapher (kal-lig′ra-fẽr), **calligraphist** (-fist), *n.* one skilled in handwriting.
calligraphy (kal-lig′rå-fi), *n.* elegant or beautiful writing.
calling (kawl′ing), *n.* the act of summoning; a summons or invitation; a vocation, trade or profession; the state of being divinely called.
calliope (kal-lī′o-pē), *n.* an organ with steam-whistles for pipes or reeds.
callityping (kal′i-tī-ping), *n.* the process of producing plates for printing purposes by means of typewriting and photo-engraving.
callosity (kal-os′i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being hardened; a callus.
callous (kal′us), *adj.* hardened; insensible.
callow (kal′ō), *adj.* unfledged; inexperienced.
callus (kal′us), *n.* [*pl.* calli (-ī)], the hardening of the skin from pressure; bony matter which unites the ends of fractured bones.
calm (käm), *adj.* tranquil; still; undisturbed: *n.* stillness; serenity: *v.t.* to quiet; still; pacify: *v.i.* to become calm (with *down*).
calomel (kal′ō-mel), *n.* mercurous chloride: used as a purgative medicine.
caloric (kå-lor′ik), *n.* the principle of heat; *adj.* pertaining to heat.
caloricity (kal-ō-ris′i-ti), *n.* the power in animals of developing and maintaining heat.
calorie, calory (kal′ō-rē), *n.* the unit of heat (metric system) to express the amount of heat required to raise one kilogramme of water from 0° to 1° centigrade.
calorifacient (ka-lor-i-fā′shi-ent), *adj.* heat-producing: said of food-stuffs.
calorific (kal-o-rif′ik), *adj.* heating.
calorification (kå-lor-i-fi-kā′shun), *n.* the production of heat.
calorific rays (rāz), the invisible heating rays emanating from the sun and heated bodies.
calorifics (-iks), *n.* the science of heating.
calorimeter (kal-o-rim′i-tẽr), *n.* an apparatus for measuring heat produced or given off by a body.
calorimetry (kal-o-rim′i-tri), *n.* the art or process of determining the amount of heat contained in, or given off by, bodies.
calorimotor (kal-o-ri-mō′tẽr), *n.* a galvanic apparatus for producing heat in a short external circuit.
calorizator (kal′o-ri-zā′tor), *n.* a heating cylinder used in the manufacture of sugar from beets.
calotte (kā-lot′), *n.* a skull-cap; a cap or hood on the heads of certain birds.
calotype (kal′o-tīp), *n.* a photographic process in which the image is received on paper prepared with iodide of silver.
calpac (kal′pak), *n.* a sheepskin cap worn by Turks and Armenians.
caltrop (kal′trop), *n.* an iron instrument with four spikes, placed in ditches, etc., to hinder the advance of troops; a name for various plants with prickly fruit.
calumet (kal′ū-met), *n.* the tobacco-pipe of the North American Indians, smoked as a symbol of peace, or to ratify treaties.
calumniate (kå-lum′ni-āt), *v.t.* to accuse falsely and maliciously: *v.i.* to utter calumnies.
calumnious (kå-lum′ni-us), *adj.* slanderous; defamatory.
calumny (kal′um-ni), *n.* a false accusation; a slander.
Calvary (kal′vå-ri), *n.* the place where Christ was crucified; in Roman Catholic countries a representation of the crucifixion erected in the open air.
calve (käv), *v.i.* to bring forth a calf; become detached from: said of glaciers when icebergs break off from them.
Calvinism (kal′vin-izm), *n.* the doctrines of John Calvin [1509–64], the French theologian and reformer, especially those relating to predestination and election.
Calvinist (kal-vin-ist), *n.* one who holds the doctrines of Calvin.
Calvinistic (kal-vin-is′tik), *adj.* pertaining to Calvin or his doctrines.

calvities (kal-vish'i-ēz), *n.* baldness on top or back of the head.
calx (kalks), *n.* lime or chalk; the residuum of a metal left after calcination.
calyx (kā'liks), *n.* the whorl of a flower.
cam (kam), *n.* a projecting part of a wheel or other moving piece of machinery for imparting an eccentric or alternating motion.
camail (kå-māl'), *n.* a neckpiece of chain mail, pending from the headpiece.
camaraderie (kå-må-rå-d'-rē), *n.* [French], good fellowship; the spirit of loyalty between comrades.
camarilla (kam-å-ril'å), *n.* a cabal; a clique; a body who undertakes to advise some one in authority.
camber (kam'bēr), *n.* a convexity on an upper surface; a piece of timber thus bent; a small dock for unloading timber: *v.t.* to curve or bend; arch.
camber-window (-win'dō), *n.* a window arched at the top.
cambist (kam'bist), *n.* one who deals in notes or bills of exchange; a money-changer.
cambium (kam'bi-um), *n.* the formative layer of cellular tissue which lies between the young wood and the bark of exogenous trees.
cambric (kam'brik), *n.* a very fine thin linen: *adj.* pertaining to, or made of, cambric.
cambric muslin (muz'lin), a fine cotton imitation of cambric.
cambric tea (tē), a very weak infusion of tea, with sugar and milk.
camel (kam'el), *n.* a large ruminant quadruped, of which there are two species, the Arabian camel or dromedary, with a single hump, and the Bactrian camel, with two humps; a water-tight structure placed beneath a vessel to raise and float it over a shoal or bar.
camel's hair (hār), hair of the camel used in the manufacture of clothing; a very warm kind of fabric, used in heavy goods for cold-weather wear.
Camellia (kå-mēl'i-å), *n.* a genus of Asiatic evergreen shrubs, cultivated for their beautiful rose-like flowers and shining foliage; [c-], a plant of this genus.
camelopard (kå-mel'ō-pārd), *n.* the giraffe; [C-], a constellation of the Northern heavens.
camelry (kam'el-ri), *n.* troops mounted on camels; a camel corps; a place for loading or unloading camels.
Camembert cheese (kå-mäng-bēr' chēs), a soft, unpressed cream cheese: made near Camembert, France.
cameo (kam'ē-ō), *n.* a precious stone or shell on which figures are engraved in relief.
camera (kam'ēr-å), *n.* a box in which the image of an object is thrown upon a sensitized plate by a lens; a room; a judge's chamber.
camera lucida (lōō'si-då), an optical instrument for reflecting distant objects on paper by means of a solid glass prism.
camera obscura (ob-skū'rå), a darkened chamber or box in which, by means of lenses, external objects are exhibited on paper, glass, etc.
cam-gear (kam'gēr), *n.* a gear not centered on the shaft, useful in many forms of machinery where discontinuous action is required.
camion (kå-mī-yon'), *n.* a military truck.
camisa (kå-mī'sa), *n.* a chemise; a woman's waistcloth.
Camisard (kam'i-zārd), *n.* a French Calvinist.
camisole (kam'i-sōl), *n.* a woman's wrapper.
camlet (kam'let), *n.* a stiff, woven fabric, in imitation of camel's hair stuff.
camomile (kam'ō-mīl), *n.* a plant of the aster family: an infusion of the flowers is used as a tonic.
Camorra (ca-mor'ra), *n.* an Italian secret society, ostensibly political.
camote (kā-mō'te), *n.* the South American name for sweet potato.
camouflage (kam-oo-flaj), *n.* a covering of any kind to hide or deceive: *v.t.* to conceal; deceive.
camp (kamp), *n.* the ground occupied by an army at rest, with tents, huts.
campaign (kam-pān'), *n.* an open tract of land; the period during which an army carries on active operations in the field: *v.i.* to serve in a campaign.
campanile (kam-på-nē'le), *n.* a bell-tower detached from the body of a church.
campanology (kam-på-nol'o-ji), *n.* the principles or art of bell-ringing, bell-founding, etc.
campanulate (kam-pan'yu-lāt), *adj.* bell-shaped.
Campbellite (kam'bel-īt), *n.* a member of the Disciples of Christ: after Alexander Campbell of Virginia: the Disciples prefer to be called members of the Christian Church. Campbellite, also, is applied to a follower of John McLeod Campbell, a Scotch theologian, who was ejected from the Scottish Church on account of his views of the atonement.
Campeachy wood (kam-pēch'i wood), *n.* logwood.
campfire (-fīr), *n.* a fire for an encampment of soldiers; a military gathering around such fire.
Campfire Girls (kamp'fīr gērlz), *n.* an organization, similar to the Boy Scouts, for physical and social improvement.
camphene (kam-fēn'), *n.* rectified oil of turpentine.
camphol (kam'fol), *n.* Bornese camphor.
camphor (kam'fēr), *n.* a volatile aromatic whitish substance, obtained from various trees and plants of Eastern Asia.

camphorate (kam'fēr-āt), *v.t.* to saturate or treat with camphor.
camphor tree (trē), a species of laurel yielding the camphor of commerce: it is an evergreen and, probably, native to China.
camp-meeting (-mēt'ing), *n.* an outdoor religious gathering.
camp-stool (-stōōl), *n.* a folding stool or seat.
campus (kam'pus), *n.* the grounds or court of a school or college.
camwood (kam'wood), *n.* a red dyewood of a tree of Western Africa.
can (kan), *v.i.* to be able; possess power physically, morally, or mentally (used as an auxilliary verb),
can (kan), *n.* a metal vessel of small size, for holding liquids or preserving solids: *v.t.* to put up in cans for preservation.
Canada balsam (kan'â-dâ bawl'sâm), *n.* a yellowish, viscid resin obtained from a species of fir: used as a transparent cement.
canadium (kâ-nā'di-um), a soft, white metal, recently found in a mine in British Columbia: supposed to be a new element.
canaille (kâ-nāl'), *n.* the lowest orders of the populace; the rabble.
canal (kâ-nal'), *n.* an artificial navigable waterway; a duct or tube for the passage of fluids; a channel or groove.
canal rays (kan-al' rāz), *n.* a flight of corpuscles going in the opposite direction to the cathode rays in a vacuum bulb through which electricity passes.
canard (kâ-närd'), *n.* an absurd story or report; a hoax.
canard (kâ-närd'), *n.* a make of airplane having the rudder and elevator in front, instead of behind, the supporting planes.
canary (kâ-nā'ri), *n.* a light wine; a pale or bright yellow color; a small singing bird with yellow plumage, a native of the Canary Islands: *adj.* bright yellow.
cancan (kan'kan), *n.* a vivacious and indelicate French dance.
cancel (kan'sel), *v.t.* to deface writing by drawing lines across it; void; annul; strike out common factors: *n.* the part of a book deleted; the matter substituted for that stricken out.
cancellation (-lā'shun), *n.* the act or process of canceling.
cancer (kan'sēr), *n.* a genus of crustaceans, including the crabs; one of the twelve zodiacal signs, the sign of the summer solstice; a malignant tumor or growth.
cancerate (kan'sēr-āt), *v.i.* to grow into a cancer.
cancerous (kan'sēr-us), *adj.* like a cancer; affected with cancer.
cancrine (kang'krīn), *adj.* having the form or qualities of a crab.
cancroid (kang'kroid), *adj.* resembling a cancer.
candelabrum (kan-de-lā'brum), *n.* [*pl.* candelabra ('brâ)], a lampstand; an ornamented branched candlestick.
candent (kan'dent), *adj.* glowing with a white heat.
candescence (kan-des'ens), *n.* a state of glowing.
candid (kan'did), *adj.* honest; outspoken; sincere; free from undue bias; open; fair.
candidate (kan'di-dāt), *n.* one who offers himself, or is proposed by others, to fill some office.
candied (kan'did), *p.adj.* preserved or incrusted with sugar.
candle (kan'dl), *n.* a cylindrical body of tallow, wax, or other fatty material, inclosing a wick of cotton, and used to furnish light: *v.t.* to test eggs between the eye and the determining light of a candle.
candle-berry (-ber'i), *n.* the wax myrtle; a tree of the South Pacific Islands; also, its fruit or nut.
candle-fish (-fish), *n.* a marine food fish of the Pacific, resembling the smelt.
Candlemas (kan'dl-mâs), *n.* the feast of the Purification of the Virgin Mary (Feb. 2nd).
candle-power (-pou'ẽr), *n.* the illuminating power of a candle taken as a unit in determining the luminosity of any flame.
candle-wood (-wood), *n.* pine; any resinous wood; wood of any resin-producing tree.
candor (kan'dẽr), *n.* openness; frankness.
candy (kan'di), *n.* a solid confection of sugar, combined with flavoring or coloring substances: *v.t.* to conserve with sugar; incrust with crystals: *v.i.* to become candied.
candytuft (kan'di-tuft), *n.* a plant of the mustard family, grown in gardens.
cane (kān), *n.* the stem of certain palms, grasses, and other plants, as the bamboo, sugar-cane, rattan, etc.; a walking-stick: *v.t.* to beat with a cane; furnish with cane.
cane-brake ('brāk), *n.* a thicket of canes.
canella (kâ-nel'lâ), an aromatic and tonic bark of a West Indian tree.
cangue (kang), *n.* a square wooden collar, riveted around the neck of a native criminal in China.
Canicula (kâ-nik'ū-la), *n.* the Dog Star.
canicular (-'u-lar), *adj.* pertaining to the dog days, about mid-August.
canine (kâ-nīn'), *adj.* pertaining to dogs; having the nature or qualities of a dog,
canine teeth (tēth), two sharp-pointed teeth on each side of the upper and lower jaws of most mammals.
canister (kan'is-tẽr), *n.* a metal box or case for tea, coffee, etc.; a case containing shot which explodes when fired from a gun.

canities (kå-nish'i-ēz), *n.* grayness; the turning gray of the hair.

canker (kang'kēr), *n.* a cancerous or ulcerous disease; an eating or corroding agency which causes decay or rot; anything that insidiously corrodes, corrupts, or destroys: *v.t.* to corrode or corrupt; infect with poisonous influence: *v.i.* to grow corrupt; become malignant.

cankerous (kang'kēr-us), adj. malignant; ulcerous.

canker sore (sōr), an ulceration affecting mouth and lips.

canker worm (wērm), a caterpillar destructive to trees or plants; something, as sorrow, evil, etc., that insidiously destroys one's happiness.

cannabin (kan'å-bin), *n.* a narcotic poisonous resin extracted from hemp.

cannabis (kan'å-bis), *n.* Indian hemp.

canned (kand), *adj.* preserved in tins.

cannel-coal (kan'el-kōl), *n.* a hard bituminous coal burning with a clear bright flame.

cannery (kan'e-ri), *n.* an establishment for preserving meat, fish, etc., in cans hermetically sealed.

cannibal (kan'i-bål), *n.* a human being who eats human flesh; any animal that eats the flesh of its own kind; *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, cannibalism.

cannibalism (kan'i-bål-izm), *n.* the act or practice of eating human flesh by human beings, or of animals by those of like kind.

cannibalistic (kan-i-bå-lis'tik), *adj.* characterized by cannibalism.

cannon (kan'un), *n.* a large gun; a piece of ordnance: also used collectively.

cannonade (kan-un-ād'), *n.* the act of discharging cannon against a town, fort, etc.: *v.t.* to attack with cannon or ordnance: *v.i.* to discharge cannon.

cannoneer (kan-un-ēr'), *n.* an artilleryman.

cannoneering (kan-un-ēr'ing), *n.* the act or art of using cannon.

cannot (kan'ot), can not: see can.

cannula (kan'ū-lå), *n.* a small tube for injecting or withdrawing fluids.

cannular (kan'ū-lår), *adj.* tubular.

canny, cannie (kan'i), *adj.* shrewd; knowing; cautious; wary; artful; reasonable; quiet; easy; safe: *adv.* in a canny manner.

canoe (kå-nōō), *n.* a light boat of bark, hide, or the hollow trunk of a tree; any light boat propelled by paddles: *v.i.* to sail or paddle a canoe.

canoeist (kå-nōō'ist), *n.* one who paddles a canoe.

canon (kan'un), *n.* a law or rule in general; a law or rule regarding doctrine or discipline enacted by a council and confirmed; the books of the Holy Scriptures received as authoritative by the Christian Church; a catalogue of saints; one of the largest kinds of type; the part by which a bell is hung; a cathedral dignitary; one of a bishop's council; a bone in a horse's foreleg.

cañon (kan'yun), *n.* a gorge; a valley between high steep hills.

canonic (kå-non'ik), **canonical** (-ål), *adj.* pertaining to a rule or canon; according to, or established by, ecclesiastical laws; belonging to the canon of Scripture.

canonically (-li), *adv.* in conformity with a canon or rule.

canonicals (kå-non'ik-ålz), *n.pl.* the dress prescribed by the canons to be worn by a clergyman when officiating.

canonist (kan'on-ist), *n.* one skilled in the study and practice of ecclesiastical law.

canonization (kan-on-iz-ā'shun), *n.* the act of canonizing; in the R. C. church, the decree, following beatification, which puts the name of a deceased person in the catalog of the saints.

canonize (kan'on-īz), *v.t.* to enroll in the catalogue or canon of the saints.

canon law (law), rules or laws relating to faith, morals, and discipline that regulate Church government, as laid down by popes and councils.

canonry (kan'on-ri), *n.* the benefice filled by a canon.

canopy (kan'ō-pi), *n.* a covering fixed above a bed, or suspended over a throne or dais; any similar covering; a decorative cover above an altar, pulpit, niche, &c.: *v.t.* to cover with a canopy.

canorous (kå-nō'rus), *adj.* tuneful; melodious; musical.

cant (kant), *v.i.* to speak in a whining voice, or with an affected or hypocritical tone; make whining pretensions to goodness; to use the conventional phraseology of a particular sect, party, etc.: *n.* a whining manner of speech; the speech affected by those soliciting alms; the jargon or slang spoken by thieves, gipsies, beggars, etc.; the words and phrases characteristic of a certain party, sect, etc.; the employment of certain phrases and forms of speech without sincerity, especially the assumption of a religious character or the hypocritical use of sacred words: *adj.* of the nature of cant.

cant (kant), *n.* an external angle; an inclination from the level; a sudden jerk producing a change in direction: *v.t.* to incline; tilt; give a fresh direction to; cut off an angle of.

can't (kånt), a colloquial contraction of can not.

cantaloup (kan'tå-lōōp), *n.* a variety of small musk-melon of delicate flavor.

cantankerous (kan-tang'kēr-us), *adj.* ill-tempered; cross-grained; contentious.

cantata (kan-tä'tå), *n.* a short choral composition in the manner of an oratorio; a poem or story set to music.

cantatrice (kan'tå-trēs), *n.* a female singer, especially one who sings in operas.

canteen (kan-tēn'), *n.* a kind of shop in barracks or camp where liquors and provisions are sold; a vessel used by soldiers for carrying water or liquor when on the march; a box containing mess utensils, etc., for officers when on foreign service.

canter (kan'tĕr), *n.* an easy gallop: *v.i.* to move in an easy gallop: *v.t.* to cause to canter.

canterbury (kan'tĕr-ber-i), *n.* a stand with divisions for holding music, etc.

cantharides (kan-thar'i-dēz), *n. pl.* a preparation of Spanish flies used for blistering.

cant hook (hōōk), a lever with a movable iron hook, used in logging.

canthus (kan'thus), *n.* [*pl.* canthi ('thī)], the angle made by the meeting of the eyelids.

canticle (kan'ti-kål), *n.* a song; one of the non-metrical hymns of the Bible arranged for chanting in church service: *pl.* the Song of Songs, or Song of Solomon.

cantilever (kan'ti-lev-ĕr), *n.* a bracket or block projecting from the wall of a house, to support a balcony, cornice, etc.; one of two arms projecting from opposite banks serving to form a bridge: *adj.* constructed on the principle of a cantilever.

cantillate (kan-ti-lāt'), *v.t* to recite; intone; chant.

cantillation (kan-ti-lā-shun), *n.* intoning, especially in Jewish synagogue worship.

canting (kan'ting), *p.adj.* affectedly pious; whining.

cantle (kan't'l), *n.* the part that projects from the rear of a saddle.

canto (kan'tō), *n.* a part of a poem of some length; the highest vocal part in concerted music; soprano.

canto-fermo (-fer'mō), *n.* plain song.

canton (kan'ton), *n.* a district or division of a territory; one of the Swiss federal states; in France, a subdivision of an arrondissement; a division of a painting or flag: *v.t.* to divide into districts or parts; to allot separate quarters to troops.

cantonment (kan-ton'ment), *n.* a part of a town or village allotted to a body of troops: in India, a permanent military station.

cantoon (kan-tōōn'), *n.* a cotton stuff having one side satiny, and the other corded.

cantor (kan'tĕr), *n.* a choir-master or leader of singing; a precentor; an official in a Hebrew synagogue who intones the psalms.

Canuck (kå-nuk'), *n.* a Canadian; to Canadians, a French-Canadian.

canvas (kan'vås), *n.* a coarse heavy cloth of hemp or flax, used for tents, sails, etc., and, also, for painting on; sails in general; a painting: *adj.* made of canvas.

canvas-back (-bak), *n.* a North American duck, esteemed for the delicacy of its flesh.

canvass (kan'vås), *v.t.* to examine; sift; discuss; solicit votes or opinions: *v.i.* to traverse a district for the purpose of soliciting votes, interest, orders, etc.: *n.* a close inspection or scrutiny; discussion; a solicitation of votes, interest, orders, etc.

cany (kā'ni), *adj.* consisting of cane; full of canes.

canyon (kan'yun), same as cañon.

canzona (kan-tzō'nå), **canzone** ('nē), *n.* a song or air somewhat resembling the madrigal; an instrumental piece in the style of a madrigal.

canzonet (kan-tzō-net'), *n.* a short song.

caoutchin, caoutchine (kōō'chin), *n.* an inflammable volatile oil distilled from caoutchouc.

caoutchouc (kōō'chōōk), *n.* an elastic gummy substance obtained from the milky juice of several tropical trees, and much used in the industrial arts; india-rubber.

cap (kap), *n.* a covering for the head, usually without a brim; anything resembling a cap; a percussion cap; the top or summit; a particular size of writing-paper: *v.t.* to put a cap on; cover with, or as with, a cap; cover the top end of; complete; crown; place a cap on the head when conferring a university degree.

capability (kā-på-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being capable: *pl.* intellectual attainments.

capable (kā'på-bl), *adj.* receptive; susceptible; having power, skill, or capacity; competent; legally qualified.

capacious (kå-pā'shus), *adj.* roomy; spacious.

capacitate (kå-pas'ī-tāt), *v.t.* to make capable; enable; qualify.

capacitive (kå-pas'i-tiv), *adj.* pertaining to electrical capacity.

capacity (kå-pas'i-ti), *n.* the power of receiving or containing; the power of containing a certain quantity exactly; cubic contents; intellectual ability; legal qualification; profession; function; position.

capacity coupling (kup'ling), in *Wireless*, a coupling made by condensers.

cap-a-pie (kap-å-pē'), *adv.* from head to foot.

caparison (kå-par'i-son), *n.* an ornamental covering for a horse; gay or rich clothing: *v.t.* to cover with rich clothing, as a horse; adorn with rich dress.

cape (kāp), *n.* a covering for the shoulders, worn separately or attached; a headland.

caper (kā'pĕr), *v.i.* to skip; jump: *n.* a frolicsome leap or spring; a skip; a prank.

caper (kā'pĕr), *n.* a plant, the flower-buds of which are pickled and used as a condiment: used in *pl.*

capercaillie (kap-ĕr-kāl'yi), *n.* a large, black grouse.

caper sauce (saws), a sauce having capers as the largest ingredient.

capful (kap'fool), *n.* as much as fills a cap; a small quantity; a passing gust.

capias (kā'pi-ăs), *n.* a writ authorizing the arrest of the person named in it.

capillarity (kap-i-lar'i-ti), *n.* the state of being capillary; the action whereby the surface of a liquid is elevated or depressed by contact with a solid; capillary attraction or repulsion.

capillary (kap'il-a-ri, kă-pil'ă-ri), *adj.* resembling a hair; minute; slender; possessing a very small bore; pertaining to the capillary vessels of the body: *n.* a tube with a small bore; one of the minute blood-vessels connecting the arteries with the veins.

capillary attraction (a-trak'shun), the action which takes place when the molecules of a liquid are attracted by a solid, causing the fluid to rise above its level about the sides of a containing vessel: when the fluid sinks, the action is termed *capillary repulsion.*

capilliform (ka-pil'i-fôrm), *adj.* having the form of a hair.

capital (kap'i-tăl), *adj.* affecting the head or life; punishable with death; first in importance; chief; principal; good; excellent; first-rate: *n.* the chief city or town in a kingdom or state; a capital letter.

capital (kap'i-tăl), *n.* the sum invested in any particular business; stock in trade; stock or resources of any kind, moral or physical; that part of wealth which is saved and is available for, or employed in, future production; the head or top of a column, pilaster, or pillar.

capitalism (kap'it-ăl-izm), *n.* the possession of capital, especially its concentration in the hands of a few; the power of combined capital.

capitalist (kap'i-tăl-ist), *n.* one who possesses capital.

capitalization (kap-i-tăl-īz-ā'shun), *n.* the act of capitalizing.

capitalize (kap'i-tăl-īz), *v.t.* to convert into capital; compute or realize the present value of in money, as a periodical payment; print with a capital.

capital levy (lev'i), a levy on capital, apart from income, for the purpose of paying off war debt.

capital ship (ship), "a vessel of war whose displacement exceeds 10,000 tons standard displacement, or which carries a gun with a caliber exceeding eight inches."

capitate (kap'i-tāt), *adj.* growing in a head; head-shaped.

capitation (kap-i-tā'shun), *n.* a tax, fee, or grant per head.

Capitol (kap'i-tul), *n.* the temple of Jupiter at Rome, situated on the S. W. summit of the Capitoline Hill; the building occupied by the U. S. Congress at Washington; the legislative building of a State.

capitular (kă-pit'ū-lăr), **capitulary** (-lăr-i), *adj.* pertaining to a chapter; growing in a head: *n.* a statute passed in a chapter, as of knights or canons: *pl.* the body of statutes of a chapter or of an ecclesiastical council; a member of a chapter.

capitulate (kă-pit'ū-lāt), *v.i.* to surrender to an enemy on conditions agreed upon.

capitulation (kă-pit-ū-lā'shun), *n.* the act of capitulating; the instrument containing the terms of surrender.

Capitulation Day (dā), August 13, in the Philippines, observed as a legal holiday, owing to the capitulation of Manila on that day in 1898 to American troops.

caplin (kap'lin), *n.* a small fish of the smelt family, largely used as bait for cod.

capon (kā'pon), *n.* a castrated cock; a cock-chicken castrated for the purpose of improving the flesh for table.

caponiere, caponniere (kap-o-nēr'), *n.* a covered lodgment; a passage from one part of a defensive work to another, protected by a parapet.

capote (kă-pōt'), *n.* a kind of long coarse cloak; a long mantle for women.

capouch (kă-pōōsh'), *n.* a monk's hood or cowl; the hood of a cloak.

capper (kap'ĕr), *n.* one who makes or sells caps; [Slang], one who acts as a decoy for a gambler; a by-bidder for an auctioneer.

capric (kap'rik), *adj.* pertaining to a goat.

capric acid (as'id), an acid found in the butter of cow's and goat's milk, cocoanut-oil, etc., united with glycerine, and having a smell like that of a goat.

caprice (kă-prēs'), *n.* a sudden impulse of the mind; a whim; a freak.

capricious (kă-prish'us), *adj.* characterized by caprice; unsteady; fickle.

capriform (kap'ri-fôrm), *adj.* having the form of a goat.

caprin (kap'rin), *n.* a substance in butter giving to it its characteristic taste and smell.

caprine (kap'rin), *adj.* pertaining to, or resembling, a goat.

capriole (kap'ri-ōl), *n.* a leap of a horse made without advancing: *v.i.* to execute a capriole.

caprizant (kap'ri-zant), *adj.* leaping: said of the pulse.

capsicin, capsicine (kap'si-sin), *n.* an alkaloid extracted from several species of Capsicum.

Capsicum (kap'si-kum), *n.* a genus of South American plants, the pods of several species of which are used as a condiment (chillies), and when dried and ground form cayenne pepper; [c-], a plant of this genus.

capsize (kap'sīz), *v.t.* to be overturned; upset: *v.t.* to turn over or upset: *n.* an upset or overturn.

capstan (kap'stăn), *n.* an upright drum or cylinder revolving upon a spindle, and worked by bars or levers.

capsular (kap'sū-lăr), *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, a capsule.

capsule (kap'sūl), *n.* a metallic seal or cover for a bottle; a small envelope of gelatine inclosing a nauseous drug; a seed-vessel or pod which at maturity opens by valves; a small shallow vessel; a membranous sac inclosing some part or organ.

captain (kap'tăn, or 'tin), *n.* one who has command of, or authority over, others; a chief; a commander; in the army, the commander of a company; in the navy, an officer commanding a ship of war; the master of a merchant vessel; the head of a team or side; the chief boy in a school.

captaincy (kap'tăn-si or 'tin-si), *n.* the rank, post, or commission of a captain.

caption (kap'shun), *n.* a certificate of arrest; the title of, or introduction to, a legal document; a heading to a chapter or section.

captious (kap'shus), *adj.* ready to catch at faults or take offense; quibbling; sophistical.

captivate (kap'ti-vāt), *v.t.* to enslave or hold captive by beauty or excellence; charm or lure; fascinate.

captivation (kap-ti-vā'shun), *n.* the act of charming; the state of being charmed.

captive (kap'tiv), *adj.* made prisoner; held in bondage; fascinated; of or pertaining to bondage: *n.* one who is taken prisoner, especially one so taken in war; one held in bondage or fascinated.

captivity (kap-tiv'i-ti), *n.* the state of being held in bondage or confinement; servitude; imprisonment.

captor (kap'tẽr), *n.* one who captures or takes any person or thing by force or stratagem.

capture (kap'tūr), *n.* the act of seizing or taking, as a prisoner or a prize; arrest; the thing taken: *v.t.* to take or seize by force, surprise, or stratagem; make a prisoner or prize of.

Capuchin (kap'ū-shēn or -ōō-shēn'), *n.* a Franciscan monk of the mendicant order: so named from the long pointed cowl or capouch worn by the members; a woman's cloak and hood; a South-American monkey.

caput (kap'ut), *n.* [*pl.* capita ('i-tâ)], the head.

capybara (kap'i-bā'ra), *n.* a large rodent of South America: it is about 4 feet long, has dark-brown fur and webbed feet.

car (kär), *n.* a wheeled vehicle, especially one having only two wheels; a coach running upon rails; the basket suspended beneath a balloon to contain the aeronaut; a chariot of war or state; an automobile.

carabao (kå'ra-bā'o), *n.* the water-buffalo.

caracal (kar'å-kal), *n.* a reddish-brown lynx of southwestern Asia.

caracara (kä'rå-kä'rå). *n.* a large vulture-like hawk of South America.

caracole (kar'å-kōl), *n.* a half turn which a horseman makes, either to the right or left: *v.i.* to move in a caracole; wheel.

carafe (kå-råf'), *n.* a glass water bottle for table use.

caramel (kar'å-mel), *n.* burnt sugar, used for coloring spirits, gravies, soups, etc.; a sweetmeat; a candy.

carapace (kar'å-pās), *n.* the upper shell of the tortoise, turtle, etc.; the upper covering of the Crustacea.

carapato (kä'rå-pä'tō), *n.* a South-American tick, very prevalent and extremely annoying to both persons and animals.

carat (kar'åt), *n.* the weight of 3.17 grains, used for weighing precious stones and pearls; a twenty-fourth part; a term used to express the fineness of gold used in jewelry.

caravan (kar'å-van, kar-å-van'), *n.* a company of travelers, merchants, or pilgrims, associated together for mutual security, especially when traveling through deserts or regions infested by robbers; a large covered wagon for the conveyance of exhibitions or passengers.

caravansary (kar-å-van'så-ri), *n.* in the East, a kind of inn consisting of a large unfurnished building surrounding a spacious court, where caravans rest at night.

caravel (kar'å-vel), **carvel** (kär'vel), *n.* a name given to several kinds of ships, as a small 16th century vessel, used by the Spaniards and Portuguese, with broad bows, narrow high poop, four masts, and lateen sails.

caraway (kar'å-wā), *n.* a biennial plant with aromatic and pungent seeds, used medicinally and as a condiment.

carbide (kär'bīd), *n.* a compound of carbon with a metal.

carbide of calcium (kal'si-um), *n.* calcium carbide.

carbine (kär'bīn), *n.* a short rifle adapted to the use of cavalry.

carbineer (kär-bi-nēr'), *n.* a soldier armed with a carbine.

carbinol (kär'bi-nōl), *n.* methyl alcohol.

carbohydrate (kär-bō-hī'drāt), *n.* one of a group of organic compounds of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen.

carbohydrous (kär-bō-hī'drus), *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, a carbohydrate.

carbolated (kär'bō-lā-ted), *adj.* impregnated or treated with carbolic acid.

carbolic (kär-bol'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or derived from, carbon or coal-tar.

carbolic acid (as'id), *n.* an acid obtained from coal-tar by distillation: largely used as an antiseptic in surgery, and as a disinfectant.

carbolize ((kär'bol-īz), *v.t.* to treat or impregnate with carbolic acid.

carbon (kär'bon), *n.* an elementary substance present in all organic compounds, and occurring in nature in two distinct forms, as the diamond and graphite. The action of heat on vegetable and animal tissues produces carbon in the form of charcoal, lampblack, coke, etc.

carbonaceous (kär-bō-na'shus), *adj.* pertaining to, consisting of, or containing carbon.

carbonate (kär'bon-āt), *n.* a compound of carbonic acid with a base.

carbonated (kär'bon-ā-ted), *adj.* combined, or impregnated, with carbonic acid.

carbon dioxide (-dī'oks-īd), *n.* a heavy, colorless gas, produced by fermentation of liquors, decomposition of organic substances, etc.: commonly called *carbonic acid gas.*

carbon-light (-līt), *n.* a brilliant light produced by passing an electric current through carbon-points.

carbon monoxide (mon-ok'sīd), a product of the incomplete combustion of carbon: this gas is odorless, as well as colorless, and is very poisonous.

carbon-point (-point), *n.* the rod of an arc-lamp, moved forward by clockwork to maintain its position to another opposing rod as it is burned away.

carbonic (kär-bon'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or obtained from, carbon.

carbonic acid (as'id), *n.* a gaseous colorless compound of carbon and oxygen in the proportion of 12 parts of carbon to 32 of oxygen: it is a heavy irrespirable gas, and acts as a narcotic poison.

carboniferous (kär-bō-nif'ēr-us), *adj.* containing or yielding carbon or coal: [C-], *n.* a period of the Paleozoic era, in which immense coal-beds began to form.

carbonization (kär-bō-ni-zā'shun), *n.* the process of carbonizing organic substances.

carbonize (kär'bō-niz), *v.t.* to convert into carbon by combustion, by the action of fire, or an acid.

carbonyl chloride (kär'bon-il klō'rīd), a very deadly compound used extensively in the World War: it is a respiratory irritant with a pungent odor: formed by heat rays on carbon monoxide and chlorine.

carborundum (kär-bō-run'dum), *n.* an exceedingly hard compound made in the electric furnace through combination of silicon and carbon.

carboy (kär'boi), *n.* a large globular bottle of glass, protected by a basket-work, used to contain or convey corrosive acids.

carbuncle (kär'bung-kl), *n.* a beautiful gem of a deep red color; an inflammatory tumor, boil, or ulcer.

carbuncular (kär-bung'kū-lĕr), *adj.* pertaining to, or resembling, a carbuncle; red; inflamed.

carburet (kär'bu-ret), *v.t.* to combine chemically with carbon; to charge with carbon compounds.

carbureter, carburetor (kär-bu-ret'er), *n.* a device which mixes vaporized oil with air and feeds it to the cylinder of a gasoline engine.

carcase, carcass (kär'kås), *n.* a dead body; a corpse; the decaying remains of a bulky thing; the trunk of a slaughtered animal; the frame-work or skeleton of a building, ship, etc.; a perforated shell filled with combustibles, used to set fire to buildings, ships, etc.

Carcel lamp (kär'sel lamp), a lamp, the oil in which is raised mechanically to the wick by clockwork.

carcinology (kär-si-nol'o-ji), *n.* that department of zoology which treats of the Crustacea, as crabs, shrimps, etc.

carcinoma (kär'si-nō'må), *n.* a malignant tumor; a cancer.

card (kärd), *n.* a printed piece of pasteboard used for various social or business purposes; such a piece printed bearing certain devices or figures, used for playing games; a short business advertisement in a newspaper; the dial of a mariner's compass; an instrument for combing the fibers of wool, flax, or cotton, preparatory to spinning.

card (kärd), *n.* [Slang], a person displaying peculiar characteristics or qualities.

Cardamine (kär'då-mīn), *n.* a genus of herbs, which includes the cuckoo-flower and cresses; [c-], a plant of this genus.

cardamon (kär'då-mum), *n.* the capsule of several species of plants of the ginger family, with its aromatic seeds, used medicinally and as a condiment.

cardia (kär'di-å), *n.* the heart; the upper or cardiac end of the stomach where the œsophagus or gullet enters it.

cardiac (kär'di-ak), *adj.* pertaining to the heart; stimulating the heart's action: *n.* a medicine which excites action in the heart through the medium of the stomach and stimulates the spirits; a cordial; stimulant.

cardialgia (kär-di-al'ji-å), *n.* heart-burn.

cardigan (kär'di-gån), *n.* a knitted woolen jacket or waistcoat.

cardinal (kär'di-nål), *adj.* chief; pre-eminent; fundamental.

cardinal (kär'di-nål), an ecclesiastical prince; a member of the Pope's council, or sacred college; a woman's short cloak with a hood; an American song bird.

cardinal numbers (num'berz), the numbers *one, two, three,* etc., in distinction from *first, second, third,* etc., which are called *ordinal numbers.*

cardinal points (pointz), the four principal points of the compass.

cardinal virtues (ver'tūz) virtues, of primary importance, as justice, prudence, temperance, and fortitude.

carditis (kär-dī'tis), *n.* inflammation of the muscular tissue of the heart.

cardol (kär'dol), *n.* an oily liquid extracted from the pericarp of the cashew-nut, and used for blistering.

card-sharper (-shär'pĕr), *n.* one who cheats at cards, and fleeces those he traps into playing with him.

care (kâr), *n.* concern; solicitude; anxiety a burdensome responsibility; caution; charge of oversight; attention; watchfulness; an object of watchful attention and regard: *v.i.* to be anxious or solicitous; be concerned, troubled, or interested.

careen (kå-rēn'), *v.t.* to bring (a ship) on one side for the purpose of calking, cleansing, or repairing: *v.i.* to incline on one side, as a ship under press of sail.

career (kå-rēr'), *n.* a run at full speed; general course of action; an occupation or calling: *v.i.* to move or run rapidly.

careful (kâr'fool), *adj.* full of care; anxious; attentive; watchful; cautious; provident; thoughtful.

carefully (-li), *adv.* in a careful manner.

careless (kâr'les), *adj.* wanting in care or interest; neglectful.

caress (kå-res'), *n.* any act or expression of affection; an embrace: *v.t.* to treat with tokens of affection; bestow caresses upon.

caret (kā'ret or kar'et), *n.* a mark (^) used in writing, or in correcting proofs, to indicate the place where something is omitted or is to be added.

cargo (kär'gō), *n.* the lading or freight of a ship.

Carib (kar'ib), **Caribbee** ('i-bē), *n.* a native of the Caribbee Islands, or one of a tribe inhabiting certain regions of Central America and the north of South America.

caribou, cariboo (kar'i-bōō), *n.* the North American reindeer.

caricature (kar'i-kå-tūr), *n.* a pictorial or descriptive representation of a person or thing, in which the defects or peculiarities are exaggerated so as to produce a ludicrous effect; parody: *v.t.* to represent in a ridiculous or exaggerated style; parody; burlesque.

caricaturist (kar'i-kå-tūr-ist), *n.* one who represents others in caricature.

caries (kā'ri-ēz), *n.* decay of bones, teeth, or vegetable tissue.

carillon (kar'i-lon), *n.* a chime of bells diatonically tuned and played by hand or machinery; a simple air adapted for playing on a set of bells.

cariole (kar'i-ōl), *n.* a small open carriage; a light covered cart.

cariosity (kā-ri-os'i-ti), *n.* the state of being carious.

carious (kā'ri-us), *adj.* affected with caries.

cark (kärk), *v.i.* to be anxious or concerned: *v.t.* to vex; load with care or grief.

carl, carle (kärl), *n.* a strong, sturdy fellow; a rustic; a churl.

carline (kär'lin), *n.* a ship's timber running fore and aft from one transverse deck-beam to another, serving as a foundation for the planks of the deck.

carlock (kär'lok), *n.* a kind of isinglass made of the sturgeon's bladder, and used in clarifying wine.

carminative (kär-min'å-tiv), *n.* a medicine, which expels wind and relieves colic and flatulence: *adj.* expelling wind.

carmine (kär'mīn or 'mīn), *n.* the essential coloring principle of cochineal; a rich crimson pigment.

carnage (kär'nāj), *n.* slaughter; great destruction of life by violence; massacre.

carnal (kär'nål), *adj.* pertaining to the body, its passions and its appetites; animal; fleshly; sensual; impure; not spiritual, but essentially human; secular.

carnally (-li), *adv.* in an animal or fleshly manner.

carnation (kär-nā'shun), *n.* a plant of the pink family of Southern Europe; the clove pink; a light rose-pink; flesh color; parts of a picture in which flesh is represented.

carnationed (kär-na'shund), *adj.* having a pink color like that of flesh.

carney (kär'ni), *n.* a disease of horses, in which the furred condition of the mouth prevents eating.

carnival (kär'ni-vål), *n.* the season of rejoicing before Lent: observed in Roman Catholic countries; feasting or revelry.

carnivorous (kär-niv'ō-rus), *adj.* eating or feeding on flesh.

carnosity (kär-nos'i-ti), *n.* state or condition of being fleshy; any abnormal fleshy growth or excrescence upon the body.

carob (kär'ob), *n.* an evergreen tree of Southern Europe, the pods of which enclose a sweetish pulp, much relished by cattle and often eaten by man, called St. John's bread.

carol (kar'ul), *n.* a song of joy or praise, especially one in honor of the Nativity: *v.i.* to sing in joy; warble: *v.t.* to praise or celebrate in song.

carom (kar'um), *n.* the impact of a billiard ball against two other balls: *v.i.* to rebound after striking.

carotid (kå-rot'id), *n.* one of the two principal arteries, one on either side of the neck, which convey the blood from the aorta to the head: *adj.* pertaining to the two great arteries of the neck.

carousal (kå-rouz'al), *n.* a feast or festival; a noisy drinking bout or revel.

carouse (kå-rouz'), *v.i.* to drink heartily and with jollity; revel.

carousel (kar'ōō-zel'), *n.* a merry-go-round.

carp (kärp), *v.i.* to cavil or find fault.

carp (kärp), *n.* a fresh-water fish.

carpal (kär'pål), *adj.* pertaining to the carpus or wrist: *n.* a carpal bone.

carpel (kär'pel), *n.* a simple pistil, or one of the parts of a compound pistil or ovary of a flower.

carpenter (kär'pen-tẽr), *n.* an artificer who works in timber and prepares the woodwork of houses, ships, etc.: *v.i.* to perform carpenter's work.

carpentry (kär'pen-tri), *n.* the art of cutting, framing, and joining timber; work done by a carpenter.

carpet (kär'pet), *n.* a thick woven or felted fabric, with a pattern, used for covering floors or stairs; a soft covering, resembling carpet: *v.t.* to cover with a carpet; bring under consideration; reprimand.

carpet-bag (-bag), *n.* traveling bag.

carpet-bagger (-bag'ẽr), *n.* a political adventurer: specifically and scornfully applied to a Northerner who settled in the Southern States at the close of the Civil War.

carpeting (kär'pet-ing), *n.* cloth for carpets; carpets in general.

carpet-knight (-nīt), *n.* one upon whom the honor of knighthood or other distinction has been conferred for other than active service.

carphology (kär-fol'ō-ji), *n.* the unconscious act of picking at bedclothes, which characterizes the nervousness or delirium of certain diseases.

carpology (kär-pol'ō-ji), *n.* the science which treats of the structure of fruits and seeds.

carrageen (kar'å-gēn), an edible seaweed; the Irish moss of commerce.

Carrel treatment (ka-rel' trēt'ment), a method of irrigating wounds: after Alexis Carrel, American surgeon.

carriage (kar'ij), *n.* the act of carrying or transporting; cost of conveyance; behavior; deportment; a wheeled vehicle; the wheeled stand or support of a gun; the frame-work of a wooden staircase.

carrier (kar'i-ẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, carries or conveys; one whose business is to carry goods for hire; one who transmits a disease to others; a portion of various machines; a frame for holding photographic plates or magic-lantern slides.

carrier-pigeon (-pij'un), *n.* a variety of pigeon trained to convey letters, etc.

carrion (kar'i-on), *n.* dead or putrefying flesh; filth; garbage: *adj.* pertaining to or feeding on, carrion.

carrion-crow (-krō), *n.* the common crow of Europe; also, the American crow.

carromata (kä-rō-mä'ä), *n.* a light, covered, two-wheeled vehicle, used in the Philippines.

carronade (kar-on-ād'), *n.* a short cannon of large bore for close range, formerly used in the navy.

carron-oil (kar'on-oil), *n.* linseed-oil and lime-water: used as a liniment for burns.

carrot (kar'ot), *n.* the well-known field- and garden-plant of the celery family; the edible root of this plant.

carrousel, see carousel.

carry (kar'i), *v.t.* to convey from one point to another; bear; have on one's person; convey by force; lead; transfer; accomplish; gain possession of; extend or continue in time or space [with *up* or *back*]; exhibit; imply; have in charge or conduct; sustain; support; make good; to take by assault: *v.i.* to act as a bearer; propel a projectile to a distance; hold the head in a particular manner: *n.* the range of a projectile; the movement, or position, assumed under the order "carry arms"; the drift of clouds.

carry-all (-awl), *n.* a covered four-wheeled vehicle, drawn by one horse.

cart (kärt), *n.* a carriage for the conveyance of heavy goods; a light two-wheeled vehicle used by tradesmen, etc.: *v.t.* to carry or convey in a cart.

cartage (kärt'āj), *n.* the charge made for conveyance by a cart; the act of carting.

carte (kärt), *n.* a bill of fare.

carte blanche (kärt blångsh), a blank paper; a signed sheet of paper given to another to be filled up as he pleases; hence, unconditional terms or authority.

carte-de-visite (kärt'de-vi-zēt'), a photograph of a person mounted on a card of a size formerly used as a visiting card.

cartel (kär'tel), *n.* an agreement between hostile states regarding the exchange of prisoners; a challenge to single combat.

cartel ship (ship), a ship given a safety permit in time of war for the exchange of prisoners.

cartilage (kär'ti-lāj), *n.* elastic animal tissue, forming bone; gristle.

cartilaginous (kär-ti-laj'i-nus), *adj.* pertaining to, or in the form of, cartilage; gristly.

cartographer (kär-tōg'rå-fẽr), *n.* one who makes charts or maps.

cartography (kär-tog'rå-fi), *n.* the art or business of making maps.

carton (kär'ton), *n.* a pasteboard box; a white circle within the bull's-eye of a target.

cartoon (kär-tōōn′), *n.* a study or design executed on strong paper, and of the size to be reproduced in fresco or tapestry; a pictorial sketch dealing with a political or social subject; a pictorial caricature: *v.t.* to make a cartoon of; caricature pictorially.

cartouch, cartouche (kär-tōōsh′), *n.* a cartridge; a cartridge-box; an ornament in the form of an unrolled scroll; on Egyptian monuments, etc., an oval figure containing the name or title of a sovereign or deity.

cartridge (kär′trij), *n.* a case of cardboard, metal, or other material, containing the charge of a firearm.

carve (kärv), *v.t.* to form a design; shape by cutting; cut into slices: *v.i.* to exercise the trade of a sculptor or carver; cut up meat.

caryatid (kar-i-at′id), *n.* a figure of a woman in long robes, serving to support an entablature.

Casaba melon (kå-sä′bå mel′un), a winter muskmelon covered with thick, yellow rind: the flesh is white, sweet, and watery.

cascade (kas-kād′), *n.* a fall of water over a precipice; anything suggestive of a waterfall; a billow of lace on the front of a dress: *v.i.* to fall as a cascade.

cascara (käs′kå-rā), *n.* the bark of the buckthorn, used as a cathartic.

cascarilla (kas-kå-ril′å), *n.* the bark of a West Indian shrub, possessing aromatic and bitter properties; the shrub itself.

cascaron (kås′kå-rōn′), *n.* an eggshell filled with confetti to be scattered at carnivals, revels, etc.

case (kās), *n.* a covering or receptacle; a sheath; a box with its contents; a frame or casing; a divided tray for types; 225 sq. ft. of crown glass: *v.t.* to cover with, or enclose in, a case.

case (kās), *n.* that which happens or befalls; the matters involved in a question under discussion or investigation; a certain form or instance of disease; a suit or action at law; one of the forms or inflections in the declension of a noun, pronoun, or adjective, which indicates its relation to other words; [U. S. Slang], a dollar.

caseic (kā′sē-ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or derived from, cheese.

casein (kā′sē-in), *n.* the curd-matter of milk, forming the main part of cheese.

case-harden (kās-här′dn), *v.t.* to harden the surface of (as iron) by conversion into steel.

casemate (kās′māt), *n.* a shell-proof vault or battery, having embrasures for cannon; a hollow molding.

casement (kās′ment), *n.* a hinged window-frame made to open outward.

casern (kā′zĕrn), *n.* a barrack for soldiers where a garrison is stationed.

cash-and-carry (-kar′i), store system of cash payments, without deliveries.

cash (kash), *n.* money; ready money: *v.t.* to turn into, or exchange for, money.

cash-book (-book), *n.* a book in which a register is kept of money received or paid out.

cashew (kå-shōō′), *n.* a tree, native of tropical America, which produces the cashew-nut, a kidney-shaped fruit containing an edible kernel from which a caustic oil is obtained.

cashier (kash-ēr′), *n.* one who has charge of the money, and superintends the payments and receipts of a bank or trading establishment: *v.t.* to dismiss from service or place of trust; discharge.

cashmere (kash′mēr), *n.* a soft woolen fabric for shawls, etc., originally made in Cashmere, from the downy hair of the wild goat of Tibet and the Himalayas; a soft woolen dress fabric made in imitation of real cashmere: *adj.* made of cashmere.

cash-register (-re′jis-ter), *n.* a machine for registering cash receipts.

casing (kās′ing), *n.* the act of covering with or placing in a case; a covering.

casino (kå-sē′nō), *n.* a small country house; a public room or building used for social meetings, dancing, gaming, etc.; a game of cards, played by two or more, usually for 21 points.

cask (kåsk), *n.* a vessel composed of wooden staves, bound by iron hoops, for holding liquors; the quantity contained in a cask.

casket (kås′ket), *n.* a small chest or box for jewels, etc.; a costly coffin: *v.t.* to place or preserve in a casket.

casque (kåsk), *n.* a helmet.

cassation (kas-ā′shun), *n.* abrogation.

cassava (kas′å-vå), *n.* a plant of tropical America and Africa, cultivated for its tuberous roots, which yield a nutritious starch, from which cassava-bread and tapioca are made.

casserole (kas′ĕr-ōl), *n.* a heat-proof earthenware vessel in which meat, etc., is cooked and served.

Cassia (kash′iå), *n.* a genus of leguminous plants, shrubs, and herbs; [c-], an herb or shrub of this genus, the dried leaves of which constitute the laxative known as *senna;* the pulp from the seeds of this herb, a decoction of which is used as a purgative.

cassia bark (bärk), the bark of a lauraceous tree of India and the East; it is sometimes used to adulterate cinnamon, for which reason it is called bastard cinnamon.

cassia-oil (-oil), *n.* oil extracted from cassia-bark and cassia-buds: called, also, oil of cinnamon.

cassimere (kas′i-mēr), *n.* a thin twilled woolen cloth, used for men's garments.

cassinette (kas-i-net'), *n.* a cloth with a cotton warp and a woof of very fine wool, or wool and silk.

cassino (ka-sē'nō), see casino.

cassock (kas'uk), *n.* a long, close-fitting vestment worn by clergymen, choristers, etc.

cassowary (kas'ō-wā-ri), *n.* a large bird resembling the ostrich, inhabiting Australia and the Papuan Islands.

cast (kåst), *v.t.* throw; hurl; shed, direct or turn; throw down; calculate; defeat at law; condemn; form into a certain shape; assign to various actors: *v.i.* to throw the line in angling; ponder; to warp or twist; receive form or shape in a mold: *n.* the act of casting; the distance to which a thing may be thrown; motion or turn (of the eye); direction, glance; the form or shape; manner; appearance; a tinge; the company of actors to whom the parts of a play are assigned.

castanets (kas'tå-nets), *n.pl.* small spoon-shaped shells of hard wood or ivory, fastened loosely at the top, a pair of which is fastened to each thumb and shaken with the fingers to beat time.

castaway (kåst'å-wā), *n.* one who is cast away or lost; a person or vessel wrecked on an unfrequented coast; an outcast; reprobate: *adj.* shipwrecked; rejected.

caste (kåst), *n.* one of the artificial or hereditary divisions into which Hindus are restricted by Brahman religious law.

castellan (kas'te-lan), *n.* the warden or keeper of a castle.

castellated (kas'te-lā-ted), *adj.* furnished with turrets and battlements, as a castle.

caster (kås'tēr), *n.* one who, or that which casts; a computor; a cruet or small vessel for holding condiments at table; a small swiveled wheel.

castigate (kas'ti-gāt), *v.t.* to correct; chastise; punish; subject to severe criticism.

castigation (kas-ti-gā'shun), *n.* the act of castigating.

castigator (kas'ti-gā-tēr), *n.* one who castigates.

castigatory (kas'ti-gā-tō-ri), *adj.* punitive.

Castile soap (kås'tēl sōp), a superior kind of refined soap, made of pure fats and olive oil: originally made at Castile, Spain.

casting (kåst'ing), *n.* the action of the verb to cast; the act or process of founding or molding; the process of taking impressions of statues, medals, etc.; a worm-cast.

casting-vote (-vōt), *n.* the deciding vote of a chairman when the votes are equal.

cast iron (īrn), iron produced in a blast-furnace and cast into molds; the iron of commerce.

castle (kås'l, käs'l), *n.* a fortified residence; a fortress; a strong and imposing mansion of a noble or wealthy person; one of the pieces at chess, called also rook: *v.i.* to move the king two squares to the right or left, and bring the castle to the square the king has passed over.

Castor (kas'tēr), *n.* a genus of rodents consisting of the beavers; [c-], a beaver; a tall hat made of the fur of the beaver; a quality of broadcloth.

castor oil (oil), cathartic oil pressed from the seeds of the castor-oil plant.

castor-oil plant (plant), an herbaceous, palmate Asiatic plant, the green leaves of which have medicinal qualities and from the bruised seeds of which come a thick oil, known as castor oil.

castrate (kas'trāt), *v.t.* emasculate; geld; expurgate; deprive a flower of its anthers: *adj.* emasculated; gelded: *n.* one who has been emasculated; a eunuch.

castration (kas-trā'shun), *n.* the act of castrating.

cast steel (stēl), an alloy of iron which has been fused.

casual (kazh'ū-ål), *adj.* happening by chance; accidental; occasional; fortuitous: *n.* one who receives relief for a night in a parish to which he does not belong.

casualism (kazh'ū-al-izm), *n.* the doctrine that the world and all things come and exist by chance.

casualty (kazh'ū-ål-ti), *n.* an accident, especially if resulting in bodily injury or death.

casuist (kazh'ū-ist) *n.* one skilled in casuistry; one who studies or resolves cases of conscience.

casuistry (kazh'ū-ist-ri), *n.* the science or doctrine which deals with cases of conscience as determined by theological dogmas or ethical rules; sophistical or equivocal reasoning.

cat (kat), *n.* a carnivorous animal which has been long domesticated as a household pet, and for catching mice; a catfish; a cat-o'-nine-tails; the game of tip-cat; a strong tackle; a stoutly built vessel with a narrow stern, projecting quarters, and a deep waist; a double tripod; [Slang], a gossiping or spiteful female: *v.t.* to draw up (an anchor) to the cathead.

catabaptist (kat'å-bap'tist), one opposed to infant baptism.

catabasis (kå-tab'å-sis), *n.* the decline of a disease.

catabolism (kå-tab'ō-lizm), *n.* a downward series of changes by which complex bodies are broken down into simpler forms.

cataclysm (kat'å-klizm), *n.* a deluge; flood; a violent or sudden physical change of the earth's surface.

catacomb (kat'å-kōm), *n.* a subterraneous burial place with niches hollowed out for the dead.

catacoustics (kat-å-kous'tiks), *n.* that part of the science of acoustics which treats of reflected sounds.

catadioptric (kat-å-dī-op'trik), *adj.* refracting and reflecting light.

catafalque (kat'å-falk), *n.* a temporary structure erected, usually in a church, to support the coffin of a distinguished person on the occasion of a ceremonious funeral.

catalepsy (kat'å-lep-si), *n.* a sudden suspense of voluntary sensation.

cataleptic (kat-å-lep'tik), *adj.* of, or pertaining to, catalepsy.

catalogue (kat'å-log), *n.* an arranged list: *v.t.* to enter in, or make, a catalogue of.

Catalpa (kå-tal'på), *n.* a genus of trees of China, Japan, and North America, having large ovate leaves and clusters of bell-shaped flowers; [c-], a tree of this genus.

catalysis (kå-tal'i-sis), *n.* a decomposition and new combination supposed to be affected by one substance acting upon a compound body, itself remaining unchanged.

catamaran (kat-å-må-ran'), *n.* a raft or float propelled by paddles, consisting usually of three or more logs lashed together; a float with a grapple for recovering logs; a vixen.

catamenia (kat'å-mē'ni-å), *n. pl.* the monthly period of woman; the menses.

catamount (kat'å-mount), *n.* the wild cat; the puma, cougar, or mountain lion.

Cat-and-Mouse Act, a British law (1913) providing for the discharge of militant suffragettes from jail on hunger strikes for sake of health, but reserving the right to rearrest them and compel them to serve out their sentences.

cataphonics (kat-å-fon'iks), *n.* that branch of acoustics which treats of the theory of reflected sounds; catacoustics.

cataphoric (kat-å-for'ik), *adj.* possessing the power of producing motion through a diaphragm: said of a liquid, or electric current.

cataplasm (kat'å-plazm), *n.* a poultice.

cataplexy (kat'å-plek-si), *n.* a morbid state caused by shock and characterized by rigidity of the muscles.

catapult (kat'å-pult), *n.* an ancient military engine for hurling darts and stones; a forked stick with an elastic band by which small missiles are propelled.

cataract (kat'å-rakt), *n.* a large waterfall; a furious rush or down-pour of water; a disease of the eye in which the crystalline lens becomes opaque, and the vision impaired.

catarrh (kå-tär'), *n.* an inflammatory affection of any mucous membrane accompanied by increase of the mucus, especially from the nose; a violent cold in the head.

catarrhal (kå-tär'ål), *adj.* pertaining to, or produced by, catarrh.

catastrophe (kå-tas'trō-fē), *n.* a great calamity or disaster; an event subversive of the order of things; the unfolding and winding up of a plot; a cataclysm.

Catawba (kå-taw'bå), *n.* a light-red variety of American grape; a light wine made from this grape.

catbird (-bērd), *n.* an American song bird of a dark gray color, allied to the mocking bird.

cat block (blok), an iron-tip block with a hook, used in catting an anchor.

cat boat (bōt), a small boat with one sail on a mast near the bows.

catcall (kat'kawl), *n.* a sound like that made by a cat; a squeaking instrument used in theaters to express disapproval: *v.t.* to express disapproval of by a catcall.

catch (kach), *v.t.* to seize or grasp; lay hold of suddenly; intercept; take captive; apprehend by the intellect or senses; take, by contagion, infection, or sympathy; attack, or communicate to, as a fire; come upon unexpectedly; come up to; reach in time: *n.* the act of seizing or grasping; that which is caught or taken; gain; something desirable to be caught; anything that seizes or checks motion; a song, the parts of which are caught up by different voices.

catcher (kach'ẽr), *n.* one who catches; specifically, in baseball, the player behind the batsman, who catches the ball when pitched.

catching (-ing), *adj.* that catches; changing; uncertain; infectious; contagious.

catchpenny (kach'pen-i), *n.* an article of little value got up attractively to effect a quick sale.

catchup (kach'up), *n.* a sauce made from mushrooms, tomatoes, walnuts, etc.; ketchup.

catchweight (-wāt), *n.* the weight of a boxer as it is, instead of that demanded by precedent or rule.

catechetical (kat-ē-ket'ik-ål), *adj.* consisting of questions and answers.

catechetics (kat-ē-ket'iks), *n.* the art or practice of instructing by means of question and answer.

catechin (kat'ē-kin), *n.* a tannic acid extracted from catechu.

catechism (kat'ē-kizm), *n.* an elementary manual of instruction in the form of question and answer, especially in the principles of the Christian religion.

catechist (kat'ē-kist), *n.* one who instructs by question and answer; a catechizer.

catechize (kat'ē-kiz), *v.t.* to instruct by means of questions and answers, and offering explanations, especially to instruct on points of Christian dogma; interrogate or examine.

catechu, (kat'ē-kū), *n.* a brown astringent extract used in the arts and as a medicine: obtained from the Indian acacia.

catechumen (kat-ē-kū'men), *n.* one who is under religious instruction prior to receiving baptism; a beginner in the first principles of knowledge.

categorical (kat-ē-gor'i-kăl). *adj.* pertaining to a category; absolute; unconditional.

categorically (-li), *adv.* in a categorical manner; absolutely.

category (kat'ē-gō-ri), *n.* one of the highest classes to which the objects of knowledge or thought can be reduced, and by which they may be arranged into a system; a class or division.

catenary (kă-tē'nă-ri), *n.* the curve formed by an infinitely fine cord, perfectly flexible, but inextensible, when suspended from its ends; a wire thus curved, with hangers for the support of a trolley wire at uniform height.

catenate (kat'ē-nāt), *v.t.* to connect the links of a chain.

cater (kā'tĕr), *v.i.* to supply food, amusement, etc. [with *for* and *to*].

cater-cornered (kā'tĕr-kôr-nĕrd), *adj.* diagonally; cornerwise.

caterpillar (kat'ĕr-pil'ĕr), *n.* the hairy worm-like larva of a butterfly or lepidopterous insect.

caterpillar tractor (trak'tĕr), a tractor which travels on two endless belts, one on each side, which are kept moving by cogged wheels: used on very rough ground.

cater-waul (-wawl), *n.* the cry of a cat when rutting: *v.t.* to cry like a cat.

catfish (kat'fish), *n.* a fish remarkable for its voracity; bullhead; pout.

catgut (kat'gut), *n.* a kind of cord made from the intestines of animals, usually sheep, and used as strings for musical instruments and some other purposes; a string of this kind; a kind of open canvas.

catharize (kath'ă-rīz), *v.t.* to purify; to make clean chemically.

cathartic (kă-thär'tik), *adj.* purgative: *n.* a purgative medicine.

cathead (kat'hed), *n.* a beam projecting from a ship's bows to which the anchor is secured.

cathedral (kă-thē'drăl), *n.* the chief church in a diocese in which is the throne of a bishop: *adj.* pertaining to a cathedral.

catheter (kath'ē-tĕr), *n.* a tubular instrument to withdraw urine from the bladder.

cathion (kath'i-on), *n.* the electro-positive ion evolved at the cathode in electrolysis.

cathode (kath'ōd), *n.* the negative pole of a current: opposed to *anode.*

cathode ray (kath'od-rā), the stream of electrons in an electric bulb which generates the X-ray.

catholic (kath'ō-lik), *adj.* universal; general; embracing all; liberal; large-hearted; free from prejudice; including all mankind.

Catholic (kath'ō-lik), *adj.* pertaining to the Church of Rome: *n.* a member of the Universal or Catholic Church, or of the Roman Church.

Catholicism (kă-thol'i-sizm), *n.* the belief of, or adherence to, the Catholic Church or faith, especially to that of the Roman Catholic Church.

catholicity (kath-ol-is'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being catholic.

Catholicize (kă-thol'i-sīz), *v.t.* to convert to the Roman Catholic Church.

catholicon (kă-thol'i-kon), *n.* an universal panacea; a remedy for all diseases.

catkin (kat'kin), *n.* the pendulous inflorescence of the willow, birch, etc.

catling (kat'ling), *n.* a little cat; kitten; a double-edged knife, used in surgery.

catmint (kat'mint), **catnip** (kat'nip), *n.* a strong-scented perennial herb, much liked by cats.

cat-o'-nine-tails (kat-ō-nīn'tālz), *n.* a whip with nine lashes of knotted cord: formerly used to punish in the British army and navy.

catopsis (kă-top'sis), *n.* morbidly keen vision.

catoptric (kă-top'trik), *adj.* relating to catoptrics.

catoptrically (-li), *adv.* by reflection.

catoptric light (līt), form of light, used in lighthouses, in which reflectors are used in the place of prisms and lenses.

catoptrics (kă-top'triks), *n.* that branch of optics which treats of the principles of reflected light.

cat's-eye (-ī), *n.* a variety of quartz or chalcedony; an opalescent appearance in the pupil of the eye.

cat's-paw (-paw), *n.* a dupe; one used as a tool to accomplish a purpose, usually sinister; an irregular ruffle on the surface of water; a hitch in the bight of a rope.

cattle (kat'l), *n. pl.* live stock, especially oxen, bulls and cows.

cattle-plague (-plāg), *n.* a popular name for the rinderpest.

Caucasian (kaw-kā'shi-ăn), *n.* a member of the white division of mankind.

caucus (kaw'kus), *n.* a preliminary meeting of representatives of a political party to decide upon a line of policy to be submitted to a convention or larger meeting; a party combination for influencing elections: *v.i.* to hold, or meet in, a caucus.

cauda (kô'dă), *n.* a tail, or appendage like a tail.

caudal (kaw-dăl), *adj.* pertaining to a tail.

caudate (kaw'dāt), *adj.* having a tail; having a tail-like appendage.

caudle (kaw'dl), *n.* a warm drink made of wine or ale, spiced or sugared, and mixed with bread, eggs, etc., for sick persons, or for women in childbed.

caul (kawl), *n.* a membrane covering the lower intestines; a part of the amnion or membrane of the fetus, sometimes inclosing a child's head at birth.

cauldron (kawl'dron), *n.* a large kettle or boiler.

cauliflower (kaw'li-flou-ẽr), *n.* a garden variety of cabbage with an edible flowering head.

caulk, see calk.

cauma (kô'mȧ), *n.* excess of bodily heat; fever heat.

causal (kaw'zȧl), *adj.* relating to or expressing cause; creative: *n.* a word that expresses a cause, or introduces a reason.

causality (kaw-zal'i-ti), *n.* the relation of cause to effect; the supposed faculty of tracing effects to causes.

causation (kaw-zā'shun), *n.* the act of causing or producing; relation between cause and effect.

causative (kaw'zȧ-tiv), *adj.* that causes; effective as a cause; expressing causation.

cause (kawz), *n.* that which produces or contributes to a result; a reason; motive; principle; subject in debate; a side or party; a suit or action; a case for judicial decision: *v.t.* to act as an agent in producing an effect; produce.

causeway (kawz'wā), **causey** ('zi), *n.* a pathway raised and paved with stone; a highway.

caustic (kaws'tik), *adj.* burning; hot; corrosive; sarcastic; cutting; pungent: *n.* a substance which burns.

causticity (kaws-tis'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being caustic.

caustic potash (pot'ash), potassium as a powerful cautery, much used in medicine, the arts, and manufactures.

caustic soda (sō'dȧ), sodium hydrate, a white solid substance, largely used in soap-making.

cauterant (kaw'tẽr-ȧnt), *n.* a cauterizing substance.

cauterization (kaw-tẽr-i-zā'shun), *n.* the act of cauterizing.

cauterize (kaw'tẽr-īz), *v.t.* to burn or sear with a hot iron, or with cauterants.

cautery (kaw'tẽr-i), *n.* a burning or searing; an instrument or drug used for such a purpose.

caution (kaw'shun), *n.* heedfulness; prudence in regard to danger; watchfulness; an admonition; something to occasion amazement or fear: *v.t.* to warn.

cautionary (kaw'shun-ȧ-ri), *adj.* containing a caution; given as a pledge or security.

cautious (kaw'shus), *adj.* exercising caution; heedful; wary; vigilant; circumspect.

cavalcade (kav-ȧl-kād'), *n.* a train or procession of persons, chiefly on horseback.

cavalier (kav-ȧ-lēr'), *n.* an armed horseman, especially a knight or gentleman soldier; a gallant; a gay military man; a beau or attendant upon a lady; a partisan of Charles I. in his struggles with the Parliament; an elevation for cannon within a bastion: *adj.* gay; sprightly; frank; careless; haughty; supercilious.

cavalierly (kav-ȧ-lēr'li), *adv.* in a haughty or supercilious manner.

cavalla (kav-ȧl'ya), *n.* a food fish inhabiting the waters of tropical America.

cavalry (kav'ȧl-ri), *n.* horse soldiers.

cavatina (kav-ȧ-tē'nȧ), *n.* a short simple melody.

cave (kāv), *n.* a hollow place in the earth; a large natural cavity; a den; cavern: *v.t.* to hollow out.

caveat (kā'vē-at), *n.* a notice filed to stop procedure until the party giving such notice is heard; notice of intention to apply for a patent.

cave bear (bār), a fossil bear belonging to the Quaternary epoch.

cave man (man), a man belonging to the prehistoric race who inhabited caves; a modern who acts like a cave man, especially, a man who, willy nilly, carries off a female to wed her.

cavern (kav'ẽrn), *n.* a large natural hollow under the earth; a den; cave.

cavernous (kav'ẽr-nus), *adj.* hollow like a cavern; filled with small cavities.

caviare (kav-i-ār'), **caviar** (-i-ār'), *n.* the roes of certain large fish, especially the sturgeon, salted and dried.

cavil (kav'il), *v.i.* to raise captious or frivolous objections; carp [followed by *at*]: *n.* a captious or frivolous objection.

cavity (kav'i-ti), *n.* a hollow place or part.

cavo-relievo (kā-vō-re-lē'vō), *n.* a relief in which the highest surface only is level with the plane of the original stone.

cavort (kȧ-vôrt'), *v.i.* to prance about, as a horse; to bustle around briskly or eagerly.

cavy (kā'vi), *n.* a rough-haired, short-tailed rodent of South America; a guinea pig.

caw (kaw), *v.i.* to cry like a crow, rook, or raven: *n.* the cry of the crow, etc.

cayenne (kī-ēn', kā-en'), *n.* a kind of pepper made from the seeds and fruit of various species of the genus Capsicum.

cayman (kā'man), *n.* a large alligator of tropical America, especially abundant in the Amazon.

cayuse (ki-ūs'), *n.* a bronco; an Indian pony; a member of a tribe of Indians.

cease (sēs), *v.i.* to come to an end; stop; desist [followed by *from* before a noun]: *v.t.* to put a stop to; end.

cedar (sē'dȧr), *n.* the name of several evergreen trees, having wood of great durability and fragrance: *adj.* pertaining to, or made of, cedar.

cedar bird (bērd), the waxwing.

cede (sēd), *v.t.* to give up or surrender.

cedilla (sē-dil'ȧ), *n.* a mark placed under c to indicate the sound of *s*, as in French *legon.*

ceil (sēl), *v.t.* to overlay or cover the inner surface of a roof; furnish with a ceiling.

ceiling (sē'ling), *n.* the inner roof of an apartment.

celandine (sel'an-dīn), *n.* one of two perennial plants of the poppy family, the greater celandine and lesser celandine.

celebrant (sel'ē-brȧnt), *n.* one who celebrates, especially the principal officiating priest in offering Mass or celebrating the Eucharist.

celebrate (sel'ē-brāt), *v.t.* to praise, extol, or honor; commemorate; distinguish by solemn ceremonies.

celebrated (-ed), *adj.* distinguished; famous.

celebration (sel-ē-brā'shun), *n.* the act of celebrating; an observance or ceremony to celebrate anything.

celebret (sel'e-bret), *n.* a document issued by a bishop, giving a priest permission to celebrate the Mass outside his own diocese.

celebrity (sē-leb'ri-ti), *n.* fame; renown; distinction; a renowned person.

celerity (sē-ler'i-ti), *n.* rapidity; swiftness.

celery (sel'e-ri), *n.* a plant cultivated for a salad and vegetable.

celestial (sē-les'tiȧl), *adj.* of, or pertaining to the sky or heavens; heavenly; supremely excellent: *n.* an inhabitant of heaven; [C-] a native of China.

celibacy (sel'i-bā-si), *n.* the state of being unmarried; single life, especially that of a bachelor, or one bound by vows to an unmarried life.

celibate (sel'i-bāt), *n.* one who is unmarried or practices celibacy: *adj.* unmarried.

cell (sel), *n.* a small room in a monastery, convent, or prison; a small or mean place of residence; a small cavity; the gasbag of a balloon, or airship; a minute mass of contractile protoplasm forming the structural unit of every organized body; a single element of a galvanic battery; a receptacle for generating electricity; a small religious house attached to a monastery or convent.

cellar (sel'ȧr), *n.* a vault for storing provisions, wine, fuel, etc.

cellarage (-āj), *n.* space in a cellar or cellars; provisions, etc., in a cellar.

cello (chel'ō), *n.* a violoncello.

cellon (kel'on), *n.* a compound obtained from the action of ascetic, or sulphuric, acid on cellulose: used for making artificial silk, photographic films, and as a varnish: the Germans, in the World War, used a solution of it on the wings of airplanes which had the effect of rendering them more or less invisible.

cellular (sel'ū-lȧr), *adj.* formed of cells.

celluloid (sel'ū-loid), *n.* a compound of camphor and gun-cotton, resembling ivory.

cellulose (sel'ū-lōs), **celluline** (-lin), *n.* the substance resembling and allied to starch which forms cellular plant tissue: *adj.* containing or composed of cells.

celt (selt), *n.* an instrument or weapon of stone or metal, resembling a chisel or blade of an axe, found in ancient tumuli.

Celt (selt), **Kelt** (kelt), *n.* one of that branch of the Aryan family, which includes Bretons, Irish, Welsh, Manx, and Cornish.

Celtic (sel'tik), **Keltic** (kel'-), *adj.* pertaining to the Celts or Kelts: *n.* a group of languages, spoken in parts of Ireland, in Wales, in the Highlands of Scotland, and in Brittany.

Celticism (sel'ti-sizm), **Kelticism** (kel'-), *n.* a Celtic or Keltic custom or idiom.

Celtist (sel'tist), **Keltist** (kel'-), a student of Keltic antiquities, languages, etc.

cement (sē-ment', sem'ent), *n.* any adhesive substance which makes two bodies cohere; mortar; a bond of union; the bony layer which forms the outer substance of the fang of a tooth: *v.t.* to unite with cement; unite firmly or closely: *v.i.* become solid.

cementation (sem-en-tā'shun), *n.* the act of cementing; a process for converting iron into steel, glass into porcelain, etc.

cementite (sē-men'tīt), *n.* iron combined with carbon.

cemetery (sem'ē-ter-i), *n.* a public burial ground.

cenacle (sen'ȧ-k'l), *n.* a supping room; [C-] the room in which Christ ate the Last Supper.

cenobite (sen'ō-bīt), *n.* one of a religious order living in a convent, or in community.

cenobium (se-nō'bi-um), *n.* a religious community; an establishment where all things are held in common.

cenotaph (sen'ō-taf), *n.* an empty tomb, or a monument erected in honor of a person buried elsewhere.

censer (sen'sēr), *n.* a covered cup-shaped vessel pierced with holes, in which incense is burned; a thurible.

censor (sen'sēr), *n.* one of two magistrates of ancient Rome who imposed taxes and regulated the morals and manners of the community; an official appointed to examine books, manuscripts, plays, etc., prior to publication or performance to ascertain if there is anything immoral or offensive in them; one who censures or blames; a critic; at Cambridge University, a collegiate official similar to a dean.

censorial (sen-sō'ri-ȧl), *adj.* pertaining to a censor; censorious.

censorious (sen-sō'ri-us), *adj.* addicted to, or expressing, censure; carping; critical.
censurable (sen'shūr-å-bl), *adj.* blamable.
censure (sen'shūr), *n.* blame; reproof; the act of finding fault; a sentence or penalty of an ecclesiastical court: *v.t.* to find fault with or condemn; criticise adversely.
census (sen'sus), *n.* a quinquennial registration of the numbers and property of Roman citizens for the purpose of taxation; in modern usage, an official enumeration of the inhabitants of a country, with details of sex, age, occupation, etc.: taken in the U. S. decennially.
cent (sent), *n.* the 1-100th part of a dollar; a coin of this value.
cental (sen'tål), *adj.* pertaining to or consisting of a hundred: *n.* a weight for corn = 100 lb. avoirdupois.
centare (säng-tär'), *n.* in the metric system, one hundredth part of an are; one square meter.
centaur (sen'tawr), *n.* a fabulous being, half man and half horse.
centenarian (sen-te-nā'ri-ån), *adj.* of, or pertaining to, a centenary or to a person a hundred years old: *n.* a person of such an age or older.
centenary (sen'te-nā-ri), *n.* the space of a hundred years; the commemoration of the hundredth anniversary of an event: *adj.* relating to, or consisting of, a hundred; recurring once in a century.
centennial (sen-ten'i-ål), *adj.* consisting of, or enduring, a hundred years; taking place once in a hundred years: *n.* the commemoration of a 100th anniversary.
centennially (-li), *adv.* once in a 100 years.
center, centre (sen'tĕr), *n.* the middle point of anything; the nucleus around which things are collected; a title of the leaders of certain organizations; the name of certain members of a legislative assembly who hold moderate views and occupy a place between the Conservative party on the *right*, and the Radicals on the *left;* the circle or square next to the bull's-eye; a shot which hits such a division; a conical pin, by which work is secured and around which it revolves; troops in a line between the wings; in a fleet, the column or division between the van and the rear, or between the weather division and the lee: *v.t.* to place on a center; collect to a point; to form a recess for the reception of a center: *v.i.* to be placed in the center; meet in one point or focus.
center-bit (-bit), *n.* a carpenter's tool, turning upon a center, for boring holes.
center-board (-bōrd), *n.* a keel so constructed that it may be raised within the vessel or lowered at pleasure: it is extensively used by racing craft.
centering (sen'tĕr-ing), *n.* the woodwork or timber framing by which vaulted work is supported during construction.
center of gravity (grav'i-ti), that point of a body through which the resultant of all the forces, acting upon it in consequence of the earth's attraction, will pass.
centesimal (sen-tes'i-mål), *adj.* hundredth: *n.* a hundredth part.
centiare (sen'ti-ār), *n.* a centare.
centigrade (sen'ti-grād), *adj.* graduated or divided into a hundred degrees.
centigrade thermometer (*th*ĕr-mom'e-tĕr), a thermometer the scale of which is divided into 100 equal parts or degrees: 0° marks the freezing point (zero), and 100° the boiling point.
centigram, centigramme (sen'ti-gram), *n.* a measure of weight = 100th of a gramme (.15432 of a grain troy).
centiliter (sen'ti-lē-tr), *n.* a measure of capacity = the hundredth part of a liter (.6102 of a cubic inch).
centime (säng-tēm'), *n.* a small French coin = the hundredth part of a franc.
centimeter (sen'ti-mē-tr), *n.* a measure of length = 100th of a meter (.3937 inch).
centipede (sen'ti-pēd), *n.* an articulated insect, with two legs to each joint and a corresponding number of feet: popularly supposed to have one hundred feet, whence the name.
central (sen'trål), *adj.* relating to, or situated in, the center.
centrality (sen-tral'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being central.
centralization (sen-trål-i-zā'shun), *n.* the act of bringing all local administrations under one central government.
centralize (sen'trål-īz), *v.t.* to draw or bring to a center; bring all administrations under one central government.
Central Powers (pou'ĕrz), Austria-Hungary and Germany: so called at the beginning of the World War: later the term included Turkey and Bulgaria.
centre (sen'tĕr), *n.* same as center.
centric (sen'trik), **centrical** (-ål), *adj.* placed in the center; central.
centricity (sen-tris'i-ti), *n.* the state of being centric.
centrifugal (sen-trif'ū-gål), *adj.* tending or causing to fly off from the center; radiating from a central focus; expanding first at the summit and later at the base.
centrifugally (-li), *adv.* from the center.
centripetal (sen-trip'e-tål), *adj.* tending, or causing, to approach the center: opposed to centrifugal; expanding first at the base and then at the summit.
centripetal railway (rāl'wā), a railway constructed with a single rail to support the carriage, and two side rails to steady it.

centuple (sen'tū-pl), *adj.* hundredfold: *v.t.* to multiply or increase a hundredfold.
centurion (sen-tū'ri-un), *n.* a military officer commanding a hundred men.
century (sen'tū-ri), *n.* a hundred; a hundred years, especially of the Christian era; a division of the Roman people; a sub-division of a legion; (Slang), a one hundred-dollar bill.
century plant (plant), a name of the American aloe, from the supposition that it flowered once only in a hundred years.
cephalalgia (sef-å-lal'ji-å), *n.* bilious headache.
cephalic (sef'å-lik), *adj.* pertaining to the head; near to the head: *n.* a remedy for disorders of the head.
cephalitis (sef-å-lī'tis), *n.* inflammation of the brain or its membranes.
cephalopod (sef'å-lo-pod). *adj.* of or pertaining to the Cephalopoda: *n.* a member of the Cephalopoda.
Cephalopoda (sef-å-lop'ō-då), *n.pl.* the highest class of the Mollusca, having a distinct head with tentacles attached: the nautilus and octopus belong to this class.
ceraceous (sé-rā'shus), *adj.* having the texture and color of new wax.
ceramic (se-ram'ik), **keramic** (ke-), *adj.* of or pertaining to pottery or the fictile arts: *n. pl.* work executed wholly or partly in clay and baked; the fictile arts.
cerasin (ser'å-sin), *n.* the insoluble part of cherry gum.
cerate (sē'rāt), *n.* a thick ointment of wax, etc.
ceratin (ser'å-tin), *n.* horny tissue.
ceratoid (ser'a-toid), *adj.* horny.
ceratoplasty (ser'ā-tō-plas-ti), *n.* the replacement of the cornea by one taken from an animal.
cere (sēr), *n.* the naked skin at the base of the bill of many birds, as the parrot.
cere (sēr), *v.t.* to cover or close with wax.
cereal (sē'rē-ål), *adj.* pertaining to, or producing, wheat or edible grain: *n.* edible grain.
cerebellum (ser-ē-bel'um), *n.* [pl. cerebella ('å)], the hinder and lower part of the brain in vertebrate animals; the little brain.
cerebral (ser'ē-brål), *adj.* of or pertaining to the brain.
cerebral hemisphere (hem'is-fēr), *n.* one of the two lateral halves of the cerebrum.
cerebralism (ser'ē-brål-izm), *n.* the theory that mental operations arise from activity of the brain or cerebrum.
cerebrate (ser'ē-brāt), *v.i.* to have the brain in action.
cerebration (ser-ē-brā'shun), *n.* the conscious or unconscious action of the brain.
cerebric (ser'ē-brik), *adj.* pertaining to, or derived from the brain.
cerebrin (ser'ē-brin), *n.* a nitrogenous substance obtained from boiling brain and nerve tissue with alkali and afterwards subjecting to the action of heated alcohol.
cerebritis (ser-ē-brī'tis), *n.* inflammation of cerebrum or brain.
cerebrum (ser'ē-brum), *n.* [*pl.* cerebra (-brå)], the superior and larger part of the brain: the seat of the mind and will.
cerecloth (sēr'kloth), *n.* a cloth saturated with wax or some gummy substance, used for wrapping embalmed bodies.
cerement (sēr'ment), *n.* a grave-cloth or shroud: *pl.* grave-clothes.
ceremonial (ser-ē-mō'ni-ål), *adj.* relating to, or performed with, external rites or ceremonies: *n.* the prescribed order for a ceremony or function.
ceremonialism (ser-e-mō'ni-ål-izm), *n.* adherence to, or fondness for, ceremonial observance; ritualism.
ceremonially (-li), *adv.* according to rites and ceremonies.
ceremonious (ser-ē-mō'ni-us), *adj.* full of ceremony; punctilious of prescribed formalities; according to prescribed form or usage; fond of using ceremony; precise.
ceremony (ser'ē-mō-ni), *n.* a sacred rite or observance; a prescribed rite or formality; behavior regulated by the laws of strict etiquette.
ceresin (ser'ē-sin), *n.* a yellow wax made from bleaching ozocerite.
cerin (sē'rin), *n.* a waxy substance obtained from cork by the use of chloroform.
ceriph (ser'if), *n.* one of the fine lines of a printing type, especially a stroke at the bottom or top of a letter.
cerise (se-rēz'), *adj.* color of a red cherry: *n.* a cerise color; a dyestuff.
cerium (sē'ri-um), *n.* a rare metallic element.
cernuous (sēr'nū-us), *adj.* drooping, as a bud or flower.
cero (sē'rō), *n.* a large food and game fish, allied to the mackerel.
cerography (sē-rog'rå-fi), *n.* the art of writing or engraving on wax; wax painting; encaustic painting.
cerolein (se-rō'lē-in), a constituent of beeswax.
ceroplastic (sē'rō-plas'tik), *adj.* modeled in wax.
ceroplastics (-plas'tiks), *n.* art of modeling in wax.
cerotic (sē-rot'ik), *adj.* pertaining to a fatty acid occurring free in beeswax.
certain (sēr'tin), *adj.* sure; beyond a doubt; fixed or stated; indefinite.
certainly (sēr'tin-li), *adv.* surely; without any doubt.
certainty (sēr'tin-ti), *n.* full assurance.
certes (sēr'tēz), *adv.* certainly; assuredly.

certificate (sẽr-tif'i-kāt), *n.* written testimony to the truth of any fact; a testimonial as to character or ability; a statement written and signed and legally authenticated: *v.t.* to give a certificate to; to attest or vouch for by certificate.

certification (sẽr-ti-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the act of certifying.

certify (sẽr'ti-fi), *v.t.* to testify to or to make known in writing; assure.

certiorari (sẽr-shi-ō-rā'rī), *n.* a writ issuing from a superior court calling for the records of an inferior court, or to remove a case from a court below.

certitude (sẽr'ti-tūd), *adj.* certainty; freedom from doubt; assurance.

certosina (cher-tō-sē'nȧ), a kind of inlaid work, consisting of a geometric arrangement of diamond-shaped pieces into stars: practiced by Carthusian monks in Italy during the Renaissance.

cerulean (sē-rōō'lē-ȧn), *adj.* sky-colored.

cerumen (sē-rōō'men), yellow matter secreted in the outer ear-tube; earwax.

ceruse (sē'rōōs), *n.* white-lead, used as a pigment.

cervical (sẽr'vi-kȧl), *adj.* of or pertaining to the neck.

cervine (sẽr'vīn), *adj.* of, or pertaining to, the deer family; of a tawny or fawn color.

cess (ses), *v.t.* to impose a tax; assess: *n.* a rate or tax, especially the land tax.

cessation (ses-sā'shun), *n.* the act of ceasing.

cession (sesh'un), *n.* a yielding up, as of territory, property, or rights; the surrender of a benefice by an incumbent who has accepted another living.

cessionary (sesh'un-ā-ri), *adj.* giving up; yielding.

cesspool (ses'pōōl), *n.* a deep hole in the ground, or the well of a drain, for the reception of filth; any foul receptacle.

cestus (ses'tus), *n.* a belt or girdle; a kind of glove used by ancient boxers, frequently loaded with lead or iron, and secured by leathern thongs to the hands and arms.

Cetacea (sē-tā'shē-ȧ), *n.* an order of marine mammals, including whales, dolphins, and porpoises.

cetacean (sē-tā'shun), *adj.* pertaining to the Cetacea: *n.* a whale; one of the Cetacea.

cetic acid (sē'tik as'id), *n.* an acid obtained from spermaceti.

cetin (sē'tin), *n.* a white waxy substance forming the essential part of spermaceti.

cevadilla (sev-ȧ-dil'ȧ), *n.* a Mexican liliaceous plant, the seeds of which yield various alkaloids.

chabouk (chä'bōōk), *n.* in India, a whip: usually sounded chawbuck.

chacma (chak'mȧ), *n.* a very large South-African baboon.

chafe (chāf), *v.t.* to make warm by friction; to wear away or make sore by rubbing; irritate; annoy: *n.* mental irritation caused by continued annoyance; vexation: *v.i.* to be worn by friction; be irritated or annoyed; fret.

chafer (chā'fẽr), *n.* the cockchafer.

chaff (chȧf), *n.* the husk of grain, especially when separated by threshing, etc.; straw or hay, cut fine for cattle; anything worthless.

chaff (chȧf), *v.t.* to banter; make game of: *v.i.* to use bantering language: *n.* banter.

chaffer (chȧf'ẽr), *n.* the act of bargaining: *v.i.* to haggle about a purchase.

chaffinch (chaf'inch), *n.* a familiar European cage-bird, the male of which has a red breast: its song is simple, but cheerful.

chaffweed (chȧf'wēd), *n.* a plant allied to the pimpernel.

chaffy (chȧf'i), *adj.* resembling, or full of, chaff; anything light or worthless.

chafing-dish (-dish), *n.* a small portable grate; a vessel for cooking at table, and for keeping foods hot.

chagrin (shȧ-grin' or -grēn'), vexation due to disappointment; ill-humor; mortification: *v.t.* to excite vexation in; mortify.

chain (chān), *n.* a connected series of links or rings fitted into one another; a bond; a measure of 100 links = 66 ft.; the warp threads of a web: *pl.* shackles; bondage; slavery: *v.t.* to fasten, secure, or connect with a chain; enslave; to unite firmly; fasten.

chain-gang (-gang), *n.* a gang of convicts working together in chains.

chain-mail (-māl), *n.* flexible armor formed of metal links interwoven.

chain-stitch (-stich), *n.* an ornamental stitch resembling a chain; a loop-stitch made by a sewing machine.

chain store (stōr), one of a number of retail stores under the same control.

chair (chār), *n.* a movable seat with a back for one person; an official seat; a professorship; the presiding officer of an assembly; an iron socket fastened to the sleeper which receives and secures railroad metals: *v.t.* to carry publicly in a chair in triumph; to install.

chair car (kär), a parlor car; a railroad car with reclining or adjustable chairs.

chairman (chār'mȧn), *n.* the president of an assembly, meeting, public company, etc.

chaise (shāz), *n.* a light two-wheeled carriage; a carriage in general.

chalcedony (kal'sē-dō-ni), a cryptocrystalline variety of quartz of a pale-blue color.

chalcedonyx (kal'sē-dō-niks), *n.* a variety of agate, streaked white and gray; onyx.

chalcocite (kal'kō-sīt), *n.* a native copper sulphide, black and lustrous.
chalcograph (kal'kō-grâf), *n.* a copper engraving.
chalcography (kal-kog'rå-fi), *n.* the art of engraving on copper, or brass.
chalcotript (kal'kō-tript), *n.* one who copies the designs on brass monuments by taking paper tracings of them.
Chaldean (kal-dē'an), *adj.* pertaining to Chaldea; hence, pertaining to magic, or occultism: *n.* one of the Semitic people who dominated Babylonia; one versed in Babylonian lore; a soothsayer.
chaldron (chawl'dron), *n.* a measure for coal and coke: in the U. S., from 2,500 to 2,900 lbs.
chalet (shå-lā'), *n.* a Swiss cottage or herdsman's dwelling; a small country house built in such style.
chalice (chal'is), *n.* a cup; a Eucharist cup.
chalk (chawk), *n.* a soft limestone rock composed of carbonate of lime; prepared chalk for drawing: *v.t.* to mark, rub, or manure with chalk.
chalkiness (chawk'i-nes), *n.* the state of being chalky.
chalkstone (-stōn), *n.* a chalky concretion in the joints.
chalky (chawk'i), *adj.* containing, or resembling, chalk.
challenge (chal'enj), *n.* an invitation to a contest; a summons to fight; a duel; an objection taken to a voter or juror; the demand of a soldier on sentry: *v.t.* to summons to a contest; invite to a duel; defy; take exception to.
challis (shal'ē), *n.* a light all-wool fabric.
chalybeate (kå-lib'ē-āt), *adj.* impregnated with iron.
chalybite (kal'i-bīt), *n.* native carbonate of iron.
chamber (chām'bēr), *n.* an apartment; especially a bedroom; a private room; a political or commercial body; a cavity; that part of a gun, etc., which contains the charge: *pl.* a suite of rooms; a judge's private room: *v.t.* to inclose; furnish with a chamber.
chamberlain (cham'bēr'lān), *n.* an officer who has charge of the private apartments of a sovereign or nobleman; a male servant who has charge of a suite of rooms; the treasurer of a city or corporation.
chambray (sham'brā), *n.* gingham with a linen finish.
chameleon (kå-mē'lē-un), *n.* an insectivorous lizard-like reptile, possessing the power of changing its color; a person of fickle disposition, or changeable habits.
chamfer (cham'fēr), *n.* a small furrow cut in wood or metal; a bevel: *v.t.* to groove, channel or flute.
chamois (sham'i), *n.* a goat-like antelope of the mountainous regions of Europe and Asia; a soft, pliant leather, formerly of the skin of the chamois, but now prepared from the skin of the sheep.
chamoisette (sham-wå-zet'), *n.* a cotton fabric used for gloves.
champ (champ), *v.t.* to bite with the teeth repeatedly and impatiently: *n.* the act of champing.
champagne (sham-pān'), *n.* a light sparkling effervescent wine.
champaign (sham-pān'), *n.* flat, open country: *adj.* level; open.
champerty (cham'pēr-ti), *n.* the maintenance of a party in a law suit on condition that, if successful, the property is to be shared.
champion (cham'pi-un), *n.* one who defends the cause of another, by combat or other means; a hero; valiant warrior; a successful competitor against all rivals: *v.t.* to defend or support a cause.
Champs Elysees (shängs zā-lē-zā'), the fashionable promenade and drive of Paris.
chance (chåns), *n.* an unforseen event; an accident; a possibility; opportunity; risk: *v.i.* to happen; occur without design or expectation: *v.t.* to risk (with *it*).
chancel (chån'sel), *n.* that part in a church where the altar stands; the sanctuary.
chancellery (chån'sel-ēr-i), *n.* the office or position of a chancellor; the room in which he presides; the office of a consulate or embassy; an embassy and its officials.
chancellor (chån'sel-ēr), *n.* a judge of a court of equity or chancery; the president or highest official of a university; the secretary of an embassy; a vicar-general.
chancellor of a diocese (dī'ō-sēs), the official adviser of a bishop.
Chancellor of the Exchequer (eks-chek'-ēr), the minister of finance in the British cabinet.
chance-medley (-med'li), *n.* justifiable homicide in self-defense.
chancery (chån'sēr-i), *n.* originally, in England, next to Parliament, the highest Court of Justice; since 1873 a division of the High Court of Justice; a Court of Equity; the office from which the affairs of a diocese are conducted; a court of records.
chancre (shang'ker), *n.* the primary or initial lesion of syphilis; an ulcer.
chancroid (shang'kroid), *n.* a venereal ulcer.
chandelier (shan-dē-lēr'), *n.* a hanging frame with branches for lights.
chandler (chånd'lēr), *n.* a maker or vendor of candles; a dealer or merchant.
change (chānj), *v.t.* to alter; substitute; exchange or give an equivalent for; render acid or tainted; *v.i.* undergo change; suffer alteration; pass from one place to another; deteriorate: *n.* an alteration

or variation; a passing from one state or form to another; vicissitude; small coin; balance returned after deduction of amount paid.

changeable (chānj'â-bl), *adj.* fickle.

changeling (chānj'ling), *n.* a child left in place of another; an idiot.

channel (chan'el), *n.* the bed of a stream; a watercourse; the deepest part of a strait, bay, harbor, etc.; a wide arm of the sea extending inland; a groove; a medium of conveyance; a flat ledge of plank or metal bolted to the outside of a ship to extend the rigging: *v.t.* to cut into a channel; groove.

chant (chânt), *v.t.* to sing; intone: *v.i.* make melody with the voice; go in full cry, as hounds: *n.* a song; a solemn or monotonous song.

chanter (chân'tẽr), *n.* one who chants; the drone of a bagpipe; a deceiving horse dealer; a hedge-sparrow.

chantey (chân'ti), *n.* a song sung by sailors at work: marked by a strongly defined measure or accent.

chanticleer (chan'ti-klēr), *n.* a cock.

chantry (chân'tri), *n.* a side chapel; a room for the chanting of masses for a deceased church benefactor.

chaos (kā'os), *n.* the confused matter out of which the universe was formed; confusion.

chaotic (kā-ot'ik), *adj.* resembling chaos.

chap (chap), *v.t.* to cause to crack or open longitudinally: *v.i.* to have the skin crack: *n.* a longitudinal crack or slit; the jaw; *pl.* mouth and cheeks; a young fellow.

chaparral (chap-â-râl'), *n.* a dense thicket.

chap-book (chap'book), *n.* a small book, usually of fairy tales, romances, etc., formerly hawked about by chapmen.

chape (chāp), *n.* a metal tip, as of a scabbard; any piece of metal or leather, used for attaching.

chapeau (shâ'pō), *n.* [*pl.* chapeaux (-pōz)], a hat or head covering.

chapel (chap'el), *n.* a subordinate place of public worship; a place of worship in a palace, institution, etc.; a nonconformist place of worship; an association of journeymen in a printing house.

chaperon (shap'ẽr-ōn), *n.* a married lady who accompanies young ladies in public: *v.t.* to act as chaperon to.

chapfallen (chap'faw-len), *adj.* dejected.

chapiter (chap'i-tẽr), *n.* the upper part or capital of a pillar.

chaplain (chap'lin), *n.* a clergyman who performs service in the army, navy, a public institution, a royal or private household.

chaplaincy (chap'lin-si), *n.* the office or status of a chaplain.

chaplet (chap'let), *n.* a wreath or garland encircling the head; a necklace; a rosary; a round molding carved into beads, olives, etc.

chapman (chap'mân), *n.* formerly, a merchant or trader; a hawker.

chapparal cock (kok), a bird of the cuckoo family, remarkable for its great speed on foot.

chapter (chap'tẽr), *n.* a division of a book; the clergy of a cathedral or collegiate church; a meeting of certain organized societies or orders: *v.t.* to divide into chapters.

char (chär), *n.* work by the day; a single job; a chore: *v.i.* to work in the house of another by the day; do odd jobs; do chores.

char (chär), *v.t.* burn or reduce to charcoal; burn partially.

char-a-bancs (shâ'râ-bäng'), *n.* a large open vehicle with cross seats facing forward.

character (kar'ak-tẽr), *n.* a letter, sign, or figure; distinctive qualities or traits; moral excellence; a certificate as to conduct or ability.

characteristic (kar-ak-tẽr-is'tik), *adj.* pertaining to or indicating the character.

characteristic rays (rāz), rays from a metal surface exposed to the ordinary X-rays, nearly homogeneous as to wave length.

characterize (kar'ak-tẽr-īz), *v.t.* describe by peculiar qualities; mark or distinguish.

charade (shâ-rād'), *n.* an acted enigma; a word to be determined from a pictorial description of it.

charcoal (chär'kōl), *n.* a black, porous substance resulting from the imperfect combustion of organic matter; burnt wood; impure carbon; a drawing-pencil; a crayon drawing or sketch.

chard (chärd), *n.* a variety of beet with large leaves and succulent stalk; the blanched leaves of the artichoke, used as a salad.

charge (chärj), *v.t.* to rush on or attack; load; fill up; impose; command or enjoin; instruct; accuse; place on the debit side: *v.i.* to make an attack; demand a price: *n.* an onset; quantity with which a fire-arm or apparatus is charged; an office or obligation; an order or command; authoritative instruction or direction; an entry on the debit side.

chargeable (chär'jâ-bl), *adj.* liable to be charged; ratable; burdensome.

charge d'affaires (shär-zhā'dâ-fār'), *n.* a government official who acts for an ambassador in his absence, or at a court to which no ambassador is accredited.

charger (chärj'ẽr), *n.* a cavalry horse; a large dish.

chariness (char'i-nes), *n.* the quality of being cautious; frugality.

Charing Cross (chār'ing krôs), a famous

district of London, south of Trafalgar Square.

chariot (char'i-ot), *n.* an ancient two-wheeled car for war, state processions, racing, etc.; a four-wheeled pleasure carriage.

charioteer (char-i-o-tēr'), *n.* one who drives a chariot.

charitable (char'i-tȧ-bl), *adj.* benevolent in disposition; kind and liberal.

charity (char'i-ti), *n.* the disposition to think well of others; liberality; alms; universal love; an institution for the poor; a gift in trust for a benevolent object.

charivari (shär-i-vä'ri), *n.* a mock serenade of discordant music.

charlatan (shär'lȧ-tȧn), *n.* a quack.

charlatanism (i-zm), **charlatanry** (-tan-ri), *n.* quackery.

charlock (shär'lok), *n.* fruit and cream enclosed in a cake.

charlotte russe (shär'lut rūs), *n.* whipped cream enclosed in sponge-cake.

charm (chärm), *n.* a spell or enchantment; an allurement; a trinket: *v.t.* influence by magic; subdue or fascinate; give exquisite delight to: *v.i.* to work by magic powers; act as a spell.

charmer (chär'mēr), *n.* one who charms; one who attracts and delights, especially a woman or girl.

charmeuse (shär'mōōs), *n.* a soft, clinging satin.

charnel (chär'nel), *adj.* containing flesh, or dead bodies.

chart (chärt), *n.* a map of any part of the sea, river, etc., for the use of mariners; the representation of a ship's course; a mariner's compass; a sheet giving information in tabular form: *v.t.* to lay down, or delineate on a chart; map out: *v.i.* to make a chart or map.

charter (chär'tēr), *n.* a document bestowing certain rights and privileges; an act of incorporation; a written permit for the establishment of a body or society; a lease; an agreement; a contract: *v.t.* to hire or establish by charter; to hire by contract.

charter-party (-pär'ti), *n.* a written agreement between the owner of a vessel and the person who hires it, whereby it is stipulated each is to share equally in the profits.

chartreuse (shär-trēz'), *n.* a celebrated liqueur made by the monks of La Grand Chartreuse, France.

chary (chār'i), *adj.* cautious; sparing.

chase (chās), *v.t.* to pursue; capture or kill; hunt; drive away: *v.i.* to ride or hunt rapidly: *n.* eager or vehement pursuit; hunting; open ground for preserving deer.

chase (chās), *n.* a groove; an iron frame for securing types; that part of a cannon in front of the trunnions: *v.t.* to work or emboss (precious metals); cut, as the thread of a screw.

chaser (chās'ēr), *n.* one who chases; a horse for steeple chasing; a pursuing vessel; a drink of soft liquor taken after an ardent spirit to disguise the aroma; a bracer.

chaser (chās'ēr), *n.* an engraver; a tool for cutting screw threads.

chasing *n.* ornamental work on metal.

chasm (kazm), *n.* a deep gap or opening in the earth; a void space.

chassepot (shas'pō), *n.* a French breech-loading rifle.

chasseur (sha-sēr'), *n.* a domestic dressed in military or hunting costume; a French light-armed foot or cavalry soldier.

chassis (shȧs-sē'), *n.* the mechanical parts of an automobile.

chaste (chāst), *adj.* morally pure; modest; pure in style; refined.

chasten (chās'n), *v.t.* to punish for the purpose of reformation; purify; refine.

chastise (chas-tīz'), *v.t.* to correct by punishment; reduce to order or obedience.

chastisement (chas'tiz-ment), *n.* punishment.

chastity (chas'ti-ti), *n.* moral and sexual purity.

chasuble (chas'ū-bl), *n.* a rich vestment worn over the alb by a celebrating priest.

chat (chat), *v.i.* to talk in an easy familiar manner: *n.* familiar or informal speech.

chateau (shȧ-tō'), *n.* [*pl.* chateaux, (-tōz')], a castle; a manor house or country seat; the name of various French wines.

Chateau-Thierry (-tye-rē'), *n.* a town in the Department of the Aisne, France, where U. S. troops defeated the Germans, June-July, 1918.

chatelaine (shat'e-lān), *n.* a bunch of chains to which are attached trinkets, etc., worn at the waist by ladies.

chattel (chat'el), *n.* personal property except freehold: usually in *pl.*

chatter (chat'ēr), *v.i.* to utter sounds rapidly, as a monkey; rattle the teeth, as in shivering or from fright; talk idly or carelessly; jabber: *v.t.* to utter rapidly idly, or indistinctly: *n.* sounds like those of the magpie, etc.; idle, rapid talk.

chatterbox (chat'ēr-boks), *n.* an incessant talker.

chatty (chat'i), *adj.* talkative, unconventional.

chauffeur (shō-fēr'), *n.* an operator of an automobile; an automobilist.

chauffeuse (shō-fēz'), *n.* a female operator, or driver, of an automobile.

Chautauqua system (shȧ-tok'wȧ sis'tem), a system of education and home study by means of summer schools and assemblages throughout the country in summer time.

chauvinism (shō'vin-izm), *n.* blind and unreasoning attachment to a fallen

cause; exaggerated political or party fanaticism.

chauvinist (shō'vin-ist), *n.* an extravagant patriot; one who is absurdly patriotic.

cheap (chēp), *adj.* purchasable for a low price; common; of small value.

cheapen (chēp'en), *v.t.* to lessen the price of.

cheat (chēt), *n.* a fraud or deception; one who cheats: *v.t.* to deceive or defraud; impose upon: *v.i.* to act as a cheat.

check (chek), *n.* a restraint; a reproof; a pass, ticket, or token; a term in chess; cloth woven in squares of alternate patterns; an order or draft on a bank or banker for money: *v.t.* to restrain; stop; reprove; examine by comparison; mark as having been examined; to place an opponent's king in danger at chess; mark in small squares.

checker (chek'ẽr), *n.* checker-board; one of the squares of a checkered pattern; piece with which to play checkers: *pl.* game played on a checker-board; draughts: *v.t.* to mark or decorate with checkers; variegate.

checker-board (-bōrd), *n.* board on which the game of checkers is played.

checkmate (chek'māt), *n.* the winning move at chess when the opponent's king cannot move out of check; a complete defeat from which there is no escape: *v.t.* to give checkmate to; defeat utterly; thwart.

checkrein (-rān), *n.* a short rein from bridle to saddle to keep up a horse's head.

cheddite (ched'īt), *n.* a blasting explosive made up chiefly of sodium chlorate, nitric acid and hydrocarbons.

cheder (kē'dar), *n.* a Jewish elementary school.

cheek (chēk), *n.* the side of the face beneath either eye; one of two corresponding sides; cool impudence: *v.t.* face in an impudent manner.

cheeky (-i), *adj.* impudent; brazen.

cheep (chēp), *n.* a shrill noise, as that of a young chicken, or a mouse: *v.i.* to make such a noise.

cheer (chēr), *n.* temper or state of mind; a state of gladness or joy; a shout of applause; tidings; luck; provisions for a feast: *v.t.* to gladden; encourage; applaud.

cheerful (chēr'fool), *adj.* full of good spirits.

cheerfully (-li), *adv.* in a cheerful manner.

cheeriness (chēr'i-nes), *n.* the state of being cheery.

cheery (chēr'i), *adj.* cheerful; gay.

cheese (chēs), *n.* the curd or casein of milk coagulated, pressed and allowed to dry in a mold; anything resembling cheese.

cheese (chēs), *n.* [Slang], the correct thing; anything satisfactory.

cheese-cake ('kāk), *n.* a confection of soft curds, butter, and sugar.

cheeseparing (-pār'ing), *adj.* niggardly; mean; miserly.

cheetah (chē'tâ), *n.* the hunting leopard of India.

chef (shef), *n.* a head or professional cook; a chief; a director.

chef-d'œuvre (shā-dē'vr), *n.* [*pl.* chefs-d'œuvre (shā-dē'vr)], a masterpiece.

chemical (kem'i-kål), *adj.* pertaining to chemistry: *n.* a chemical substance.

chemise (she-mēz'), *n.* a woman's undergarment; a wall lining an earthwork.

chemisette (shem-i-zet'), *n.* a short chemise worn over the breast.

chemist (kem'ist), *n.* one skilled in chemistry; a dealer in drugs and medicines; an analyst.

chemistry (kem'is-tri), *n.* the science which treats of the properties of elementary and compound substances and the laws which govern their molecular and atomic relations.

chenille (she-nēl'), *n.* silk or worsted cord.

cheque (chek), *n.* an order or draft on a bank: form in England for check.

cherish (cher'ish), *v.t.* to hold or esteem dear; treat with tenderness; protect and aid; encourage; harbor in the mind.

cheroot (she-rōōt'), *n.* a kind of cigar.

cherry (cher'i), *n.* the fruit of a tree allied to the plum; a cordial made from cherries: *adj.* of a cherry color; ruddy.

cherry bounce (bouns), brandy and sugar.

cherub (cher'ub), *n.* an angel next to a seraphim in rank; a beautiful child.

cherubic (che-rōō'bik), *adj.* angelic.

Cheshire cheese (chesh'ẽr chēs), a very hard kind of cheese, first made in Cheshire, England.

chess (ches), *n.* a game played by two persons with 16 pieces each on a checkered board divided into 64 squares.

chest (chest), *n.* a large box; the quantity such a box contains; the breast or thorax; a certain quantity of goods.

chestnut (ches'nut), *n.* the nut or seed of a tree of the beech family; the chestnut-tree with its edible fruit; a reddish-brown color; a horse of such color; an old or stale joke: *adj.* reddish-brown.

chesty (ches'ti), *adj.* vain; conceited; strutting with chest thrown out; supercilious.

cheval-glass (she-val'glâs), *n.* a large swing looking-glass.

chevalier (shev-å-lēr'), *n.* a knight; a horseman; a member or knight of an honorable order; the lowest title of rank of the old French nobility; a gallant.

chevalier of industry (in'dus-tri), [French, *chevalier d'industrie*], one who lives by his wits; a swindler.

chevaux-de-frise (shev-ō̄-de-frēz′), *n.pl.* a fence constructed of timber or bars, armed with long iron spikes to keep back, or retard, the coming of cavalry; protections of broken stones, pieces of glass, iron spikes, etc., on the tops of walls to keep off intruders.

Cheviot (chev-i-ot), *n.* a sheep bred on the Cheviot Hills; [c-], a rough cloth made from its wool.

chevron (shev′ron), *n.* a term in heraldry; the badge on the coat sleeve of a noncommissioned officer, indicative of his rank; a variety of fret ornament.

chevrotain (chev′rō-tān), a small, deerlike, hornless ruminant of tropical Asia.

chevy (chev′i), **chivy** (chiv′i), *n.* a hunt; pursuit; chase: *v.t.* to chase; pursue; worry.

chew (chō̄), *v.t.* to crush and grind with the teeth; masticate; meditate upon: *v.i.* grind tobacco between the teeth: *n.* that which is chewed; a quid of tobacco.

chiaroscuro (ki-är-os-kō̄′rō), *n.* the treatment of light and shade in painting, drawing, or engraving; a black and white drawing: *adj.* pertaining to such treatment.

chibouk (chi-bō̄ōk′), *n.* a Turkish pipe.

chic (shēk), *adj.* stylish: *n.* Parisian elegance in dress; manual dexterity.

chicane (shi-kān′), *n.* mean or unfair artifices to obscure the truth; sophistry; trickery: *v.t.* to cheat: *v.i.* use artifices.

chicanery (-kān′ēr-i), *n.* trickery; artifice; resort to quibbling; chicane.

chick (chik), *n.* the young of a bird, especially of the domestic hen: hence, a child.

chickadee (chik′ă-dē), *n.* the American black-cap titmouse.

chickaree (chik′ă-rē), *n.* the American red squirrel.

chicken (chik′en), *n.* the young of a fowl, especially the domestic fowl; any fowl, or its flesh; an inexperienced person; [U. S. Slang], handsome young girl.

chicken-hearted (-hart′ed), *adj.* timid.

chicken-pox (-poks), *n.* a mild eruptive disease of children; varicella.

chick-pea (chik′pē), *n.* a plant of Southern Europe and Central Asia with short hairy pods containing two or three peas: the peas form a staple diet of many Hindus.

chickweed (chik′wēd), *n.* a common wild plant with white blossoms.

chico (chī′kō), *n.* a very intoxicating liquor made from Indian corn in South America.

chicory (chik′ō-ri), *n.* a perennial plant with bright blue flowers and a tapering root, which, when roasted and ground, is used to mix with coffee.

chide (chīd), *v.t.* to find fault with; scold: *v.i.* to clamor.

chief (chēf), *n.* a commander or leader; a head or principal person; the principal or most important part: *adj.* principal; most eminent; of the first order, rank, or estimation; leading; main.

chieftain (chēf′tăn), *n.* a captain, leader, or commander; the head of a class or tribe.

chiffon (shif′un), *n.* a kind of thin gauze fabric.

chiffonier (shif-ō-nēr′), *n.* a piece of furniture fitted with drawers and shelves, used as a sideboard.

chignon (she-nyông′), *n.* a roll of natural or artificial hair worn by women over a pad at the back of the head.

chigoe (chig′ō), *n.* a species of West Indian and South American flea which burrows beneath the skin of the feet, and breeding there produces ulcers.

chikara (chi-kä′rä), *n.* the four-horned antelope of Bengal.

chilblain (chil′blān), *n.* a sore on the hands or feet, caused by frost or cold: *v.t.* to afflict with chilblains.

child (chīld), *n.* a son or daughter; a very young person; one closely connected with a place; a descendant; one immature in judgment.

childbirth (′bērth), *n.* the act or time of bringing forth a child.

Childe (chīld), *n.* a term formerly applied to the scions of knightly houses before their admission into knighthood.

childhood (chīld′hood), *n.* the period from infancy to puberty.

childish (′ish), *adj.* like a child; puerile.

childless (chīld′less), *adj.* without children.

Chile (chē′lā), *n.* a South American republic; [c.], red pepper; chilli.

chile con carne (kon kär′nā), a Mexican dish made up of minced red peppers and meats.

chiliad (kil′i-ad), *n.* 1,000; a thousand years.

chiliasm (kil′i-az′m), *n.* the doctrine or belief that Christ will return to earth in visible or material form and set up a theocratic kingdom.

chill (chil), *n.* a sudden coldness; the absence of heat in a substance; the hardened part of a casting: *adj.* having the sensation of cold; depressing; discourteous: *v.t.* to make cold; blast with cold; deject; harden cast iron by sudden cooling.

chilli (chil′i), *n.* the dried pod of a capsicum.

chiloplasty (kī′lō-plas-ti), *n.* the transplantation of healthy skin to a diseased lip.

chime (chīm), *n.* the musical harmony produced by striking a set of bells with hammers; a set of bells tuned to the musical scale and struck with hammers: *v.i.* to sound in consonance or harmony; be in harmony or agree with; join in: *v.t.* to cause to sound in harmony.

chimera (ki-mē′rå), *n.* an incongruous conception of the fancy; a fire-breathing monster, represented with a lion's head, a goat's body and serpent's tail.

chimerical (ki-mer′ik-ål), *adj.* merely imaginary; fantastic; unreal.

chimney (chim′ni), *n.* the flue, vent, or passage through which smoke or heated air, etc., escapes; a glass tube for a lamp to intensify combustion.

chimpanzee (chim-pan′zē), *n.* a large West Indian anthropoid ape allied to the gorilla.

chin (chin), *n.* the part of the face below the under lip: *v.t.* to hold by the chin, as a fiddle: *v.i.* [Slang], to chatter; talk volubly.

china (chī′nå), *n.* a fine kind of porcelain: *adj.* of, or from, China; of, or made of, china.

chinch (chinch), *n.* a fetid insect destructive to corn crops; the bedbug.

chinchilla (chin-chil′å), *n.* a small South American rodent with a soft fine fur; the fur of this animal; a heavy woolen cloth.

chincough (chin′kôf), *n.* whooping cough.

chine (chīn), *n.* the backbone or spine of an animal; a piece of the backbone of an animal with adjacent parts cut for cooking; a rocky ravine or large fissure in a cliff.

chink (chingk), *n.* a small fissure opening lengthwise; a narrow aperture: *v.i.* to crack; to form into or close up cracks.

chink (chingk), *n.* a sharp metallic or jingling sound; money: *v.t.* to cause to make a sharp metallic sound; jingle.

Chink (chingk), *n.* [U. S. Slang], a contemptuous name for a Chinaman: called Chinkie in Australia.

chinkapin (ching′kå-pin), *n.* the dwarf chestnut of the U. S., or its nut.

chinse (chins), *v.t.* to force oakum or tow in the chinks or seams between the planking of a ship; calk temporarily.

chintz (chints), *n.* cotton cloth, usually glazed, printed in various colors.

chip (chip), *v.t.* to cut into small pieces; bet at cards: *v.i.* break or fly off into small pieces; to harrow, in Australia: *n.* a small piece of stone, wood, etc., cut or broken off; a bonnet, etc., made of thin split wood or Cuban palm leaf.

chipmunk (chip′mungk), *n.* a small squirrel of North America, having dark and light stripes on its back.

Chippendale (chip′en-dāl), *adj.* denoting furniture designed or made by Thomas Chippendale, an English cabinetmaker of the 18th century, or any furniture fashioned along the same lines: such furniture is characterized by slender, graceful outlines, with delicately carved rococo work sculptured in the wood.

chipper (chip′ĕr), *adj.* active; pert.

chirography (kī-rog′rå-fi), *n.* the art of writing or engrossing; judgment of character by the handwriting.

chiromancy (kī′rō-man-si), *n.* palmistry.

chiropodist (kī-rop′ō-dist), *n.* one who removes corns, bunions, etc., and is skilled in diseases of the feet and hands.

chiropractic (kī-ro-prak′tik), *n.* a treatment to cure disease by manipulation of the spine.

chiropractor (-′tĕr), *n.* one who practices chiropractic.

chirp (chĕrp), *n.* a short, shrill, cheerful note: *v.i.* to utter such a note.

chisel (chiz′el), *n.* an edged instrument of iron or steel for cutting wood, stone, or metal: *v.t.* to cut, pare, gouge, or engrave with a chisel; to take an unfair advantage of in a transaction.

chit (chit), *n.* a child; a pert forward girl.

chit-chat (-chat), *n.* familiar talk.

chivalrous (shiv′ål-rus), *adj.* relating to chivalry; warlike; high-spirited; gallant.

chivalry (shiv′ål-ri), *n.* the mediæval system of knighthood; knights collectively; the qualifications of a knight, as bravery, nobleness, courtesy; respect for womanly dignity and chastity, etc.

chive (shīv), *n.* a garden plant allied to the onion, the stems of which are used to flavor soups.

chloral (klō′rål), *n.* an oily, colorless compound, usually obtained from the action of chlorin on alcohol; a crystalline, white compound, of pungent odor, used as a narcotic.

chloralism (klō′rål-izm), *n.* a diseased condition caused by the use of chloral.

chloralum (klō′rål-um), *n.* an antiseptic.

chlorate (klō′rāt), *n.* a salt of chloric acid.

chloric (klō-rik), *adj.* pertaining to, or containing, chlorine.

chloric acid (as′id), *n.* an acid containing hydrogen, oxygen, and chlorine.

chloride (klō′rīd), *n.* a compound of chlorine with another element.

chloride of lime (līm), a compound of chloride with lime, used in bleaching.

chlorine (klō′rīn), *n.* a greenish-yellow, heavy, poisonous gas with a very unpleasant and suffocating odor.

chlorine family (fam′i-li), the elements chlorine, iodine, fluorine and bromine.

chlorine water (waw′tĕr), an aqueous solution of chlorine used in bleaching.

chlorodyne (klō′ro-dīn), *n.* a patent-medicine used as an anodyne: said to contain chloroform, opium, Indian hemp and other narcotics.

chloroform (klō′rō-fôrm), *n.* a sweetish, colorless liquid compound, usually obtained by distilling chloral with alkalis: used as an anesthetic and anodyne: *v.t.* to administer chloroform to.

chlorophyll (klō′rō-fil), *n.* the green coloring matter in plants.

chlorosis (klō-rō'sis), *n.* a disease affecting young women, characterized by anemia; greensickness.

chocolate (chok'ō-lāt), *n.* a paste made from the roasted kernels of the cacao-nut, used in making the beverage so called: *adj.* having the color of, or made of, chocolate.

choice (chois), *n.* the act of choosing; option; the thing chosen; the best or preferable part: *adj.* select; carefully chosen.

choir (kwīr), *n.* a band of singers in a church; the place where they sing.

choke (chōk), *v.t.* to suffocate by obstructing the windpipe; block up.

choke-damp (-damp), *n.* carbonic acid generated in mines.

choker (chō'kĕr), *n.* one who, or that which, chokes; a necktie.

choler (kō'lĕr), *n.* bile; irascibility.

cholera (kol'ĕr-å), *n.* a disease with violent vomiting and purging.

cholera infantum (in'fånt-um), summer complaint of infants; diarrhœa.

cholera morbus (môr'bus), an acute form of cholera, generally occurring in the hot months, and characterized by continuous vomiting and uncontrollable diarrhœa which usually bring complete collapse and death.

choleric (kol'ĕr-ik), *adj.* quick-tempered; prone to anger; bilious.

choose (chōōz), *v.t.* to take by preference; select: *v.i.* to make a choice; prefer.

chop (chop), *v.t.* to cut with repeated blows; hew; mince; to exchange: *v.i.* to do anything with a quick motion; turn or vary suddenly: *n.* the act of chopping; a piece chopped off a cut of meat, as of mutton; a wave motion; *pl.* the jaws.

chop (chop), *n.* a mark or brand denoting quality.

chop-house (-hous), an eating-house.

chopper (-ĕr), *n.* one who chops; a tool for chopping; a board, block, or table on which to chop; a lumberman; a ticket chopper.

chopstick (-stik), *n.* one of two pieces of wood, used by Chinese as eating-forks.

chop suey (sōō'i), a Chinese dish made up of a medley of meats, rice, noodles, onions, sprouts, and mushrooms, highly spiced.

choral (kō'rål), *adj.* of, or pertaining to, a choir; chanted or sung by a choir.

chorale (kō'räl), *n.* a simple sacred melody or hymn sung in unison.

chord (kôrd), *n.* the string of a musical instrument; notes in harmony; harmony of color; a straight line joining the ends of the arc of a circle: *v.t.* to string, as a musical instrument.

chorea (kō-rē'å), *n.* a nervous disorder characterized by convulsive twitchings, especially of the facial muscles; St. Vitus's dance.

chores (chōrz), *n. pl.* the daily light work of a farmyard or household.

chorister (kor'is-tĕr), *n.* a member of a choir.

chortle (chort'ul), *v.* to chuckle loudly.

chorus (kō'rus), *n.* a number singing in concert; that part of a musical composition in which the company join the singer; a concerted piece of music.

chosen (chō'zen), *adj.* selected; choice: *n.* one who is the object of divine favor.

chough (chuf), *n.* a bird like a jackdaw.

chouse (chous), *v.t.* to cheat; swindle.

chow (chou), *n.* a breed of dogs with close, soft, brown hair, originally from Northern China; [Australian Slang], a Chinaman.

chow-chow (chou'chou), *adj.* an East Indian mixed pickle.

chowder (chou'dĕr), *n.* a dish of fresh fish; clams stewed together with pork and biscuits, etc.

chrism (krizm), *n.* consecrated oil.

Christ (krīst), *n.* the Messiah; the Lord's Anointed; Jesus, the Saviour; perfect humanity, as typified by Jesus.

Christadelphian (kris'tå-del'fi-an), *n.* one of a religious sect, founded in U. S. in 1850 by Dr. John Thomas, who reject the Trinity and believe only the righteous will gain eternal life.

christen (kris'n), *v.t.* to baptize in the name of the Holy Trinity; give a Christian name to.

Christendom (kris'n-dum), *n.* countries whose inhabitants profess the Christian faith; Christians collectively.

Christian (kris'chån), *n.* a professor of the religion of Christ: *adj.* professing the religion of Christ.

Christian Brothers (bru*th*'ĕrz), a R. C. lay order who undertake the teaching of youth.

Christian doctrine (dok'trin), the exposition of dogmatic and moral theology.

Christian Era (ē'rå), *n.* the present era reckoned from the birth of Christ.

Christianity (kris-chi-an'i-ti), *n.* the precepts and doctrines taught by Christ.

Christianization (kris-chån-iz-ā'shun), *n.* the act or process of converting to Christianity.

Christianize (kris'chån-īz), *v.t.* to convert to Christianity.

Christian Science (sī'ens), *n.* a religious system founded by Mary Baker Eddy in 1866, taking as its fundamental doctrine the Scriptures and teachings of Jesus, as elucidated and set forth in the text-book, "Science and Health."

Christmas (kris'mås), *n.* the festival (Dec. 25) celebrating the birth of Christ.

Christmastide (-tīd), *n.* Christmas Eve (Dec. 24) to Epiphany (Jan. 6).

Christmas tree (trē), an evergreen, as fir, set up at Christmastide for the children, and hung with gifts, ornaments, and candles, or electric lights.

chromascope (krō'mȧ-skōp), *n.* an instrument to show the optical effects of color.
chromate (krō'māt), *n.* a salt of chromic acid.
chromatic (krō-mat'ik), *adj.* relating to colors; including notes not belonging to the diatonic scale: *n.* a note affected by an accidental; *pl.* that branch of optics which treats of colors.
chromatin (krō'mat'in), *n.* protoplasmic matter found in the nucleus of cells which stains the nuclear network, as with carmine: regarded as the basis of heredity.
chromatism (-tiz'm), *n.* the coloration which gives to the green parts of plants an appearance like to the petals.
chromatometer (krō-mȧ-tom'e-tĕr), *n.* a chart arranged to determine the classification or character of colors.
chromatoptometer (-top-tom'e-tĕr), *n.* an apparatus for determining the sensitiveness of the eye to color.
chromatoscope (-'mȧ-tō-skōp), *n.* a reflecting telescope which, by rotating eccentrically, gives a star a ring-like appearance; an instrument for combining different colored rays into compound colors.
chromatrope (krō'mȧ-trōp), *n.* a revolving magic-lantern slide.
chromatype (krō'mȧ-tīp), *n.* a process for obtaining a colored photographic picture.
chrome (krōm), *n.* chromium: *v.t.* to dye in a bath of bichromate of potash.
chromium (krō'mi-um), *n.* a steel-gray metal, one of the elements.
chromo (krō'mō), *n.* a chromo-lithograph or picture produced by chromo-lithography.
chromogen (krō'mō-jen), *n.* the coloring matter of plants.
chromograph (krō'mō-graf), *n.* an apparatus for duplicating circulars, oil-paintings, etc.; a hectograph.
chromolithic (krō-mō-lith'ik), *adj.* executed in chromo-lithography.
chromo-lithography (krō-mō-lith-og'rȧ-fi), *n.* the art of printing in colors from stone.
chromometer (krō-mom'ē-tĕr), *n.* an instrument for determining the value of a color by comparing it with a standard.
chromosphere (krō'mō-sfēr), *n.* the rose-colored outer envelope of the sun.
chronic (kron'ik), *adj.* continuing a long time, or recurring: said of a disease.
chronicle (kron'i-kl), *n.* an historical record according to date; a register of facts or events chronologically arranged.
chronicler (-'i-klĕr), *n.* a writer of a chronicle; a recorder of events.
chronogram (kron'ō-gram), *n.* an inscription which includes in it the date of some event.
chronograph (kron'ō-graph), *n.* an instrument for recording the exact time of an event.
chronological (kron-ō-loj'i-kȧl), *adj.* relating to, or containing an account of, past events in the order of time.
chronologically (-li), *adv.* in a chronological manner.
chronologist (krō-nol'ō-jist), *n.* one versed in chronology.
chronology ('ō-ji), *n.* the science that treats of events and arranges their dates in proper sequence.
chronometer (krō-nom'e-tĕr), *n.* an instrument for measuring time with extreme accuracy.
chronopher (krōn'ō-fĕr), *n.* an instrument for signaling by electricity the exact time to distant stations.
chronophotograph (-fō'tō-gråf), *n.* one of several photographs of a moving object showing the successive stages of motion; one of a series of moving pictures.
chronoscope (kron'ō-skōp), *n.* an instrument for measuring minute intervals of time; a clock which shows the time through holes in the dial.
chrysalis (kris'ȧ-lis), *n.* the final stage through which a lepidopterous insect, or a butterfly, passes prior to its winged state.
Chrysanthemum (kris-an'the-mum), *n.* a large genus of plants of the aster family, comprising many different types, ranging from those bearing beautiful flowers to those regarded as obnoxious and troublesome weeds; [c-], an ornamental garden plant, derived from several species of this genus, and producing large, showy flowers; a flower of this plant.
chrysochloris (kris'ō-klō'ris), *n. a* South African mole.
chrysolite (kris'ō-līt), *n.* a green-colored and sometimes transparent gem; a magnesium iron silicate.
chrysoprase (kris'ō-prāz), *n.* a variety of chalcedony of apple-green color.
chthonian (thō'ni-an), *adj.* pertaining to the nether world, specifically, to the Greek gods.
chub (chub), *n.* a fresh-water fish, allied to the carp.
chubbiness (chub'i-nes), *n.* plumpness.
chubby (chub'i), *adj.* plump; fat and round.
chuck (chuk), *v.t.* to make a noise like a hen calling to her chickens: *n.* a hen's call.
chuck (chuk), *v.t.* to pat in a playful manner; throw smartly to a short distance; hold in a chuck: *n.* a light blow under the chin; a short toss; an appendage to a lathe to secure the work to be turned; [Slang], food.
chuckle (chuk'l), *n.* a quiet, suppressed laugh: *v.i.* to laugh in such a manner.
chum (chum), *n.* one who lodges in the same apartment; a college student; an old or intimate friend: *v.i.* to occupy the same room.

chump (chump), *n.* a short, thick, heavy piece of wood; [Slang], a stupid or dull person.

chunk (chungk), *n.* a short, thick piece; a thick-set strong person or animal.

chunky (chungk'i), *adj.* short and thick.

church (chẽrch), *n.* a building set apart or consecrated for divine worship; the collective body of Christians; a particular body of Christians; the clergy: *v.t.* to conduct a church service; to say prayers over a woman after childbirth.

churching, *n.* a woman's appearance in church to give thanks after childbirth.

churchman (-mån), *n.* a church member; an ecclesiastic.

church text (tekst), the Old English style of type, as used on monuments and stained glass windows.

churchwarden ('wawr-dn), *n.* in the Anglican Church, one of two officers chosen at Easter in every parish to attend to the secular affairs of the church, and to act as the legal representatives of the parish; a long clay pipe.

churchyard (-yärd), *n.* the yard or enclosure around a church; a burial ground.

churl (chẽrl), *n.* formerly one of the lowest orders of freemen; a peasant; a surly ill-bred person; a niggard.

churlish ('ish), *adj.* ill-bred; niggardly.

churn (chẽrn), *n.* a vessel in which milk or cream is agitated to form butter: *v.t.* to make (butter) by agitating milk or cream; agitate by violent motion.

chute (shōōt), *n.* an inclined trough for sending articles down; an aquatic switchback; a river-fall over which timber is floated; a stampede; a bayou.

chutney (chut'ni), *n.* a relish made up of fruits and spices.

chyle (kīl), *n.* a milk-like fluid separated from digested matter in the stomach, absorbed by the lacteal vessels, and assimilated into blood.

chyme (kīm), *n.* the pulpy mass of digested food prior to the separation of the chyle.

ciborium ((si-bō'ri-um), *n.* in the R. C. Church, a receptacle, generally of gold, for the Holy Eucharist; a cup or pyx; a tabernacle.

Cicada (si-kā'då), *n.* [*pl.* cicadæ ('dē)], a genus of insects with stout bodies, large heads, and large transparent wings; [c-], one of the Cicada; a cricket; a locust.

cicatrix (sik'å-triks), *n.* the scar remaining after a wound has healed.

cicatrize (sik'å-trīz), *v.t.* to heal (a wound) by inducing the skin to form a cicatrix.

cicerone (sis-e-rō'nē), *n.* a guide who explains the antiquities and chief features of a place: *v.t.* to act as cicerone.

cicisbeo (chē'chēz-bā'ō), *n.* [Italian], a gallant who courts a married woman.

Cid (sid), *n.* a chief or commander: after Ruy Diaz, the Christian champion against the Moors; the name of a Spanish epic.

cider (sī'dẽr), *n.* the juice of apples expressed and fermented.

ci-devant (sē-de-väng'), *adj.* former.

cierge (sērg), *n.* a wax candle used in religious processions.

cigar (si-gär'), *n.* a small roll of tobacco-leaf used for smoking.

cigarette (sig-å-ret'), *n.* a small cigar made of tobacco rolled in thin paper, or leaf.

cigarette beetle (bē'tl), a small, brown beetle, very destructive to the tobacco plant.

cilia (sil'i-å), *n.pl.* the hair of the eyelids; long minute hair-like appendages on the margins of vegetable bodies; the very minute vibratile filaments lining or covering certain organs.

ciliated (sil'i-å-ted), *adj.* covered with cilia.

cilice (sil'is), *n.* a very coarse cloth, formerly made of goats' hair; a rough, hairy shirt worn by certain monks as a penance.

Cimex (sī-meks), *n.* the genus of bugs, of which the bedbug is a type.

Cimmerian (kim- or sim-ē'ri-ån), *adj.* pertaining to the Cimmerii, a fabulous people mentioned by Homer as living in perpetual darkness; hence, intensely dark; gloomy.

cinch (sinch), *n.* a saddle girth firmly fastened in place by loop and knots; a sure grip or hold; [Slang], a sure thing; something easy.

cinchona (sin-kō'nå), *n.* a South American tree which yields quinine; Peruvian bark.

cinchonism (sin-kō-nizm), *n.* a condition of the system characterized by buzzing in the ears, deafness, etc.: caused by the excessive use of quinine.

cinema (sin'i-må), *n.* a motion picture show.

cincinsis (sin-sin'sis), *n.* a valuable variety of pear, much used for canning.

cincture (singk'tūr), *n.* a belt or girdle worn round the waist; a raised or carved ring at the bottom and top of a pillar.

cinder (sin'dẽr), *n.* any piece of a body thoroughly burnt but not reduced to ashes; *pl.* volcanic scoriæ; slag.

cinematograph (sin-e-mat'ō-graf), *n.* a French device similar to the biograph.

cinerary (sin'e-rā-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, or containing, ashes: applied to sepulchral urns.

cinnabar (sin'å-bär), *n.* red sulphide of mercury.

cinnamon (sin'å-mum), *n.* the inner aromatic bark of an East Indian tree: *adj.* light-reddish brown.

cinque (singk), *n.* a five.

cinque-foil (-foil), *n.* a plant of the rose family having digitate leaves with five leaflets; also, called *five-finger;* an architectural design of five cusps, generally used for windows.

cipher (sī'fēr), *n.* the symbol 0; hence, a person or anything without value or power; a monogram; a secret manner of writing, or the key to it; a code: *v.i.* to practice arithmetic; to sound independently of the player: *v.t.* to express in cipher.

circassian (sēr-kash'an), *n.* a light cashmere; a twilled fabric of wool and cotton; [C-], a member of the white division of the human race; one of the fair people inhabiting the Caucasus region.

circle (sēr'kl), *n.* a round body; a plane figure bounded by a single curved line, circumference, every part of which is equally distant from the center; an orb; an enclosure; a circus ring; a theatre gallery; a sphere or position in society; a number of persons or things united by a common bond; a coterie; an administrative division of a country; an inconclusive form of argument: *v.t.* to encompass: *v.i.* move in a circle; to revolve.

circlet (sērk'let), *n.* a small circle.

circuit (sēr'ket), *n.* the act of going round anything; the space enclosed in a circle; the journey of a judge from one place to another to hold assizes; a district assigned to an itinerant preacher; the arrangement by which an electrical current is kept up between the two poles of a battery or machine; the path of the electric current.

circuitous (sēr-kū'i-tus), *adj.* roundabout.

circular (sēr'kū-lăr), *adj.* round like a circle; ending in itself; intended for circulation: *n.* a printed or written letter or notice.

circularize (sēr'kū-lăr-īz'), *v.t.* to make circular; send circulars to.

circulate (sēr'kū-lāt), *v.t.* to cause to pass from point to point or from one person to another: *v.i.* move round and return to the same point; pass from hand to hand; be diffused or distributed; travel.

circulation (sēr-kū-lā'shun), *n.* the act of moving round; the movement of the blood in the veins and arteries throughout the physical system; passing or transmitting from place to place; the extent to which a thing is circulated; currency of money.

circulator (sēr'kū-lā-tēr), *n.* a circulating decimal.

circulatory (sēr'kū-lā-tō-ri), *adj.* circulating.

circum-, (sēr'kum), a prefix signifying *about, around, on all sides.*

circumambient (sēr-kum-am'bient), *adj.* inclosing, or being surrounded, on all sides.

circumcise, circumcize (sēr'kum-sīz): *v.t.* to cut off the foreskin or prepuce; purify the heart.

circumcision (sēr'kum-sizh-un), *n.* the act of circumcising; the initiatory rite of Judaism; spiritual purification.

Circumcision, *n.* the festival of the circumcision of Christ, celebrated on January 1.

circumference (sēr-kum'fēr-ens), *n.* the line that bounds a circle; a periphery.

circumferential (sēr-kum-fēr-en'shăl), *adj.* pertaining to the circumference.

circumflex (sēr'kum-fleks), *n.* a mark (~ ^ ˆ) over a vowel or syllable to denote accent or contraction: *adj.* marked with such an accent; curved or winding: *v.t.* to pronounce or mark with the circumflex.

circumfuse (sēr-kum-fūz'), *v.t.* to pour or spread around.

circumjacent (sēr-kum-jā'sent), *adj.* lying around; bordering on every side.

circumlocution (sēr-kum-lō-kū'shun), *n.* a roundabout way of speaking; an indirect mode of statement.

circumnavigable (sēr-kum-nav'i-gă-bl), *adj.* capable of being circumnavigated.

circumnavigate (sēr-kum-nav'i-gāt), *v.t.* to sail round: usually the globe.

circumnavigator (sēr-kum-nav'i-gā-tēr), *n.* one who circumnavigates.

circumscribe (sēr-kum-skrīb'), *v.t.* to inclose within certain lines or boundaries; restrict.

circumscription (-skrip'shun), *n.* the act of circumscribing; space or district circumscribed; boundary; limitation; something written around.

circumscriptive (-skrip'tiv), *adj.* limiting.

circumspect (sēr'kum-spekt), *adj.* cautious; prudent; watchful.

circumspection (sēr-kum-spek'shun), *n.* caution; watchfulness; prudence.

circumstance (sēr'kum-stans), *n.* something relative or appendent to a fact; an event; happening; environment; condition; display; ceremony; an incident: *pl.* state of affairs: *v.t.* to place in a particular situation: used in *p.p.*

circumstantial (sēr-kum-stan'shăl), *n.* something incidental and subordinate to the main subject: *pl.* incidentals: *adj.* accidental; detailed; proving indirectly.

circumstantial evidence (ev'i-dens), evidence which gives ground for belief as to fact, or the guilt or innocence of a person accused.

circumstantially (-li), *adv.* incidentally; not essentially; minutely; exactly.

circumstantiate (sēr-kum-stan'shi-āt), *v.t.* to verify in every particular.

circumvallate (-val-āt'), *v.t.* to surround with a wall or trench.

circumvallation (sēr-kum-val-ā'shun), *n.* the act of throwing up walls or fortifications.

circumvent (sĕr-kum-vent'), *n.* to gain an advantage over by stratagem or deception; to pass around in a circle.
circumvention (-ven'shun), *n.* the act of circumventing; a stratagem.
circumventive ('tiv), *adj.* deceiving by artifice.
circumvolution (sĕr-kum-vō-lū'shun), *n.* the act of rolling round; the state of being rolled round; circumlocution.
circus (sĕr'kus), *n.* a large level oblong space for feats of horsemanship, etc., with seats for the spectators arranged in tiers; show in which feats of horsemanship, balancing, tumbling, vaulting are exhibited and where clowns and singers entertain the audience.
cirrhosis (si-rō'sis), *n.* induration or hardening of an organ caused by abnormal formation of connective tissue; specifically, a disease of the liver in which that organ degenerates and assumes a granular yellow appearance due to bile.
cirrus (sir'us), *n.* a tendril; a flexible appendage; hair on the antennæ of insects.
cirrus clouds (klouds), white, filmy masses of clouds in the upper air.
cis-, a prefix signifying *on this side.*
cisalpine (sis-al'pin), *adj.* this side of the Alps with regard to Rome; south of the Alps.
cisatlantic (sis-at-lan'tik), *adj.* on this side of the Atlantic Ocean.
cistern (sis'tĕrn), *n.* a natural or artificial receptacle for storing water; a reservoir.
citadel (sit'ă-del), *n.* a fortress; a castle.
citation (sī-tā'shun), *n.* an official summons to appear before a court; a quotation; in the World War, official report on heroic service.
cite (sīt), *v.t.* to summon officially to appear in court; quote.
cithara (sith'ă-ră), *n.* an ancient lyre.
citizen (sit'i-zen), *n.* a native or inhabitant of a town or city; a freeman; a member of a state or nation who enjoys political rights and privileges; a tradesman.
citrate (sit'rāt), *n.* a salt of citric acid.
citric acid (sit'rik as'id), an acid found in the lemon and orange.
citrine (sit'rin), *adj.* lemon-colored; pertaining to a lemon: *n.* a vitreous variety of quartz of a yellow color.
citron (sit'run), *n.* a tree with a fruit like the lemon.
Citrus (sit'rus), *n.* a genus of trees, shrubs, and herbs of the rue family, including oranges and lemons, natives of tropical Asia, but now widely cultivated.
citrus canker (kang'kĕr), a disease of oranges, lemons and grape-fruit, caused by bacteria.
citrus scab (skab), a disease of citrus trees, due to fungus.
city (sit'i), *n.* a large and important town; a corporate town.
civet (siv'et), *n.* stewed hare, highly seasoned; a musky perfume secreted by the anal glands of the civet cat.
civet cat (kat), a carnivore of northern Africa, of a gray color with black spots.
civic (siv'ik), *adj.* pertaining to a city.
civil (siv'il), *adj.* relating to the affairs of a city or government; intestine; non-international; not military or criminal; complaisant; wellbred.
civilian (si-vil'yan), *n.* one engaged in the pursuits of civil life: *adj.* occupied in civil pursuits.
civility (si-vil'i-ti), *n.* good breeding; courtesy.
civilization (siv-i-li-zā'shun), *n.* the act or state of being civilized; culture; refinement.
civilize (siv'i-līz), *v.t.* to reclaim from a savage state; instruct in the arts and refinements of civilized life.
civil service (sĕr'vis), the paid service of the State, not exclusively naval or military.
civil war (wawr), war between two factions of the same country.
clack (klak), *v.i.* to make a sudden, sharp sound; chatter rapidly and continuously: *n.* a sudden, sharp sound; continual prattle; a variety of ball-valve.
claim (klām), *v.t.* to demand as a right, or by authority: *v.i.* to be entitled to something; assert or put forward a claim: *n.* a demand; a right or title to anything; the thing claimed; a piece of land which a miner marks out in accordance with mining law.
claimant (klā'mănt), *n.* one who demands anything as his right.
clairaudience (klār-aw'di-ens), *n.* the supposed power of hearing, in a trance, sounds otherwise inaudible.
clairvoyance (klār-voi'ăns), *n.* the power attributed to persons in a mesmeric state of seeing objects not usually perceptible; preternatural knowledge; intuition.
clairvoyant ('ănt), *adj.* pertaining to, or characterized by, clairvoyance: *n.* one who professes to have the power of clairvoyance.
clam (klam), *v.t.* to clog with any glutinous matter: *v.i.* to be moist and cold.
clam (klam), *n.* an edible bivalve mollusk: *v.i.* to search for, or dig clams.
clam-bake (-bāk), *n.* clams baked with sea-weed; a picnic at which baked clams form the chief dish.
clamber (klam'bĕr), *v.t.* to ascend or climb with difficulty.
clammy (klam'i), *adj.* soft and sticky.
clamor (klam'ĕr), *n.* a loud and continued noise; popular outcry: *v.t.* shout with a loud voice: *v.i.* make importunate demands.
clamorous (klam'ĕr-us), *adj.* vociferous.

clamp (klamp), *n.* anything that fastens or binds; a piece of wood, metal, etc., used to hold two things together: *v.t.* to fasten or bind with clamps.

clan (klan), *n.* a tribe or association of families united under one chieftain, having one common ancestor, and the same surname.

clandestine (-des'tin), *adj.* secret; private.

clandestinity (-tin'i-ti), *n.* state of being clandestine: generally used in a bad sense; marriage of Roman Catholics by a Protestant minister, or other than a priest of the R. C. Church.

clang (klang), *n.* a loud, sharp, ringing metallic sound: *v.t.* to cause to resound with a clang: *v.i.* give out a clang.

clangor ('gēr), *n.* a sharp clang.

clank (klangk), *n.* a sharp, hard metallic sound: *v.t.* & *v.i.* to rattle and sound, as chains.

clannish (klan'ish), *adj.* pertaining to a clan; closely adherent.

clap (klap), *v.t.* & *v.i.* to strike one thing against another with a quick, sharp noise; indicate approval by striking the hands together; put on quickly: *n.* a loud noise made by a sudden collision; applause expressed by clapping; a sudden act or movement.

clapboard (klab'ōrd), *n.* a thin, narrow board, used for the covering of the sides of frame houses.

clapper ('er), *n.* one who, or that which, claps; the tongue of a bell; the clack of a mill-hopper.

claque (klak), *n.* an organized body of men who applaud or express disapproval at theaters; hence, interested admirers.

claret (klar'et), *n.* a dark-red table-wine: *adj.* of a dark-red color.

claret-cup (kup), *n.* a mixture of brandy, claret, lemon juice, and carbonated water.

clarification (klar-i-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the act of clarifying.

clarify (klar'i-fī), *v.t.* to make clear from impurities: *v.i.* to become bright.

clarinet (klar'i-net), *n.* a keyed reed instrument of the oboe class.

clarion (klar'ri-un), *n.* a kind of trumpet; a sound as of a trumpet: *v.t.* to sound, as a trumpet.

clarity (klar'i-ti), *n.* clearness.

claro (klā'ro), *adj.* light-colored: said of cigars.

clart (klärt), *n.* sticky mud; a slovenly woman: *v.t.* to daub with mud.

clash (klash), *v.i.* to make a loud harsh noise by mutual collision: *v.t.* to strike violently together: *n.* the noise so produced.

clasp (klåsp), *v.t.* to shut or fasten together with, or as with, a clasp: *n.* a hook to hold anything close; a close embrace.

clasp-knife (-nīf), *n.* a large pocket-knife with blade or blades folding into the handle.

class (clås), *n.* a rank or order of persons or things; a number of students of the same status; a group of animals or plants next in rank above an order: *v.t.* to classify.

classic (klas'ik), **classical** (-si-kal), *adj.* of, or relating to, the highest class or rank in literature or art; pertaining to, or having the characteristics of, the Greek or Roman authors; relating to localities associated with great authors or events; pure; refined; clear-cut: *n.* an author of the first rank whose works serve as a standard; one versed in Greek and Latin literature: *pl.* ancient Greek and Latin literature.

classicalism (-kal-izm), *n.* imitation of Greek or Roman art; knowledge of Greek and Roman literature.

classically (-al-li), *adv.* in the style or manner of a classic.

classicism ('i-sizm), *n.* knowledge of the classics; scholarship; a classic idiom.

classification (klas-i-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the art of forming or dividing into classes.

classificatory (klas'i-fi-kā-tō-ri), *adj.* relating to, or forming the basis of, classification.

classifier (klas'i-fī-ēr), *n.* one who classifies.

classify (klas'i-fī), *v.t.* to arrange in classes; systematize.

classman (klås'mân), *n.* a student who has gained honors at an examination.

classmate (-māt), *n.* a member of the same class at school or college.

class meeting (mēt'ing), a class, under leader, for religious instruction.

classy (klas'ē), *adj.* colloquialism for ultra-stylish appearance.

clatter (klat'ēr), *v.i.* to make a noise by knocking two sonorous bodies frequently together; talk idly and noisily: *v.t.* to strike anything to make a clatter: *n.* a continuous or confused noise; idle gossip.

clause (klawz), *n.* a separate part of a written composition, or a sentence; a special proviso in a document.

claustral (klaws'trål), *adj.* pertaining to a cloister.

clavate (klā'vāt), *adj.* club-shaped.

clavichord (klav'i-kôrd), *n.* a mediæval musical instrument upon which the notes were struck on horizontal strings by a series of brass pins.

clavicle klav'i-kål), *n.* the collar-bone.

clavier (klå-vēr'), *n.* the key-board of an organ, pianoforte, or harmonium.

claw (klaw), *n.* a sharp hooked nail in the foot of an animal, as the cat; the whole foot of a bird; anything resembling a claw; the narrow part at the base of a leaf or foot-stalk of a petal: *v.t.* to tear or scratch with, or as if with, claws.

claw-hammer (ham'ẽr), *n.* a hammer for drawing nails.

claw-hammer coat (kōt), a swallow-tail coat; a dress coat.

clay (klā), *n.* anything easily molded; soft plastic earth; the bodily or earthly nature of man: *adj.* made of or like clay: *v.t.* to purify, cover, or manure with clay.

claymore (klā'mōr), *n.* a Highland broadsword.

clay pigeon (pij'un), a flying target in trap-shooting, consisting of a saucer of baked clay thrown from the trap.

clean (klēn), *adj.* free from dirt or extraneous matter; morally or ceremonially pure: *adv.* in a clean manner; entirely; cleverly: *v.t.* to render clean.

clean-cut (-kut). *adj.* clear-cut; well-shaped.

cleanlily (klen'li-li), *adv.* in a cleanly manner; adroitly.

cleanliness (-nes), *n.* the state of being clean.

cleanly (klen'li), *adj.* neat; pure: *adv.* wholly clean.

cleanness (klēn'nes), *n.* moral or physical purity; neatness.

cleanse (klenz), *v.t.* to make clean; purify from moral impurity or guilt.

clear (klēr), *adj.* bright; pure; undimmed; translucent; manifest to the understanding; unobstructed; audible; unadulterated: *v.t.* to make bright; render evident; free from obstructions; render more acute or quick; prove or declare innocent; free from legal detention, as imported goods: *v.i.* leave a port; exchange cheques, bills, etc., at a bank.

clearance (klēr'ans), *n.* the act of clearing.

clear-cut (kut), *adj.* having a sharp, clearly-defined outline, as if chiseled.

clearing (klēr'ing), *n.* the act of making clear; land cleared of timber.

clearing-house (klēr'ing-hous), *n.* an institution by which banks adjust their balances.

clearstarch (klēr'stärch), *v.t.* to stiffen or dress with starch.

cleat (klēt), *n.* a thin piece of iron worn on boots to make them more durable; a piece of wood or iron on the yard-arm of a ship to keep the ropes from slipping; a strip of wood nailed across a board: *v.t.* to secure or strengthen with a cleat.

cleavable (klē-vă-bl), *adj.* divisible.

cleavage (klē'vāj), *n.* the act of splitting; the property of some minerals and rocks of being broken in one or more directions; cell division, in botany.

cleave (klēv), *v.i.* to adhere to; be attached strongly to.

cleave (klēv), *v.t.* to divide with violence; part naturally; penetrate.

cleaver (klē'vẽr), *n.* a butcher's heavy hatchet for dividing carcasses.

cleavers (klē'vẽrz), *n.* a plant the stem of which is covered with prickles causing it to adhere to clothing, etc.; goose grass; bedstraw.

clef (klef), *n.* a figure at the beginning of each staff in music to indicate the pitch of all the notes on one particular line or space.

cleft (kleft), *n.* a crack; crevice.

cleithral (klīth'ral), *adj.* roofed over: said of temples.

clematis (klem'ă-tis), *n.* a perennial plant of the crowfoot family.

clemency (klem'en-si), *n.* compassion; remission.

clement (klem'ent), *adj.* compassionate; forgiving; gentle; forbearing.

clench (klench), *v.t.* to grip tightly: *n.* a firm grip.

Cleopatra (klē'ō-pā'trâ), *n.* an Egyptian queen, (69-30 B. C.).

Cleopatra's Needle (nēd'l), one of two obelisks, removed from Heliopolis to Alexandria: one now stands in Central Park, New York City, the other on the Thames Embankment in London.

clergy (klẽr'ji), *n.* a body of men set apart by ordination for the service of God in the Christian church.

clergyman (-măn), *n.* a minister of a church; one ordained to the service of the church.

cleric (kler'ik), *n.* a clerk in holy orders: *adj.* clerical.

clerical (kler'i-kăl), *adj.* pertaining to the clergy; pertaining to a clerk, writer, or copyist.

clerical error (ẽr'ẽr), an error in copying.

clerk (klẽrk), *n.* a parish clerk; a scholar; one engaged in an office to conduct correspondence, keep books, or transact business generally; an assistant salesman in a store or shop: *v.i.* to act as clerk or salesman.

clever (klev'ẽr), *adj.* possessing skill or ability; dexterous; expert; good natured and obliging.

clew (klōō), *n.* a ball of thread; something that leads to a solution as a *clew* to crime; one of the corners of a sail: *v.t.* to truss up (sails) to the yard of a ship; to coil or wind into a ball.

click (klik), *v.i.* to make a short sharp successive noise: *v.t.* to move with a clicking sound: *n.* a slight sharp sound; a catch for retaining a bolt.

client (klī'ent), *n.* one who employs a lawyer; one dependent upon another's patronage.

clientele (kli'en-tele'), *n.* clients collectively.

cliff (klif), *n.* high steep rock or bank.

cliff-dweller (-dwel'er), *n.* one of a race of ancient Indians who lived in hollows of cliffs.

climacteric (klī-mak'tẽr-ik), *n.* one of the critical periods in human life when some great change is supposed to take place in the constitution.

climate (klī'māt), *n.* the temperature and meteorological conditions of a country.
climatic (klī-mat'ik), *adj.* relating to, or connected with, climate.
climatize (klī'mă-tīz), *v.t.* to accustom to a new climate.
climatography (klī-mă-tog'ră-fi), *n.* a description of climates.
climatology (-tol'ō-ji), *n.* meteorology.
climatometer (klī-mă-tom'e-tēr), *n.* an instrument for recording variations of temperature in any given region.
climatotherapy (kli-mă-tō-ther'ă-pi), **climatotherapeutics** (-ther'ă-pu'tiks), *n.* the treatment of a disease by change of climate.
climax (klī'maks), *n.* the summit; acme.
climb (klīm), *v.i.* to mount or ascend, as by the hands and feet: *v.t.* ascend laboriously: *n.* an ascent by climbing.
clime (klīm), *n.* a country, region, or tract.
clinch (klinch), *v.t.* to rivet; fix firmly by folding over; double up tightly, as the fingers; to hold fast: *n.* anything that holds both ways; a mode of fastening large ropes; a scuffle; a body-grip by a boxer to avoid being hit.
cliner (klīn'ēr), *n.* in Australia, a young unmarried female.
cling (kling), *v.i.* to adhere closely; hold fast by embracing or entwining.
clinic (klin'ik), *n.* a medical lecture at the bedside or in the presence of patients; a dispensary.
clinical (klin'ik-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to a clinic.
clink (klingk), *v.t.* to strike so as to make a slight sharp sound: *v.i.* to make a clinking noise: *n.* a slight sharp successive vibrating noise.
clinker ('ēr), *n.* a mass of partly vitrified brick; slag.
clip (klip), *v.t.* to cut with shears or scissors; cut off: *v.i.* move quickly: *n.* the wool of a season's shearing; a spring holder for holding papers; a slight blow with the hand.
clipper ('ēr), one who, or that which, clips; an instrument for cutting the hair of animals; a sailing vessel with very sharp lines and great spread of canvas; a person or animal that runs swiftly; a firstrate person or thing.
clique (klēk), *n.* a group of persons united for some common purpose (usually sinister); a coterie; a ring.
clitoris (kli'tō-ris), *n.* an erectile organ in the female.
cloaca (klō-ā'kă), *n.* the cavity into which all ducts in fishes, reptiles and insects open; a cesspool; a receptacle for filth.
cloak (klōk), *n.* a sleeveless, loose outer garment worn by both sexes; hence, a pretext; disguise: *v.t.* to cover with, or as with, a cloak; cover up or conceal.
clobber (klob'ēr), *n.* in Australia, raiment, vesture, clothes.
cloche (klōsh), a controlling device on an aeroplane.
clock (klok), *n.* a machine for measuring and indicating the divisions of time by means of hands moving over a dial-plate.
clock (klok), *n.* a woven or embroidered ornament upon a stocking.
clockbird (-bērd), *n.* the laughing jackass.
clockwise ('wīz), *adv.* in the direction of the rotation of the hands of a clock.
clod (klod), *n.* a lump of earth, turf, or clay; a bait used in eel-fishing; the shoulder part of the neck-piece in beef; a dull, stupid fellow: *v.t.* to pelt with clods: *v.i.* to throw clods.
clod-hopper (-hop'ēr), *n.* a rustic; a lout.
clog (klog), *v.t.* to load with anything that may impede motion; embarrass: *v.i.* to stick or cluster together: *n.* a load or weight; a hindrance; a kind of wooden shoe.
clog-dance (-dăns), *n.* a dance with wooden shoes, or shoes that make a clattering noise.
cloister (klois'tēr), *n.* a place of religious retirement; a monastery or nunnery; an arched way or covered walk running round an ecclesiastical building or college: *v.t.* to confine in, or as in, a cloister or convent; seclude from the world.
cloistral (klois'trăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or confined in, a cloister: secluded.
close (klōz), *v.t.* to shut; surround closely; united together; consolidate; end: *v.i.* to come together; shut in; coalesce; engage in hand-to-hand conflict; grapple: *n.* an inclosed space; the precincts of a cathedral or abbey; an alley: *adj.* (klōs) having no outlet; confined; without ventilation; oppressive; minute; concise; reticent; niggardly: *adv.* near.
close corporation (klōs kôr-pō-rā'shun), a corporation in which vacancies are filled by its members.
close-fisted (fist'ed), *adj.* miserly.
close-hauled (-hawld), *adj.* kept as near to the wind as possible.
close port (pōrt), a river port.
close-reef (-rēf), *n.* the last reef in a sail.
close season (sē'zun), certain months in the year in which it is illegal to kill game, protected wild birds, fish, etc.
closet (kloz'et), *n.* a small room for privacy or retirement; a place for storing valuable things or household requisites: *v.t.* to conceal; to receive in a private room for confidential consultation.
close-up (klōs'up), *n.* in moving pictures, a scene or character taken nearer to the camera than others, so that on the screen it shows on an enlarged scale.
closure (klō'zhūr), *n.* the act of shutting up; that which closes; the end; the closing of a debate by the vote of the majority (the clôture): *v.t.* to end (a debate) by closure.

clot (klot), *v.i.* to coagulate: *v.t.* to make, form into, or cover with, clots: *n.* a concrete or coagulate mass of soft or fluid matter.

cloth (klôth), *n.* a woven fabric of some fibrous material, especially wool; a table covering; the distinctive dress of any profession, especially the clerical.

clothe (klō*th*), *v.t.* to put raiment on; cover with, or as with, a garment.

clothes (klō*thz*), *n.pl.* covering for the body; dress; bedclothes.

clothier (klō*th*'yĕr), *n.* one who manufactures or sells clothes.

clothing (klō*th*'ing), *n.* garments in general.

cloture, see closure.

cloud (kloud), *n.* a mass of visible vapor floating in the atmosphere; a volume of smoke or dust; the dark markings in marble or precious stones; a diffused body of anything; a multitude; a light woolen shawl: *v.t.* to overspread as with a cloud; render gloomy; blacken or sully: *v.i.* to grow cloudy.

cloud-burst ('bĕrst), *n.* a violent downpour of rain over a very limited area.

clough (kluf), *n.* a ravine in a rock or hillside; a gorge; a kind of sluice.

clout (klout), *n.* a piece of cloth or leather for patching; a cloth for any mean use; the center mark of an archery target; an arrow that has hit the center; a blow on the head with the hand: *v.t.* to patch or mend coarsely; strike with the hand.

clove (klōv), *n.* a pungent, aromatic dried bud of an evergreen tree of the myrtle family.

cloven (klō'ven), *p.adj.* divided into two parts.

clover (klō'vĕr), *n.* a species of grass.

clover-leaf (klō'vĕr-lēf), *n.* a three- or four-passenger automobile having two seats in front and a passageway between them and the rear seat; a trefoil.

clown (kloun), *n.* a rustic; an ill-bred fellow; a professional jester or buffoon.

cloy (kloi), *v.t.* to fill to repletion; surfeit.

club (klub), *n.* a heavy stick; one of the suits of cards marked with trefoils; a number of persons associated for a common purpose or mutual benefit; a joint expense: *v.t.* to beat with a club; unite in a solid mass: *v.i.* contribute to a common expense.

club-foot ('foot), *n.* a deformed foot.

club-haul ('hawl), *v.t.* to tack (a ship) by dropping the lee anchor as soon as the wind is out of the sails, bringing the ship's head to the wind.

club-moss ('mos), *n.* ground-pine.

cluck (kluk), *v.i.* to cry or call like a hen to her chickens: *n.* a hen's call; the peculiar click uttered by some South African tribes.

clue (klōō), *n.* a hint; a clew.

clumber (klum'bĕr), *n.* a field spaniel.

clump (klump), *n.* a thick cluster; a dull sound; a heavy mass: *v.t.* arrange in a clump: *v.i.* tread clumsily.

clumsily (klum'zi-li), *adv.* awkwardly; heavily.

clumsy (klum'zi), *adj.* awkward; heavy.

cluster (klus'tĕr), *n.* a number of things of the same kind growing or collected together; a bunch: *v.i.* to grow or gather into bunches; congregate.

clutch (kluch), *v.t.* to grasp, seize, or grip strongly: *v.i.* to snatch or seize [with *at*]: *n.* a grasp; seizure: *pl.* hands; claws.

clutch (kluch), *n.* a setting of eggs.

clydesdale (klīds'dāl), *n.* a draft horse.

clyster (klis'tĕr), *n.* a liquid injected into the lower intestines by a syringe; an enema.

co- (kō), a prefix, meaning *with, together,* entering into the composition of many words, the sense of which is generally self-evident, as *co*-trustee, a joint trustee.

coach (kōch), *n.* a large covered four-wheeled public or private carriage; a tutor who especially prepares another for an examination or an athletic contest: *v.t.* to instruct or train for an examination, etc.: *v.i.* to be drawn on a coach.

coach dog (dog), the Dalmatian hound.

coagulant (kō-ag'ū-lânt), *n.* a substance that produces coagulation.

coagulate (kō-ag'ū-lāt), *v.t.* to clot or curdle.

coagulation (-ū-lā'shun), *n.* the act of coagulating; the state of being coagulated.

coagulative (-tiv), *adj.* causing coagulation.

coagulator (-tĕr), *n.* that which causes coagulation.

coagulum ('ū-lum), *n.* [*pl.* coagula (-lā)], a clot of blood; a curdled mass.

coal (kōl), *n.* mineralized vegetable matter, used in its hardened form as fuel; a piece of this matter: *v.t.* to furnish with coal: *v.i.* take in coal.

coal-box (-boks), *n.* [Slang], a gun shell which, on bursting, emits a dense volume of smoke.

coalesce (kō-å-les'), *v.t.* to grow together; combine; unite.

coalescence ('ens), *n.* the act of coalescing.

coalescent ('ent), *adj.* growing together.

coalition (kō-å-lish'un), *n.* union in a body or mass; a combination of persons.

coal-oil ('oil), *n.* petroleum.

coal-tar ('tär), *n.* a thick opaque liquid distilled from bituminous coal, and from which many rich dye colors are obtained.

coamings (kōm'ings), *n.pl.* the raised wood or iron borders of the hatches of a vessel.

coaptation (kō-ap-tā'shun), *n.* the adjustment or adaptation of parts to one another.

coarse (kōrs), *adj.* large in texture or size; not refined; rough; rude; indelicate.
coarse-grained ('grānd), *adj.* having a coarse grain; ill-tempered.
coarseness ('nes), *n.* the quality of being coarse.
coast (kōst), *n.* the margin of the land next the sea; a frontier; a slide in a sledge down an incline: *v.i.* to sail near or along the coast; descend an incline in a sledge, or on a bicycle without working the pedals: *v.t.* to sail close or near to.
coaster ('ĕr), *n.* a home-trading vessel; one who coasts on a sled.
coastguard ('gärd), *n.* a member of the service for watching the sea, originally to check smuggling.
coasting-trade ('ing-trād), the trade carried on from port to port of the same country.
coastwise ('wīz), *adv.* by, or along, the coast.
coat (kōt), *n.* an outer garment covering the upper part of the body; an external covering, as fur, etc.; a thin layer; an integument: *v.t.* to cover or spread over.
coati (kō'ä-ti), *n.* a tropical American mammal allied to the raccoon.
coat of arms (ärmz), the emblazonment of armorial bearings on an escutcheon.
coat of mail (māl), chain-mail.
coax (kōks), *v.t.* to wheedle; cajole.
coaxial (kō-ak'si-ăl), *adj.* having a common axis.
cob (kob), *n.* a roundish piece of anything; the spike of Indian corn; a strong thick-set pony; a young herring; a spider; a pellet for feeding fowls; the bull-head; a sea-gull; a kind of wicker basket; a kind of breakwater: *v.t.* to punish with a strap; break (ore).
cobalt (kō'bawlt), *n.* a steel-grey metal.
cobber (kob'ĕr), *n.* a boon companion in Australia.
cobble (kob'l), *n.* a pebble; a round medium-sized stone; clumsy work: *v.t.* to mend or patch up coarsely: *v.i.* work clumsily.
cobbler ('lĕr), *n.* one who mends boots and shoes; a clumsy workman; a cooling summer drink of ice, wine, etc.; in Australia, the last sheep to be clipped before the *cut-out* or close-down of a shearing-shed.
cobra (kō'brâ), **cobra-de-capello** (kō'-brâ-de-kâ-pel'ō), *n.* a large and most venomous hooded snake of India.
cobweb (kob'web), *n.* a spider's web; hence, a net or snare; old musty rubbish: *adj.* made of, or like, a cobweb; flimsy.
coca (kō'kâ), *n.* the dried leaf of a small South American shrub: a powerful tonic.
cocaine (-in), *n.* a powerful alkaloid extracted from coca leaves.
cocainism (-izm), *n.* the morbid habit of using cocaine to excess.
cocainize (-īz), *v.t.* to subject to, or render insensible by cocaine.
cocciferous (kok-sif'ĕr-us), *adj.* producing berries.
cocculus indicus (kok'ū-lus in'di-kus), an East Indian climbing shrub; the poisonous berry of this shrub.
coccyx (kok'siks), *n.* the end of the spine.
cochineal (koch'i-nēl), *n.* a scarlet dye obtained from the dried body of an insect.
cochlea (kok'lē-â), *n.* [*pl.* cochleæ (-ē)], the spiral-shaped cavity of the inner ear.
cochleate (kok'lē-āt), *adj.* screw-like.
cock (kok), *n.* the male of birds, especially the domestic fowl; the male of certain animals other than birds; a vane in the shape of a cock; a leader or chief; a turn-valve for regulating the flow of a liquid or gas; a small conical heap of hay.
cock (kok), *v.t.* to turn up or set (the hat or head) jauntily on one side; erect; *n.* the act of cocking; a tilt of the head; a turn of the eyes.
cockade (-ād'), *n.* a badge or ribbon worn on the hat.
cockatoo (-â-tōō'), *n.* a crested bird of the parrot family.
cockatrice ('â-tris, or -trīs), *n.* a fabulous serpent said to have been hatched in a cock's egg, and possessing the power of killing by a glance of its eye.
cockboat ('bōt), *n.* a small boat.
cockchafer ('chā-fĕr), *n.* the May-bug; a destructive beetle.
cockcrow ('krō), *n.* early morning.
cocker (kok'ĕr), *n.* a small spaniel.
cockerel ('ĕr-el), *n.* a young cock.
cock-eyed ('īd), *adj.* having squinting eyes.
cockfight (-fīt), *n.* a contest between game cocks with metal spurs on the claws.
cockle ('l), *v.t.* to contract into wrinkles.
cockle ('l), *n.* an edible shell-fish with two heart-shaped wrinkled shells; a pucker; wrinkle; the plant corncockle or darnel; a kiln for drying hops; a stove for drying biscuit ware.
cockney (kok'ni), *n.* a Londoner; traditionally, one born within sound of the bells of Bow Church, Cheapside.
cockneydom (-dum), *n.* London and its suburbs.
cockpit (kok'pit), *n.* an enclosed space for cockfighting; an open space in an airplane for the pilot and passengers.
cockpit of Europe (ū'rōp), Belgium.
cockroach ('rōch), *n.* a black beetle.
cocktail (kok'tāl), *n.* a mixed alcoholic drink, iced and spiced; a horse with a docked tail.
cocky (kok'i), *adj.* [Slang], conceited; pompous; vain.
cocoa (kō'kō), *n.* a palm which produces the cocoanut.
cocoa (kō'kō), *n.* the ground seeds of the cacao or chocolate tree; the beverage made from it.

cocoanut (-nut), *n.* the fruit of the cocoa palm; [Slang], the head.
cocoon (ko-kōōn′), *n.* the silky oblong case covering the larvæ of many spinning insects while in the chrysalis state.
cocotte (ko-kot′), *n.* a Parisian courtezan; a stewpan.
cod (kod), *n.* the husk or pod of a seed; the scrotum; the narrow part of a trawl-net.
cod (kod), *n.* a large edible fish found in the northern seas, and especially on the banks of Newfoundland.
coddle (kod′l), *v.t.* to make effeminate by pampering; treat tenderly; to stew gently: *n.* an over-indulged, pampered person.
code (kōd), *n.* a body of classified laws or regulations; a system of signals.
codeine (kō-dē′in), *n.* an active medicinal principle extracted from the poppy.
codex (kō′deks), *n.* [*pl.* codices (′di-sēz)], a volume of statutes; a manuscript volume, especially of the sacred Scriptures.
codger (koj′ẽr), *n.* a miser; an old man.
codicil (kod′i-sil), *n.* an appendix to a will.
codify (kō′di- or kod′i-fī), *v.t.* to reduce to a code or digest.
codling (kod′ling), *n.* a young cod; a kind of stewing apple.
coddling-moth (môth), *n.* a moth whose larvæ feed on apples, causing much destruction.
coefficient (kō-e-fish′ent), *adj.* coöperating: *n.* that which coöperates with another; a number or known quantity prefixed in algebra as a multiplier to a variable or an unknown quantity.
Cœlenterata (sē-len-tẽr-ā′tȧ), *n.* that portion of the animal kingdom the members of which have intestinal cavity throughout the whole body which acts as a vascular as well as a digestive agency.
coerce (kō-ẽrs′), *v.t.* to restrain or constrain by force, especially legally or morally; compel.
coercion (′shun), *n.* the act of coercing.
coercive (′siv), *adj.* having power to coerce.
coeval (kō-ē′vȧl), *adj.* contemporaneous.
coextensive (kō-eks-ten′siv), *adj.* equally extensive.
coffee (kof′ē), *n.* the seeds of a small tropical tree, or shrub: a decoction of these seeds, when roasted and ground, constituting the favorite breakfast beverage.
coffer (kof′ẽr), *n.* a chest; a kind of caisson or floating dock; a sunken panel: *pl.* a treasury: *v.t.* to inclose in a coffer.
coffer-dam (-dam), *n.* a temporary enclosure of piles built in water and pumped dry to enable workmen to lay foundations for piers, etc.
coffin (′in), *n.* a case or box for the dead; the hollow part of a horse's hoof.
cog (kog), *n.* the tooth of a wheel: *v.t.* to furnish with cogs.
cogent (kō′jẽnt), *adj.* forcible; not easily resisted.
cogitate (koj′i-tāt), *v.i.* to meditate: *v.t.* to devise or plan.
cogitation (-tā′shun), *n.* the act of cogitating.
cognac (kō′nyak), *n.* a French brandy.
cognate (kog′nāt), *adj.* allied by blood; of the same stock, nature, or quality.
cognition (kog-nish′un), *n.* knowledge.
cognitive (kog′ni-tiv), *adj.* having power of mental apprehension.
cognizable (kon′iz-ȧ-bl), *adj.* that may be known.
cognizance (kon′i-zȧns), *n.* judicial knowledge or notice; perception.
cognizant (kon′i-zȧnt), *adj.* having knowledge of anything.
cognomen (kog-nō′men), *n.* a surname.
cohabit (kō-hab′it), *v.i.* to dwell together as husband and wife.
cohere (kō-hēr′), *v.i.* to stick together.
coherence (′ens), *n.* the state or quality of cohering.
coherent (′ent), *adj.* cohering together; consistent; logical.
coherer (kō-hēr-ẽr), *n.* a device for detecting electro-magnetic waves: used in *Wireless.*
cohesion (kō-hē′zhun), *n.* the force that unites together molecules of the same material; coherence.
cohesive (′siv), *n.* causing to cohere.
cohort (kō′hôrt), *n.* a body of ancient Roman soldiers, the tenth part of a legion.
coif (koif), *n.* a close cap.
coiffeur (koi′fẽr), *n.* a hairdresser.
coiffure (koif′ūr), *n.* a head dress.
coign (koin), *n.* a corner; a projecting stone.
coil (koil), *n.* a rope gathered into a ring; anything resembling it: *v.t.* to gather or wind into a circular heap: *v.i.* to wind.
coin (koin), *n.* money stamped with a legal impression; a corner or angle: *v.t.* to convert into money; invent; to make counterfeit money.
coinage (′ȧj), *n.* the process of coining; the thing coined; invention.
coincide (kō-in-sīd′), *v.i.* correspond exactly; occur at the same time; fall upon, or meet, in the same point.
coincidence (kō-in′si-dens), *n.* the act of coinciding.
coincident (kō-in′si-dent), *adj.* coinciding.
coiner (koin′ẽr), *n.* one who stamps coins, especially one who makes counterfeit money.
coir (koir), *n.* the prepared fiber of the husks of cocoanuts.
coition (kō-ish′un), *n.* copulation; sexual intercourse.
coke (kōk), the residue of coal after the gas, etc., has been expelled: *v.t.* to convert into coke.

colander (kul'an-dĕr), *n.* a vessel with a perforated bottom.
cola-nut (kō'lå-nut), *n.* the large bitter seed of an African tree: said to have tonic and antiseptic qualities.
colchicum (kol'chi-kum), *n.* the meadow-saffron, the seeds and bulbs of which are used in medicine.
cold (kōld), *adj.* without heat or warmth; frigid; without passion or zeal; indifferent; insensible; blue in tone: *n.* the opposite of heat; the sensation produced by the loss of heat; a catarrh.
cold-blooded (-blud'ed), *adj.* having the blood below 90° Fahr. in temperature; heartless; brutal.
coldish (kold'ish), *adj.* somewhat cold.
cole (kōl), *n.* cabbage plants in general.
Coleoptera (kol-e-op-tĕr-å), *n. pl.* an order of insects having the wings covered with a sheath; the beetles.
cole-slaw ('slaw), *n.* cabbage salad.
colic (kol'ik), *n.* acute spasmodic pain in the abdomen or bowels; *adj.* pertaining to, or affecting, the bowels.
colicky (-i), *adj.* pertaining to colic.
coliseum, see colosseum.
collaborate (ko-lab'ō-rāt), *v.i.* to work jointly, especially in literary or scientific work.
collaboration (-ō-rā'shun), *n.* united labor.
collaborator (-lab'ō-rā-tĕr), *n.* one who assists another, especially in literary or scientific work.
collapse (kol-aps'), *n.* a falling in or together; sudden and complete failure; general prostration of the vital powers: *v.i.* to fall in or together; shrink up; break down.
collapsible (-ap'si-bl), *adj.* capable of collapsing.
collar (kol'ĕr), *n.* anything encircling the neck, worn for use, restraint, or ornament; a round ring or flange: *v.t.* to seize by the collar; put a collar on; roll up.
collarette (-et), *n.* a fichu of lace, etc.
collate (kol'āt), *v.t.* compare critically one thing with another of the same kind, as manuscripts or text of books; place in an ecclesiastical benefice.
collateral (kol-at'ĕr-ål), *adj.* side by side; auxiliary; concurrent; descended from the same stock, but in a different line: *n.* a subordinate condition; a kinsman; what is used as collateral security.
collaterally (-li), *adv.* in a collateral manner.
collateral security (se-kūr'i-ti), money or property pledged as security in addition to personal obligation.
collation (kol-ā'shun), *n.* comparison; a light repast; a conference or consultation; a coördination; act of contributing for equality of distribution; the presentation to a benefice by a bishop.
collator ('tĕr), *n.* one who collates manuscripts or books.
colleague (kol'ēg), *n.* an associate in the same office, employment, or commission.
collect (kol'ekt), *n.* a short comprehensive prayer.
collect (kol-ekt'), *v.t.* gather together; assemble; demand and obtain payment of: *v.i.* to meet together; accumulate.
collected (kol-ekt'ed), *adj.* self-possessed.
collection ('shun), *n.* the act of gathering together; a mass; a crowd; an assemblage of works of art, natural objects, etc.; a contribution to a special object.
collective (kol-ek'tiv), *adj.* accumulative.
collectivism (-izm), *n.* the socialistic theory that land and capital should be owned by society collectively.
collectivist (-ist), *n.* an advocate of collectivism: *adj.* pertaining to collectivism.
collector (kol-ek'tĕr), *n.* one who collects.
college (kol'ej), *n.* a society of persons possessing certain powers and rights, and engaged in some common pursuit, especially literary studies; the house founded for such a society.
college of cardinals (kår'di-nåls), the body or council of cardinals, 70 in all, who advise the Pope and cast votes to elect a successor.
collegian (kol-ē'ji-ån), *n.* a member of a college; a student attending college.
collegiate (-āt), adj. pertaining to, or containing, a college; instituted like a college.
collet (kol'et), *n.* the part of a ring in which the stone is set.
collide (kol-īd'), *v.i.* to come into collision.
collie (kol'i), *n.* a Scotch sheep-dog.
collier (kol'yĕr), *n.* a digger of coal; a coal-digger; a vessel in the coal trade.
colliery (-i), *n.* a coal mine.
colligate (kol'i-gāt), *v.t.* to bind together.
collinear (ko-lin'ē-år), *adj.* lying in the same straight line.
collision (kol-izh'un), *n.* the act of striking two bodies violently together; concussion.
collocate (kol'ō-kāt), *v.t.* to arrange; place side by side.
collocation (kol-ō-kā'shun), *n.* the act of placing; arrangement.
collodion (kol-ō'di-un), *n.* a preparation of soluble gun-cotton with ether.
collop (kol'up), *n.* a slice of meat; a piece of flesh.
colloquial (kol-ō'kwi-ål), *adj.* used in ordinary conversation.
colloquialism (-izm), *n.* a colloquial form of speech; slang.
colloquy ('ō-kwi), *n.* a conversation; a dialogue.
collusion (kol-ū'zhun), *n.* a secret agreement for a fraudulent or evil purpose.
collusive ('siv), *adj.* fraudulently concerted.

collusory ('sō-ri), *adj.* carrying on fraud by secret agreement.
cologne water (waw'tĕr), *n.* eau-de-cologne.
colon (kō'lon), *n.* a mark of punctuation [:]; the largest of the intestines.
colonel (kĕr'nel), *n.* the chief officer of a regiment.
colonelcy (-si), *n.* the rank of a colonel.
colonial (ko-lō'ni-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to a colony: *n.* an inhabitant of a colony.
colonialism (-izm), *n.* the characteristics of colonial life; a colonial habit or phrase.
colonialize (-iz), *v.t.* to render colonial in character.
colonist (kol'ō-nist), *n.* one who helps to found a colony; an inhabitant of a colony.
colonization (kol'ō-ni-zā'shun), *n.* the act of colonizing or state of being colonized; the temporary settlement of men in a voting district to qualify them as electors.
colonize (kol'ō-nīz), *v.t.* to settle or establish a colony in.
colonnade (kol-on-ād'), *n.* a series of columns.
colony (kol'ō-ni), *n.* a body of people from their native country who settle in another land, but are under the jurisdiction of, or connected with, the parent country; the country thus settled; a number of animals or plants living or growing together.
colophon (kol'o-fon), *n.* a drawing or device at beginning or end of a chapter or section of a book.
color (kul'ĕr), *n.* the hue or appearance that a body presents to the eye; a pigment or paint complexion; redness; animation; vividness; an apparent right or reason; pretense; false show: *pl.* a military or naval flag: *v.t.* to impart a color to; tint; dye; give a specious appearance to; make plausible.
Colorado beetle (kol-o-rä'dō bēt'l), a yellowish beetle, having its back marked with ten longitudinal black stripes: it is very destructive to potato crops.
color blind (kul'er blind), a defect in one's vision, which renders one unable to differentiate one color from another.
colorimeter (kul'er-im'ē-tĕr), *n.* an instrument for measuring the amount of coloring matter in a solution.
coloring (kul'ĕr-ing), *n.* the act or art of giving a color to; the color so applied.
colorist (-ist), *n.* an artist whose works are characterized by beauty of color.
color line (līn), the distinction between whites and negroes.
colossal (ko-los'ăl), *adj.* like a colossus; gigantic.
Colosseum (kol-o-sē'um), *n.* the Flavian amphitheater at ancient Rome, which seated 87,000.
colossus (ko-los'us), *n.* [*pl.* colossi (-ī)], a statue of gigantic size; anything huge or marvelously great.
colportage (kol'pōr-taj), *n.* the system of distributing Bibles, religious books, etc., by colporteurs.
colporteur (-tĕr), *n.* one engaged in colportage.
colt (kōlt), *n.* a young male horse; a young foolish fellow; a knotted rope's-end: *v.t.* punish with a rope's-end.
colter, coulter (kōl'ter), *n.* plowshare.
coltish ('ish), *adj.* like a colt; frisky.
Colt revolver (re-vol'vĕr), a pistol with a revolving cylinder, holding six cartridges: patented by Samuel Colt, American inventor, in 1835.
colts-foot ('foot), *n.* a medicinal herb of the aster family.
colubrine (kol'ū-brīn), *adj.* snakelike; pertaining to a snake.
Columbian (kō-lum'bi-ăn), *adj.* pertaining to the U. S. or to Christopher Columbus: *n.* [c-], 16-point size of type.
columbine (kol'um-bīn), *adj.* pertaining to, or like, a dove or pigeon: *n.* a plant with flowers of five petals.
Columbus Day (dā), October 12, a legal holiday in U. S.; Discovery Day.
column (kol'um), *n.* a round pillar to support or adorn a building; any body of certain dimensions pressing vertically on its base; a division of the page of a book, etc.; a formation of troops in deep files; a fleet in single file.
columnar (kō-lum'nar), *adj.* having the form or shape of a column.
colza (kol'zā), *n.* summer rape; a variety of cabbage.
colza-oil (-oil), *n.* a luminous oil obtained from crushed rape-seed.
coma (kō'mă), *n.* insensibility; stupor.
coma (kō'mă), *n.* the nebulous hair-like envelope surrounding the nucleus of a comet; the aggregate of branches forming the leafy head of a tree; a haze or blur of light around an object seen through a lens.
comatose (kō'ma-tōs), *adj.* torpid; lethargic.
comb (kōm), *n.* a toothed instrument to separate and adjust the hair; the crest of a cock; the crest of a wave or hill; a honeycomb: *v.t.* to dress the hair with a comb; grain: *v.i.* to roll over as the crest of a wave.
combat (kom'bat), *v.i.* to fight; act in opposition: *v.t.* to fight with; oppose by force: *n.* a contest by force; a struggle.
combatant (-ănt), *n.* one who combats: *adj.* disposed to fight; bearing arms.
combative (-iv), *adj.* pugnacious.
combination (kom-bi-nā'shun), *n.* the union of bodies or qualities; an association of persons for a common object; one-piece underwear.

combine (kom-bīn′), *v.t.* to unite or join; link closely together: *v.i.* to unite, agree, or coalesce: *n.* a secret combination, generally for fraudulent purposes.
combustibility (kom-bus-ti-bil′i-ti), *n.* the property of being combustible.
combustible (kom-bus′ti-bl), *adj.* inflammable: *n.* an inflammable substance.
combustion (-bust′yun), *n.* the act of burning; the union of an inflammable substance with oxygen, etc.
come (kum), *v.i.* to move toward; draw near; reach; happen; arrive at some state or condition.
come-back (kum′bak), *n.* an after claim, demand, or condition.
come-down (-doun), *n.* a change for the worse in condition or circumstances.
comedian (ko-mē′di-ån), *n.* an actor or player in comedy.
comedienne (kō-mē-dī-en′), *n.* an actress who plays in comedies.
comedy (kom′e-di), *n.* dramatic representation of the humorous or ridiculous side of human life.
comeliness (kum′li-nes), *n.* grace; beauty.
comely (kum′li), *adj.* graceful; handsome.
comestible (kō-mes′ti-bl), *adj.* suitable for eating: *n.* that which is comestible.
comet (kom′et), *n.* a luminous celestial body, with an eccentric orbit, consisting, when perfect, of a nucleus, coma, and a tail.
cometary (′e-ta-ri), *adj.* pertaining to a comet.
comfit (kum′fit), *n.* a dry sweetmeat: *v.t.* to preserve with sugar.
comfort (kum′fĕrt), *v.t.* to console; strengthen; inspirit: *n.* a state of quiet enjoyment; consolation; encouragement; a quilted bed-cover.
comfortable (′fĕr-tå-bl), *adj.* imparting or enjoying comfort.
comforter (kum′fĕr-tĕr), *n.* one who comforts; a long woolen scarf.
comfrey (kum′fri), *n.* a rough hairy plant: a decoction from the root is used as a cough medicine.
comic (kom′ik), **comical** (-ål), *adj.* exciting mirth.
comicality (′i-ti), *n.* the state of being comical.
coming (kum′ing), *n.* an arrival: *adj.* expected; future.
comique (ko-mēk′), *n.* a comic actor or singer.
comity (kom′i-ti), *n.* civility; politeness; acts of international courtesy.
comma (kom′å), *n.* a punctuation point [,].
command (kom-and′, -ånd), *v.t.* to order or charge with authority; control; exercise supreme authority over; lead: *v.i.* act as a commander; exercise power or authority: *n.* authority; an order or mandate; a dominating situation; a naval or military force under the command of a particular officer.
commandant (-ånt′), *n.* an officer in command of a fortified place or a body of troops.
commandeer (kom-man-dēr), *v.t.* to seize for the benefit of military needs without process of law.
commander (′ĕr), *n.* one who commands; a naval officer next below a captain.
commandment (kom-ånd′ment), *n.* a command; a precept; a law, especially any one of the Decalogue.
commando (′dō), *n.* a military expedition by private individuals; the quasi-military expeditions of the English farmers and Boers of South Africa against the natives.
commemorate (kom-em-′ō-rāt), *v.t.* to call to remembrance by a solemn act; celebrate with honor.
commemoration (-ā′shun), *n.* the act of commemorating.
commemorative (-em′ō-rā-tiv), *adj.* preserving the memory of.
commence (kom-ens′), *v.i.* to come into existence; begin: *v.t.* to enter upon; perform the first act of.
commencement (′ment), *n.* beginning; origin; the annual festival when degrees, etc., are conferred at colleges.
commend (kom-end′), *v.t.* recommend as worthy of notice; praise; bring to mind.
commendation (-en-dā′shun), *n.* the act of commending; approval.
commendatory (′å-to-ri), *adj.* serving to commend; containing praise.
commensurability (kom-en-sū-ra-bil′-i-ti), *n.* the state of being commensurable.
commensurable (kom-en′sū-rå-bl), adj. having, or reducible to, a common measure.
commensurate (′sū-rāt); *adj.* reducible to a common measure; equal.
comment (kom′ent), *n.* a spoken or written remark, especially a written note by way of explanation, etc.; criticism: *v.i.* (kom′- or kom-ent′), to write notes or explanations on the text of an author.
commentary (′en-ta-ri), *n.* a series of explanatory notes or annotations.
commentative (-tiv), *adj.* making commentaries.
commentator (-tĕr), *n.* one who writes notes to explain an author.
commerce (kom′ĕrs), *n.* interchange of merchandise on a large scale between nations or individuals; intercourse.
commercial (-ĕr′shål), *adj.* pertaining to trade or commerce; mercantile.
commercialism (-izm), *n.* commercial habits, methods, or principles.
commercially (-li), *adv.* in a commercial manner.
comminate (kom′i-nāt), *v.t.* & *v.i.* to threaten; to anathematize.
commination (-nā′shun), *n.* a threat; denunciation.

commingle (kō-ming'gl), *v.t.* & *v.i.* to mix; blend.
comminute (kom'i-nūt), *v.t.* to make small or fine by grinding: *adj.* divided into small parts.
commiserate (kom-iz'ēr-āt), *v.t.* feel pity for; sympathize with in distress.
commiseration (-ēr-ā'shun), *n.* pity.
commiserator ('ēr-å-tēr), *n.* one who pities.
commissar (kom-is-är'), *n.* one of the heads of departments of government of the Russian Soviet Republic.
commissariat (kom-is-ā'ri-at), *n.* the department of an army concerned with the supply of transports, provisions, etc.
commissary ('is-å-ri), *n.* one to whom some charge is committed by a superior; a delegate; an official in the commissariat department; any of the department of government in the Russian Soviet Republic.
commission (kom-ish'un), *n.* a delegation of business to anyone; the act of doing or committing; a trust; a charge; the warrant by which anything is done; one or more persons appointed to perform certain specified duties; brokerage or allowance: *v.t.* empower; send with authority.
commissionaire (kō-mish-un-ār'), *n.* a light porter; in London, an ex-soldier employed as a time-keeper, or messenger.
commissioner (-ish'un-ēr), *n.* a person empowered by a commission or warrant; an officer in charge of some department of the public service.
commission government (kom-ish'un-guv'ern-ment), a form of municipal government by a board of experts appointed, or of commissioners elected at large to serve under specified restrictions.
commissure ('ish-ūr), *n.* a joint or seam; the point of union between two bodies.
commit (kom-it'), *v.t.* to give in charge or trust; surrender; consign; perpetrate; learn by heart; send for trial, or to prison.
commitment (-it'ment), *n.* the act of committing.
committal (-it'l), *n.* commitment.
committee (-it'ē), *n.* persons appointed to consider or manage any matter.
commode (kom-ōd'), *n.* a high head-dress formerly in vogue; a chest of drawers or bureau; a night-stool.
commodious (-ō'di-us), *adj.* useful; convenient; roomy.
commodity (-od'i-ti), *n.* that which is useful; an article of commerce: *pl.* goods; merchandise.
commodore ('o-dōr), *n.* a captain commanding a squadron; the senior captain of a line of vessels.
common (kom'un), *adj.* belonging equally to more than one; public; usual; frequent; inferior; of low birth or origin; applied to nouns that are both masculine and feminine: *n.* a tract of open public land.
commonage (-āj), *n.* the right of pasturing on common land.
commonalty (-ål-ti), *n.* the common people.
common council (koun'sil), the representative body of a city or municipal corporation.
commoner (-ēr), *n.* one of the ordinary people; one who stands out prominently as a spokesman for the common people; a member of the House of Commons; one who has a joint right in common land; at Oxford, a student not on the foundation.
common law (law), the unwritten law of England based on immemorial usage.
commonly (-li), *adv.* usually; meanly.
commonplace (-plās), *n.* a memorandum for ready reference; an obvious remark; anything ordinary: *adj.* uninteresting; trite; common;
common-sense (-sens), *adj.* characterized by sound practical judgment.
commonweal (-wēl), *n.* the public good.
commonwealth (-welth), *n.* the whole body of people in a state; a republic.
commotion (-ō'shun), *n.* violent agitation.
communal ('ū-nål), *adj.* pertaining to a commune.
communalism (-izm), *n.* government by communes or corporations of towns and districts.
commune (-ūn'), *v.t.* to converse together; impart; take counsel; partake of the Eucharist, or Holy Communion.
commune (kom'ūn), *n.* the common people; a self-governing body; a municipal corporation.
communicant (-ū'ni-kant), *adj.* communicating: *n.* a partaker, especially of the Eucharist.
communicate (-kāt), *v.t.* to impart; reveal: *v.i.* to share; partake of the Eucharist.
communication (-kå'shun), *n.* the act of communicating; means of passing from one place to another; news; intercourse.
communicative (-kā-tiv), *adj.* unreserved.
communicator (-kå-tēr), *n.* one who or anything which, communicates.
communion (-ūn'yun), *n.* intercourse; fellowship; common possession; a religious body; the partaking of the Eucharist.
communism (kom'ū-nizm), *n.* the doctrine of having property in common; socialism.
communist ('ū-nist), *n.* a supporter of communism; a socialist.
communistic (-is'tik), *adj.* relating to communism.
communitarian (ko-mū-ni-tā'ri-an), *n.* a member of a socialistic community.

community (-ū'ni-ti), *n.* a body of persons having common rights, interests, and privileges; a corporation; society generally; common character.
commutable (-ūt'å-bl), *adj.* interchangeable.
commutation (-ū-tā'shun), *n.* the substitution of a less for a greater.
commutation ticket (tik'et), a ticket issued to a frequent passenger, paid for in advance for a limited time, by which he obtains lower rates.
commutative ('tā-tiv), *adj.* pertaining to exchange.
commutator (kom'ū-tā-tĕr), *n.* an electrical device for making an alternating current continue or discontinue; also, for increasing or diminishing the strength of the same.
commute (kom-ūt'), *v.t.* to exchange; substitute; reduce the severity of; regulate the direction of an electric current: *v.i.* to pay in gross amount; serve as a substitute; travel regularly at commutation rates.
commuter (kom-ū-tĕr), *n.* one who commutes; the user of a commutation ticket.
compact (kom'pakt), *n.* an agreement or covenant: *v.t.* (kom-pakt'), to press or pack closely; consolidate.
companion (kom-pan'yun), *n.* a comrade; an associate or partner; the hut over a ship's ladder: *adj.* attendant.
companionship (-ship), *n.* fellowship.
companion-way (-wā), *n.* the stairs leading from the deck of a ship to the saloon.
company (kum'på-ni), *n.* an assemblage of people; a body of persons associated together; a number of guests; society; fellowship; a firm; a ship's crew; a subdivision of a regiment: *v.i.* associate with.
comparable (kom'på-rå-bl), *adj.* capable of being compared; of equal regard.
comparative (-par'å-tiv), *adj.* estimated by comparison; not positive: *n.* that quality of an adjective which expresses a higher or greater degree.
compare (-'pār), *v.t.* to make one thing the measure of another; inflect so as to form the degrees of comparison: *v.i.* to bear a comparison.
comparison (-par'i-sun), *n.* the act of comparing; an illustration or simile.
compartment (-pärt'ment), *n.* a division by a partition, as of a carriage, etc.; a panel.
compass (kum'pås), *v.t.* to encircle; walk around; besiege: *n.* a circular course; a circumference; extent; grasp; an instrument indicating the magnetic meridian: *pl.* a mathematical instrument for dividing and drawing circles.
compassion (kom-pash'un), *n.* sorrow for the sufferings of others; sympathy; pity.
compassionate (-åt), *v.t.* to have compassion for: *adj.* sympathetic; merciful.
compatibility (kom-pat-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being compatible; congruity.
compatible ('i-bl), *adj.* congruous; suitable.
compatriot (-pā'tri-ot), *n.* a fellow countryman.
compeer (kom-pēr'), *n.* an equal.
compel (kom-pel'), *v.t.* to urge irresistibly; force.
compend (kom'pend), *n.* an abridgment.
compendious (-pen'di-us), *adj.* succinct; concise; abridged.
compendium ('di-um), *n.* an abridgment.
compensate (kom'pen- or kom-pen'sāt), *v.t.* to recompense; make amends for: *v.i.* to make compensation.
compensating gear (gēr), a gear that enables the two rear wheels of an automobile to rotate at different speeds for easy turning.
compensation (-sā'shun), *n.* amends; recompense; a set-off.
compensation balance (-bal'åns), a watch balance-wheel, constructed to counteract variations in temperature.
compete (kom-pēt'), *v.i.* enter into competition with another; rival.
competence (kom'pe-tens), **competency** (-ten-si), *n.* the state of being competent; sufficiency.
competent (-tent), *adj.* fit; able; suitable; qualified; moderate.
competition (-tish'un), *n.* rivalry.
competitive (kom-pet'i-tiv), *adj.* pertaining to competition; emulous.
competitor ('i-tĕr), *n.* a rival.
compilation (-i-lā'shun), *n.* the act of compiling; the thing compiled.
compile (kom-pīl'), *v.t.* to put together in fresh form existing materials; to arrange and edit material for a book.
complacence (kom-plā'sens), **complacency** (-'sens-si), *n.* inward satisfaction.
complacent ('sent), *adj.* affable.
complain (kom-plān'), *v.i.* to express grief, pain, or resentment; charge formally.
complainant ('ånt), *n.* a plaintiff.
complaint (-plānt'), *n.* an accusation; an expression of grief or pain; ailment.
complaisance (-plā-sans'), *n.* courtesy.
complaisant (-sant'), *adj.* courteous.
complect (kom-plekt'), *v.t.* to interweave; to twine together.
complected (-plek'ted), *adj.* interwoven; complicated.
complement ('ple-ment), *n.* full number or quantity; a complete set: *v.t.* to supply a deficiency.
complemental ('ål), *adj.* completing.
complementary (-ri), *adj.* helping to supply a want; mutually making up what is lacking.
complete (kom-plēt'), *adj.* free from deficiency; entire; absolute; finished: *v.t.* to supply what is lacking; finish.

completely ('li), *adv.* in a complete manner.
completion (-plē'shun), *n.* accomplishment.
complex (kom'pleks), *adj.* composed of various parts of things; composite; intricate.
complexion (-plek'shun), *n.* the color of the skin, especially the face; aspect.
complexity ('i-ti), *n.* the state of being complex.
complexus (-pleks'us), *n.* a complicated system; a large muscle at the back of the neck.
compliable (kom-plī'å-bl), *adj.* compliant.
compliance ('ans), *n.* acquiescence.
compliant ('ånt), *adj.* yielding.
complicate ('pli-kåt), *v.t.* to make intricate; involve: *adj.* intricate; folded together.
complication (-kā'shun), *n.* the act of complicating; the state of being complicated.
complicity (-plis'i-ti), *n.* partnership in crime; complexity.
compliment ('pli-ment), *n.* a formal act or expression of courtesy; delicate flattery: *v.t.* to flatter; congratulate; praise.
complimentary ('tå-ri), *adj.* conveying a compliment.
comply (kom-plī'), *v.i.* to yield assent; agree to.
compo (kom'pō), *n.* a kind of concrete; a material for printing-rollers.
component (kom-pō'nent), *adj.* constituent: *n.* an elementary part of a compound.
comport (-pōrt'), *v.i.* to agree; harmonize: *v.t.* to behave.
comportment (-'ment), *n.* bearing; behaviour.
compose (-pōz'), *v.t.* to form by combination; write, as an author; calm; adjust; arrange in proper order; put together.
composed (-pōzd'), *adj.* tranquil; quiet.
composer (-pōz'ēr), *n.* one who composes; one who calms; a musical author.
composing (-pōz'ing), *adj.* tending to calm; pertaining to, or used in, composition.
composite (-poz'it), *adj.* compound; made up of separate elements; having flower-heads massed together; [C-], combining the Ionic and Corinthian orders of architecture: *n.* a compound; a plant of the aster family.
composition (-pō-zish'un), *n.* the act of composing; the thing composed; a mass formed by mingling various ingredients; mutual settlement or agreement; a musical or literary work; the art of forming sentences; typesetting; structure of a chemical compound.
compositor (-poz'i-tēr), *n.* one who sets types.
compost ('pōst), *n.* a mixture of various substances for fertilizing the ground; builders' compost: *v.t.* to manure with compost; plaster or stucco.
composure (-pō'zhūr), *n.* tranquillity.
compote ('pōt), *n.* stewed fruit.
compound (-pound'), *v.t.* to mix or combine together; settle by mutual agreement; discharge a debt by paying a part: *adj.* (kom'pound), composed of two or more elements or ingredients or words: *n.* a mixture of two or more elements or ingredients.
compound interest (in'tēr-est), interest that accrues from the addition of principal and interest.
compounder ('ēr), *n.* one who compounds medicines, etc.; one who compounds a debt of felony; one who pays for certain charges by a fixed sum.
comprehend (kom-pre-hend'), *v.t.* to include or comprise; grasp with the mind; conceive.
comprehensible ('si-bl), *adj.* intelligible.
comprehension (-hen'shun), *n.* the act of comprehending; extent; understanding.
comprehensive (-hen'siv), *adj.* including much; full.
compress (kom-pres'), *v.t.* to press together; condense: *n.* (kom'pres), a soft pad used in surgery to maintain pressure; a press or device for putting up bales of cotton.
compressed air (ār), air under pressure greater than that of the atmosphere.
compression (-presh'un), *n.* state of being compressed; condensation.
comprisal (kom-prī'zål), *n.* the act of comprising.
comprise (-prīz'), *v.t.* to comprehend.
compromise (kom'pro-mīz), *n.* a settlement by mutual concessions: *v.t.* to settle by compromise; expose to risk.
comptograph (kom'tō-gråf), *n.* an adding machine; a trade-mark name.
comptroller (kon-trōl'ēr), see controller.
compulsion (kom-pul'shun), *n.* the act of compelling; force; constraint.
compulsive (-pul'siv), *adj.* forcible.
compulsory (-pul'so-ri), *adj.* exercising compulsion; obligatory.
compunction (-pungk'shun), *n.* contrition; self-reproach.
compurgation (-pēr-gā'shun), *n.* the act of clearing an accused person by the oaths of others testifying to his innocence.
computable (kom-pūt'å-bl), *adj.* that may be computed.
computation (-pū-tā'shun), *n.* the act or process of computing; estimate.
compute (-pūt), *v.t.* to number; reckon.
comrade (kom'rad), *n.* a companion.
con (kon), *v.t.* to peruse carefully; fix in mind; to direct (a helmsman) how to steer.
conation (kō-nā'shun), *n.* the faculty of voluntary agency, including volition and desire.

conative (kō'nā- or kon'ā-tiv), *adj.* pertaining to the faculty of conation; expressing endeavor or effort.
concatenate (kon-kat'ē-nat), *v.t.* to join or link together; connect.
concatenation (nā'shun), *n.* a series of things united like links.
concave (kon'kāv), *adj.* hollow and curved.
concave lens (lenz), a lens one side of which is flat and the other slightly concave.
concavity (-kav'i-ti), *n.* the state of being concave; the inner surface of a rounded hollow body.
concavo-concave (kon-kā'vō-kon'kāv), *adj.* hollow on both surfaces, as a lens.
concavo-convex (-kon'veks), *adj.* concave on one side, convex on the other.
conceal (kon-sēl'), *v.t.* to hide; keep secert; disguise.
concealment ('ment), *n.* the act of hiding or keeping secret; a place of hiding; shelter.
concede (-sēd'), *v.t.* to yield; admit.
conceit (-sēt'), *n.* an idea; an over-estimate of one's own abilities; a quaint fancy.
conceivable (-sēv'ā-bl), *adj.* imaginable.
conceive (-sēv'), *v.t.* imagine; understand; develop in the womb: *v.i.* to think; become pregnant.
concenter, concentre (kon-sen'tẽr), *v.t.* to focus; to bring to a common center: *v.i.* to come together at a common center.
concentrate (kon-sen'trāt), *v.t.* to bring to one point or common center; intensify the action of; condense; intensify; render pure: *adj.* reduced to a pure or dense state.
concentration (-sen-trā'shun), *n.* the state of being concentrated; condensation.
concentrativeness ('trā-tiv-nes), *n.* the power of fixing the mind on a particular subject.
concentrator (-trā-tẽr), *n.* a pneumatic apparatus for separating dry ores when comminuted.
concentric (-sen'trik), *adj.* having a common center.
concept (kon'sept), *n.* an abstract general notion or conception.
conceptacle (-sep'tā-kl), *n.* that which contains anything; a follicle.
conception (-sep'shun), *n.* the impregnation of the ovum; the act or power of conceiving in the mind; an idea or notion.
conceptive (-sep'tiv), *adj.* capable of conceiving mentally or physically.
conceptualism ('tū-ål-izm), *n.* a theory that universals or concepts exist in the mind as predicates, which may be affirmed of reality, and which correspond to what God had in mind before the creation.
conceptualist ('tū-ål-ist), *n.* one who holds the theory of conceptualism.
concern (kon-sẽrn'), *v.t.* to relate or belong to; interest or engage; make uneasy: *n.* business; affair; interest; anxiety; a firm.
concernment ('ment), *n.* solicitude; affair; participation; business.
concert (kon-sẽrt'), *v.t.* to contrive or devise together; adjust or arrange mutually: *n.* (kon'sẽrt) a musical entertainment; coöperation; harmony, or mutual agreement.
concerted ('ed), *adj.* mutually planned or agreed upon; arranged in parts.
concertina (-sẽr-tē'nå), *n.* a musical instrument of the accordion class.
concertino (-tē'nō), *n.* a small concerto.
concerto (-sẽr'tō), *n.* a musical composition for a solo instrument, with an orchestral accompaniment.
concession (kon-sesh'un), *n.* the act of conceding; the thing conceded; land, privileges, etc., granted by a government to a company, etc., for some specific purpose.
concessionaire (-un-ār'), *n.* a person holding a concession.
concessive (-ses'iv), *adj.* implying concession.
conch (kongk), *n.* a marine shell.
concha (kong'kå), *n.* [*pl.* conchæ (-kē)], the outer ear; auricle; the dome of an apse.
conchoidal (kongk'koid-al), *adj.* having elevations or depressions like a half bivalve shell.
conchology ('kol-o-ji), *n.* the branch of zoölogy which treats of mollusks and their shells.
concierge (kong-si-ārzh'), *n.* in France, a door-keeper or janitor.
conciliate (kon-sil'i-āt), *v.t.* to reconcile; win or gain the affections of.
conciliator (-ā-tẽr), *n.* one who conciliates.
conciliatory (-tō-ri), *adj.* tending to conciliate or reconcile.
concise (kon-sīs'), *adj.* condensed; terse.
concisely ('li), *adv.* tersely; briefly.
conciseness ('nes), *n.* brevity.
conclave (kon'klāv), *n.* a private meeting, as of cardinals for the election of a Pope.
conclude (kon-klūd'), *v.t.* to infer; determine; settle; end: *v.i.* draw an inference.
conclusion (-klū'zhun), *n.* a final determination; result; end.
conclusive (-klū'siv), *adj.* decisive; final.
concoct (kon-kokt'), *v.t.* to digest; cook; assimilate mentally; plot.
concoction (-kok'shun), *n.* the act of concocting; a plan or plot; a compound of various ingredients.
concomitance (-kom'i-tans), *n.* the state of being concomitant.

concomitant ('i-tânt), *n.* accompanying; conjoined with: *n.* an attendant circumstance.
concord (kong' or kon'kord), *n.* harmony; union; agreement.
concordance (kon-kôr'dâns), *n.* agreement; a dictionary of words or passages, with references to the places where they occur, especially in the Bible.
concordant ('dânt), *adj.* harmonious.
concordat ('dat), *n.* a compact or agreement, especially between Church and State.
concourse (kong'kōrs), *n.* arriving together; an assembly or crowd; a place for assembly.
concrescence (kon-kres'ens), *n.* a growing together; the uniting of separate parts.
concrete (kon'krēt), *adj.* united in growth; coalesced; not abstract: *n.* a mass formed by concretion; a compact mass of lime, sand, gravel, mortar, etc., used for building: *v.i.* (kon-krēt'), to coalesce: *v.t.* to form by the union of particles.
concretion (kon-krē'shun), *n.* the act of concreting; a mass formed by the union of separate particles.
concretive ('tiv), *adj.* producing concretes.
concubinage (kong-kū-bi-nāj), *n.* the act of living as man and wife without being legally married.
concubine (kong'kū-bīn), *n.* a woman who lives with a man without being legally married.
concupiscence (kon-kū'pi-sens), *n.* illicit sexual desire; unlawful desire.
concupiscent (-sent), *adj.* lustful.
concur (kon-kēr'), *v.i.* to agree or unite in action or opinion; coincide.
concurrence (-kur'ens), *n.* the act of concurring; agreement; consent.
concurrent (-kur'ent), *adj.* acting in union or conjunction; joint and equal in authority; meeting at one point: *n.* that which concurs; a contributory cause.
concursus (kon-kur'sus), *n.* in the R. C. Church, a competitive examination for pastorates.
concussion (-kush'un), *n.* the shock caused by two bodies coming violently together; injury by a fall.
condemn (kon-dem'), *v.t.* to pronounce or judge guilty; blame; censure; declare to be forfeited.
condemnation (-dem-nā'shun), *n.* the act of condemning.
condemnatory (-dem'nâ-tō-ri), *adj.* implying condemnation.
condensability (kon-den-sâ-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being condensable.
condensable (-den'sâ-bl), *adj.* capable of condensation.
condensation (-den-sā'shun), *n.* compression.
condense (-dens'), *v.t.* to compress; make close or thick: *v.i.* to grow dense.
condenser ('ēr), *n.* an apparatus for reducing gases or vapors to a liquid or solid form; a device for storing electricity; a lens for concentrating light.
condescend (kon-de-send'), *v.i.* to stoop; descend; yield; deign.
condescension (-de-ses'shun), *n.* the act of condescending; voluntary humiliation.
condign (-dīn'), *adj.* well-deserved; suitable.
condiment (kon'di-ment), *n.* a seasoning.
condition (kon-dish'un), *n.* state; quality; external circumstances; stipulation or terms of a contract: *v.t.* to contract or stipulate; bring into and keep in bodily health; examine.
conditionally (-âl-li), *adv.* with certain limitations.
condolatory (-dō'lâ-tō-ri), *adj.* expressing condolence.
condole (kon-dōl'), *v.t.* to lament: *v.i.* to express sympathy for another [with *with*].
condolence ('ens), *n.* sympathy.
condonation (-dō-nā'shun), *n.* the act of pardoning a wrong act.
condone (kon-dōn'), *v.t.* to pardon, especially a violation of marital duty.
condor (kon'dēr), *n.* a very large South American vulture.
conduce (-dūs'), *v.i.* to tend to; contribute.
conducible (-dū'si-bl), *adj.* tending; contributing; promoting.
conducive (-siv), *adj.* having the quality or power of conducing [with *to*].
conduct (kon-dukt'), *v.t.* to guide; direct; manage; behave: *n.* (kon'dukt), personal behavior or practice; management.
conductance (kon-duk'tâns), *n.* power or capacity for conducting electricity.
conductibility (kon-duk-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* the capability of being conducted; the transmission of electricity, heat, or sound through a body without effecting it as a whole.
conductible (-duk'ti-bl), *adj.* capable of being conducted.
conduction (-duk'shun), *n.* transmission by a conductor.
conductive (-duk'tiv), *adj.* having the quality or power of conducting.
conductivity (-duk-tiv'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being conductive.
conductor (duk'tēr), *n.* one who or that which, conducts; a leader or guide; one who has charge of a car or train; a substance which conducts or transmits certain forces, as electricity.
conduit (kon' or kun'dit), *n.* a canal or pipe for the conveyance of water, etc.
cone (kōn), *n.* a geometrical figure broad, round, and broad at the bottom, and

lessening the circumference toward the top; the fruit of the fir, pine, etc.; a storm-cone: *v.t.* to shape like the segment of a cone.

coneflower (-flou'ĕr), *n.* a plant of the aster family: from the cone-shaped disk of the flower head.

cone wheat (hwēt), a bearded wheat with cone-shaped spikes.

coney (kō'ni), the European rabbit.

confab (kon'fab), *v.i.* to chat.

confabulation (-fab-ū-lā-shun), *n.* a chat.

confection (-fek'shun), *n.* anything conserved or compounded with sugar; a sweetmeat.

confectioner (-ĕr), *n.* one who prepares and sells sweetmeats, etc.

confectionery (-i), *n.* sweetmeats, cakes, preserves, etc.

confederacy (-fed'ĕr-å-si), *n.* persons, states, or nations united in a league; unlawful combination.

confederate ('ĕr-āt), *v.i.* to unite in a league: *adj.* united by a league: *n.* a member of a confederation; an ally; an accomplice.

confederation (-ĕr-ā'shun), *n.* the act of confederating; an alliance; an alliance of states previously independent.

confederative (-fed'ĕr-ā-tiv), *adj.* of, or belonging to a confederation.

confer (kon-fĕr'), *v.t.* to give or bestow: *v.i.* to consult together; converse.

conference ('fĕr-ens), *n.* the act of consulting together formally; an appointed meeting for discussing some topic or business; an ecclesiastical assembly.

confess (kon-fes'), *v.t.* to admit or acknowledge; avow; grant; prove; hear (as a priest) a confession: *v.i.* disclose the state of one's conscience to a priest and receive absolution.

confession (-fesh'un), *n.* act of confessing; anything disclosed or acknowledged.

confessional (-ål), *n.* an inclosed cabinet, in which a priest sits to hear confessions; the practice of auricular confession.

confessor (kon' or kon-fes'ĕr), *n.* one who makes a profession of his faith and suffers persecution; a priest who hears confessions and grants absolution.

confetti (kon-fet'tē), *n.pl.* bonbons; sweetmeats; confections; minute pieces of colored paper thrown and scattered by revelers at weddings, fairs and carnivals.

confidant ('fi-dånt), *n.* a confidential or bosom friend.

confidante (kon-fi-dant'), *n.* a woman or girl regarded as a bosom friend and to whom secrets are confided.

confide (kon-fīd'), *v.i.* have confidence in: *v.t.* to trust fully [with *to*].

confidence (kon'fi-dens), *n.* trust; reliance.

confidence game (kon'fi-dens gām), securing money under pretenses of friendship through false promises of gain.

confident (-dent), *adj.* full of confidence; positive; bold; dogmatical.

confidential (-den'shål), *adj.* spoken or written in confidence; trustworthy.

confidentially (-li), *adv.* in a confidential manner.

configuration (-fig-u-rā'shun), *n.* external form; relative position of the planets.

confine (kon'fin), *n.* a boundary, border, or limit; a frontier: usually *pl.*: *v.t.* (kon-fin'), to restrict within limits; imprison.

confinement (kon-fīn'ment), *n.* the act of confining; childbirth.

confirm (kon-fĕrm'), *v.t.* to strengthen; ratify; administer the rite of confirmation.

confirmation (-fĕr-mā'shun), *n.* the act of confirming; verification; evidence; admission to full communion after baptism.

confirmatory ('a-tō-ri), *adj.* serving to confirm.

confiscate (kon-fis' or kon'fis-kāt), *v.t.* to adjudge to be forfeited to the public treasury; seize, as thus forfeited.

confiscation (-kā'shun), *n.* the act of confiscating.

confiscator ('fis-kā-tĕr), *n.* one who confiscates.

confiscatory (-fis'kå-tō-ri), *adj.* characterized by, or attended with, confiscation.

conflagration (-flå-grā'shun), *n.* a great fire.

conflict (kon-flikt'), *v.i.* to strike or dash together; contend; fight: *n.* (kon'flikt), a fight or struggle for the mastery; a battle; antagonism; a violent collision.

conflicting ('ting), *adj.* opposing.

confluence (kon'flu-ens), *n.* the junction of two or more streams; an assembly.

confluent (-ent), *adj.* flowing or running together: *n.* a tributary river or stream.

conflux ('fluks), *n.* the meeting together of two or more streams; a crowd.

conform (kon-fôrm'), *v.t.* to make like; bring into harmony [usually with *to*]: *v.i.* to be in harmony with; comply with.

conformability (-fôrm-å-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality or state of being conformable.

conformable ('å-bl), *adj.* like; corresponding; compliant; in parallel order.

conformation (-fôr-mā'shun), *n.* structure; arrangement; shape.

conformist ('ist), *n.* a member of The Established Church of England.

conformity ('i-ti), *n.* compliance with established forms; resemblance.

confound (kon-found'), *v.t.* to mingle; perplex; astonish; confuse; overthrow.

confraternity (-frå-tĕr'ni-ti), *n.* a brotherhood or society of men associated for a common purpose; a religious society of laymen.

confrere (kôn-frār'), *n.* an associate.
confront (kon-frunt'), *v.t.* to stand face to face [with *with*]; oppose; compare.
confuse (kon-fūz'), *v.t.* to mingle; jumble up; render indistinct; disconcert; perplex.
confusion (-fū'zhun), *n.* the act of confusing; perplexity; loss of self-possession; disorder; tumult.
confutation (-fū-tā'shun), *n.* disproof.
confute (kon-fūt'), *v.t.* to prove to be false or invalid; convict of error.
congé (kong-zhā'), *n.* leave taking; dismissal; a formal bow.
congeal (kon-jēl'), *v.t.* to freeze; to harden or make rigid by cold: *v.i.* to become frozen; to solidify by the agency of cold.
congelation (-je-lā'shun), *n.* the act of congealing.
congener (kon'jē-nēr), *n.* a thing or person allied in some way to another; an animal or plant of the same species or genus as another.
congenial (-jē'niăl), *adj.* kindred; pleasant and sympathetic; cognate.
congeniality (-ni-al'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being congenial.
congenital (-jen'i-tăl), *adj.* existing, or produced, at birth; constitutional.
conger (kong'gēr), *n.* a large sea-eel.
congeries (kon-jē'ri-ēz), *n. sing. & pl.* a collection of particles into one mass.
congest (kon-jest'), *v.t.* to accumulate; to crowd together; to surcharge with blood: *v.i.* to become surcharged or congested.
congested ('ed), *p.adj.* unduly crowded; containing an unnatural accumulation of blood.
congestion (-jest'yun), *n.* an overcrowded condition, especially of the blood-vessels; density of population.
congestive ('tiv), *adj.* implying congestion.
conglomerate (-glom'ēr-āt), *v.t.* to gather into a ball or round mass: *adj.* collected or clustered together: *n.* a rock composed of rounded or water-worn fragments of pre-existent rocks.
conglomeration (-ēr-ā'shun), *n.* the act of conglomerating; a miscellaneous collection.
conglutinate ('ti-nāt), *v.t.* to glue together: *adj.* glued together; united by an adhesive substance.
conglutination (-nā'shun), *n.* the act of gluing or joining together; coalescence.
conglutinative ('ti-nă-tiv), *adj.* having power to unite or heal wounds.
Congo (kong'go), *n.* an eel-like snake, found in the muddy streams of Southern U. S.
Congo group (grōōp), a group of artificial dyes having an affinity for vegetable fiber.
congratulate (kon-grat'ū-lāt), *v.t.* to felicitate on account of some happy event [with *on* or *upon*].
congratulation (-grat-ū-lā'shun), *n.* the act of congratulating.
congratulatory (-tō-ri), *adj.* expressing congratulations.
congregate (kong'grē-gāt), *v.t.* to assemble; gather together: *v.i.* to come together.
congregation (-gā'shun), *n.* an assembly, especially of persons for religious worship.
congregational (-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to a congregation.
Congregationalism ('shun-ăl-izm), *n.* a democratic form of church government, each congregation being self-governed.
Congregationalist (-ăl-ist), *n.* an adherent to Congregationalism: *adj.* pertaining to Congregationalism.
congress (kong'gres), *n.* a conference; an assembly of ambassadors, etc., for the settlement of international affairs; sexual intercourse; ccition.
Congress (kong'gres), *n.* the national legislature of the United States; the lower house of the Spanish Cortes.
congressional (kon-gresh'un-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to Congress.
congressman (-măn), *n.* a member of Congress, especially of the House of Representatives.
congresswoman (-woom'ăn), a woman member of the House of Representatives.
congruence ('grōō-ens), *n.* suitability; agreement; consistency.
congruent ('ent), *adj.* suitable; agreeing.
congruity ('i-ti), *n.* agreement; fitness.
congruous ('grōō-us), *adj.* accordant; fit.
conic (kon'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or shaped like, a cone: *n.pl.* the branch of geometry which treats of the parabola, ellipse, and hyperbola; conic sections.
coniferous (kō-nif'ĕr-us), *adj.* bearing cones.
coniform (kō-ni-fôrm), *adj.* cone-shaped.
conine (kō'nin), *n.* a very poisonous alkaloid existing in the hemlock.
conjectural (kon-jek'tūr-ăl), *adj.* doubtful.
conjecturally (-li), *adv.* doubtfully.
conjecture ('tūr), *n.* a probable inference; a guess: *v.t.* to imagine; surmise: *v.i.* to form conjectures.
conjoin (kon-join'), *v.t.* to join together; connect or associate: *v.i.* to unite.
conjoint (-joint'), *adj.* united; coöperating.
conjugal ('jōō-găl), *adj.* of, or pertaining to, marriage; connubial.
conjugality ('i-ti), *n.* the married state.
conjugally (-li), *adv.* connubially.
conjugate (kon'ju-gāt), *v.t.* to inflect (verbs): *v.i.* to unite in conjugation: *adj.* combined in pairs; kindred in meaning and origin: *n.* a word agreeing in derivation with another word.
conjugation (-gā'shun), *n.* the act of conjugating; the inflection of a verb; a kind of sexual union.

conjunct (kon-jungkt'), *adj.* conjoined.
conjunction (-jungk'shun), *n.* union; association; connection; the apparent meeting of two or more stars or planets; a word used to connect sentences or words.
conjunctiva (-tī'vå), *n.* the mucous membrane lining the inner surface of the eyelids.
conjunctive (-jungk'tiv), *adj.* serving to unite; closely connected: *n.* the subjunctive mood.
conjunctively (-li), *adv.* in union.
conjuncture ('tūr), *n.* a combination of many circumstances or causes; a critical time.
conjuration (kon-jū-rā'shun), *n.* the act of conjuring or invoking; an incantation; an enchantment; solemn entreaty.
conjure (kon-jūr'), *v.t.* to summon in a sacred name; enjoin with the highest solemnity: (kun'jer), influence by, or as if by, magic: *v.i.* to practice the arts of a conjurer.
conjurer (kun'jër-ër), *n.* one who performs tricks by sleight of hand; an enchanter: (kon-jūr'ër), *n.* one who solemnly enjoins.
conjuror (kon-jū'rër), *n.* one bound by an oath with others.
connate (kon'nāt), *adj.* united at the base; innate; congenital.
connaught (kon'awt), a kind of cotton cloth used as a base for embroidery.
connect (kon-nekt'), *v.t.* to bind or fasten together; unite; associate with: *v.i.* to be joined; cohere.
connected ('ed), *adj.* linked together.
connection, connexion (-nek'shun), *n.* the state of being connected; a mechanism uniting two parts; cohesion; relation by marriage or blood; sexual intercourse; surroundings; acquaintance; a religious body; one's customers, etc.
connective (-nek'tiv), *adj.* able to connect: *n.* that which connects.
conner (kon'ër), *n.* one who directs the steering of a ship; an inspector; an American fish.
conning (kon'ing), *n.* the act of directing the helmsman of a vessel.
conning-tower (-tou'ër), *n.* the low shot-proof pilot-house of an armored vessel.
connivance (-ni'våns), *n.* the act of conniving; passive coöperation in a crime or fault; collusion.
connive (kon-nīv'), *v.i.* to close the eyes upon a fault; be in secret complicity [with *at*].
connoisseur (kon-i-sër'), *n.* a critical judge.
connotation (-tā'shun), *n.* inference.
connotative (kon-nō'tå-tiv), *adj.* attributive.
connote (kon-nōt'), *v.t.* to designate by implication; imply as an attribute.
connubial (kon-ū'bi-ål), *adj.* of, or pertaining to, the marriage state; nuptial.
conoid (kōn'oid), *adj.* cone-like.
conoidal ('ål), *adj.* almost conical.
conquer (kong'kër), *v.t.* gain by conquest; overcome; subdue: *v.i.* to get the victory.
conqueror (-ër), *n.* a victor.
conquest ('kwest), *n.* the act of conquering; subjugation; victory.
consanguineous (kon-sang-gwin'e-us), *adj.* related by blood; of the same ancestry; denoting relationship by blood.
consanguinity ('i-ti), *n.* blood relationship.
conscience (kon'shens), *n.* the moral sense which determines right and wrong.
conscientious (-shi-en'shus), *adj.* influenced or regulated by conscience; scrupulous.
conscientious objector (ob-jekt'ër), one who objects to war on religious principles or for private reasons; one who refuses to do military service.
conscious ('shus), *adj.* aware of one's thoughts and actions; sensible; mentally alert; aware of a defect; embarrassed by individuality.
consciousness (-nes), *n.* the knowledge of that which passes in one's own mind.
conscript (kon-skript'), *v.t.* to enroll for compulsory military or naval service: (kon'skript), *adj.* registered; enrolled: *n.* one thus compulsorily enrolled.
conscription (-skrip'shun), *n.* compulsory military or naval service; the persons enrolled.
consecrate (kon'se-krāt), *v.t.* to set apart as sacred; dedicate to the service of God; set apart to the sacred office; devote: *adj.* consecrated; made sacred.
consecration (-krā'shun), *n.* the act of consecrating; a setting apart or devoting to a sacred use or office.
consecrator (-tër), *n.* one who consecrates.
consecutive (-sek'ū-tiv), *adj.* successive.
consecutively (-li), *adj.* successively.
consensus (-sen'sus), *n.* general agreement; accord.
consent (kon-sent'), *n.* a yielding of the mind or will; acquiescence; sympathy: *v.i.* to comply; yield; accede; concur.
consentaneous (-tā'ne-us), *adj.* accordant.
consentient (-sen'shent), *adj.* agreeing.
consequence (kon'se-kwens), *n.* that which naturally follows an effect; inference; result; importance; significance.
consequent (-kwent), *adj.* following as a result or natural effect [with *to*]: *n.* a result or effect.
consequential (-kwen'shål), *adj.* following as the effect; self-important.
conservable (-sērv'å-bl), *adj.* that may be preserved from decay or injury.
conservancy ('ån-si), *n.* preservation from injury.

conservation (-vā'shun), *n.* the act of preserving from decay, loss, or injury.
conservative ('vå-tiv), *adj.* having the tendency or power to preserve: *n.* that which preserves; one opposed to hasty changes in the political, religious, or civil institutions of the country.
conservatoire (-vå-twär'), *n.* a public institution for instruction, especially singing, music, and the like.
conservator (kon'sĕr-vā-tĕr), one who preserves.
conservatory (-sĕr-vå-tō-ri), *adj.* tending to preserve: *n.* a greenhouse; a public place for the teaching of some useful branch of knowledge.
conserve (kon-sĕrv'), *v.t.* to preserve from injury or destruction; preserve with sugar: (kon'sĕrv), *n.* preserved or candied fruit.
consider (kon-sid'ĕr), *v.t.* to fix the mind upon; contemplate: *v.i.* to deliberate; reflect.
considerable (-å-bl), *adj.* worthy of notice; important; valuable; more than a little.
considerate (-åt), *adj.* having regard for others; prudent; thoughtful; careful.
consideration (-ā'shun), *n.* the act of considering; claim to notice; mature thought; an equivalent; regard for others.
considering ('ĕr-ing), *prep.* taking into consideration; allowing for.
consign (kon-sīn'), *v.t.* to deliver in a formal manner to another; yield in trust; to send goods.
consignee (-sīn-ē'), *n.* the person to whom goods are sent; an agent or factor.
consignment ('ment), *n.* the act of consigning; the thing consigned.
consignor ('ĕr), *n.* the person who consigns goods to another.
consist (kon-sist), *v.i.* to be composed of; co-exist; subsist [with *in*].
consistence (-sis'tens), **consistency** (-ten-si), *n.* degree of density or firmness; harmony.
consistent ('tent), *adj.* solid; not contradictory; conformably.
consistory (kon-sis'tō-ri), *n.* an ecclesiastical court; a bishop's council; a church tribunal; the papal senate, or session of same; a committee or organization of a society which confers degrees.
consolable (kon-sōl'å-bl), *n.* admitting of consolation or comfort.
consolation (-sō-lā'shun), *n.* alleviation of mental or physical distress; solace.
consolatory (-sol'å-tōr-i), *adj.* tending to console; comforting; soothing.
console (kon-sōl'), *v.t.* to give comfort to; cheer in sorrow; solace.
console (kon'sōl), *n.* an ornamental bracket supporting a cornice.
console set (set), a glass fruit-bowl and two glass candlesticks.
console table (tā'bl), a table resting on consoles.
consolidate (-sol'i-dāt), *v.t.* to make solid; harden; condense: *v.i.* to become solid.
consolidation (-dā'shun), *n.* the act of consolidating; solidification.
consols (kon'solz, kon-solz'), *n.* the principal British funded security; abbreviation for consolidated fund.
consomme (kon-so-mā'), *n.* a strong clear soup or bouillon.
consonance (kon'sō-nåns), *n.* agreement of sounds; harmony; concord.
consonant (-nånt), *adj.* harmonious; accordant: *n.* a letter other than a vowel.
consort (kon'sôrt), *n.* a companion; a partner; a husband or wife; a ship accompanying another: *v.t.* & *v.i.* (kon-sort'), to associate.
consortium (-sor'she-um), *n.* an agreement between parties for a specific purpose.
conspectus (-spek-tus), *n.* digest of a subject.
conspicuous (-spik'ū-us), *adj.* mentally or physically visible; manifest; distinguished.
conspiracy (-spir'å-si), *n.* a plot; two or more persons engaged together for an unlawful or evil purpose.
conspirator ('å-tĕr), *n.* one who conspires.
conspire (kon-spīr'), *v.i.* to concert a crime; combine for an unlawful purpose.
constable (kun'stå-bl), *n.* a high officer of state in mediæval courts; a policeman.
constabulary (-stab'ū-lĕr-i), *adj.* pertaining to constables: *n.* constables collectively.
constancy (kon'stån-si), *n.* firmness; stability; fidelity.
constant ('stant), *adj.* steadfast; firm; continuous: *n.* in physics, that which is not subject to change, as gravity.
constellation (-stel-ā'shun), *n.* a group or cluster of fixed stars designated by some name; an assemblage of splendors, etc.
consternation (-stĕr-nā'shun), *n.* excessive terror, wonder, or surprise; perturbation.
constipate ('sti-pāt), *v.t.* to make costive.
constipation (-pā'shun), *n.* costiveness; inactivity of the bowels.
constituency (-stit'ū-en-si), *n.* the body of electors voting in a district for a representative; the district represented.
constituent ('ū-ent), *adj.* necessary or essential: *n.* an essential or component part; an elector.
constitute ('sti-tūt), *v.t.* to compose or make up; appoint; elect; enact; establish.
constituted authorities (aw-thor'i-tiz), government officers collectively.
constitution (-tū'shun), *n.* the act of constituting; the thing constituted; bodily strength; mental or physical

temperament; the system of fundamental laws of a nation, state or society.

constitutional (-âl), *adj.* inherent in the constitution; fundamental: *n.* a walk taken for the benefit of the health.

constitutionalist (-ist), *n.* an adherent to constitutional government.

constitutive ('sti-tū-tiv), *adj.* elemental; essential; productive.

constrain (kon-strān'), *v.t.* to hold down or keep back by force; restrain.

constraint (-strānt'), *n.* compulsion.

constrict (-strikt'), *v.t.* to bind; cramp.

constriction ('shun), *n.* compression; contraction.

constrictive ('tiv), *adj.* that constricts.

constrictor (-strik'tẽr), *n.* that which contracts or compresses; a muscle which contracts, closes, or compresses; a large serpent; the boa-constrictor.

constringent (-strin'jent), *adj.* contracting or binding.

construct (kon-strukt'), *v.t.* to build; form; put together; compose.

construction (-struk'shun), *n.* the act of building; that which is constructed; an edifice; interpretation; the syntactical arrangement of words in a sentence.

constructive ('tiv), *adj.* having the character of construction; inferred.

constructor ('tẽr), *n.* one who constructs.

construe (kon'strōō), *v.t.* to put into proper order by syntactical rules; translate; interpret.

consubstantial (-sub-stan'shâl), *adj.* having the same substance, essence, or nature.

consubstantiality (-shi-al'i-ti), *n.* participation in the same nature or essence; said of the Holy Trinity.

consubstantiation (-shi-ā'shun), *n.* the doctrine that the body and blood of Christ are in a mysterious manner substantially present in the Eucharistic elements after consecration.

consul (kon'sul), *n.* an officer commissioned by a government to reside in a foreign country to promote the interests of his own, and protect its subjects.

consular (-ăr), *adj.* pertaining to a consul.

consulate ('sū-lāt), *n.* the office and residence of a consul.

consul-general (-jen'ēr-âl), *n.* a chief consul.

consult (kon-sult'), *v.t.* to ask advice of; regard; *v.i.* to take counsel together.

consultation (-sul-tā'shun), *n.* the act of consulting; a conference or deliberation on some special matter.

consultative ('tă-tiv), *adj.* deliberative.

consultatory (kon-sult'a-tō-ri), *a.* that which results from consultation.

consume (kon-sūm'), *v.t.* to destroy; waste; spend: *v.i.* waste away; be exhausted.

consummate (kon'sum-āt), *v.t.* to complete; finish: *adj.* (kon-sum'ât), perfect.

consummately (-sum'ât-li), *adv.* perfectly.

consummation (-ā'shun), *n.* completion.

consumption (-sump'shun), *n.* the act of consuming; a gradual wasting away; pulmonary disease; phthisis.

consumptive ('tiv), *adj.* pertaining to consumption; affected with phthisis.

contact (kon'takt), *n.* touch; close union.

contagion (kon-tā'jun), *n.* transmission of disease by direct or indirect contact.

contagious ('jus), *adj.* transmitted by contact.

contagious disease (di-zēz'), a disease communicable to another by a person suffering from it.

contain (kon-tān'), *v.t.* to hold, as a vessel; keep within bounds; inclose: *v.i.* to live in continence.

contaminate (-tam'i-nāt), *v.t.* to pollute.

contamination (-nā'shun), *n.* pollution.

contaminative ('i-na-tiv), *adj.* tending to contaminate.

contemn (kon-tem'), *v.t.* to despise.

contemplate ('plat), *v.t.* to consider with continued attention; meditate on; study.

contemplation (-plā'shun), *n.* the act of contemplating; pious meditation; intention.

contemplative ('plā-tiv), *adj.* thoughtful.

contemplatively (-li), *adv.* thoughtfully.

contemplator (kon'tem-plā-tẽr), *n.* one who contemplates.

contemporaneous (-po-rā'nē-us), *adj.* contemporary.

contemporary ('pō-ră-ri), *adj.* existing or occurring at the same time: *n.* one living at the same time as another.

contempt (kon-tempt'), *n.* disdain; scorn; disobedience to the orders, etc., of a court.

contemptible ('i-bl), *adj.* meriting scorn.

contemptuous ('ū-us), *adj.* disdainful.

contend (kon-tend'), *v.i.* to strive in opposition; vie [with *with* or *against*]; dispute or debate; assert.

content (kon-tent'), *adj.* satisfied; willing: *v.t.* to satisfy; gratify; appease: *n.* (con'tent), that which is comprised in anything: usually in *pl.*

contented ('ed), *p. adj.* gratified; satisfied.

contention (-ten'shun), *n.* contest; debate.

contentious (-ten'shus), *adj.* causing contention; quarrelsome; litigious.

contentment (-tent'ment), *n.* satisfaction.

conterminous (-tẽr'mi-nus), *adj.* contiguous; having the same bounds, or limits.

contest (kon-test'), *v.t.* to dispute; oppose; litigate: *v.i.* to strive; contend; vie: *n.* (kon'test) a struggle for superiority; dispute.

contestant (-tes'tânt), *n.* one who contests, especially an election, or a will.

context (kon'tekst), *n.* the parts in a book or discourse immediately adjoining a word, phrase, or sentence quoted, or under consideration.
contexture (-teks'tūr), *n.* structure; something interwoven.
contiguity (-ti-gū'i-ti), *n.* contact.
contiguous (-tig'ū-us), *adj.* adjacent.
continence (kon'ti-nens), *n.* chastity; self-restraint; moderation.
continent ('ti-nent), *adj.* chaste; exercising self-restraint: *n.* a large extent of land forming a geographical division.
continental ('âl), *adj.* pertaining to a continent: *n.* [C-], a native of Europe; an inhabitant of any continent; a soldier of the Revolution; [Slang], worthless piece of paper money: from the depreciated paper currency of the Revolutionary times.
contingence (kon-tin'jens), **contingency** (-jen-si), *n.* a chance or possible occurrence.
contingent ('jent), *adj.* accidental; conditional: *n.* a possibility; quota of troops.
continual ('ū-âl), *adj.* proceeding without interruption; incessant; constant.
continually (-li), *adv.* without intermission.
continuance ('ū-âns), *n.* permanence; uninterrupted succession; duration.
continuation (-ū-ā'shun), *n.* the act of continuing.
continue (kon-tin'ū), *v.t.* to carry on without interruption; persist in: *v.i.* to remain; abide; endure; persevere.
continuity (-ti-nū'i-ti), *n.* uninterrupted succession or connection; cohesion; in moving pictures, a scenario.
continuity writer (rīt'ēr), one who arranges, adapts, cuts and prepares a plot for picturization on the screen.
continuous (-tin'ū-us), *adj.* uninterrupted.
contort (kon-tôrt'), *v.t.* to twist.
contortion (-tôr'shun), *n.* a twist; flexure.
contortionist (ist), *n.* an acrobat who contorts his body in performing gymnastics.
contour (kon-tōōr'), *n.* an outline; profile: *v.t.* to make an outline of.
contraband (kon'trâ-band), *adj.* prohibited from importation; illegal.
contraband of war (wawr), *n.* certain commodities used in warfare which cannot be supplied to one belligerent except at risk of seizure by the other.
contrabandist (-ist), *n.* a smuggler.
contrabass (kon'trâ-bas), *n.* the largest and deepest toned instrument of the violin class; the double bass.
contrabasso (-sō), *adj.* sounding an octave lower than another instrument of the same class.
contraception (kon-trâ-sep'shun), *n.* prevention of conception or impregnation.
contract (kon-trakt'), *v.t.* draw closer together; shorten; condense: *v.i.* to shrink up; bargain; agree upon: *n.* (kon'trakt), a compact; a written agreement; a betrothal.
contractibility (-trak-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality or capability of being contracted.
contractile (-trak'til), *adj.* having the power of shortening itself.
contractility (-trak-til'i-ti), *n.* the power of contracting.
contraction (-trak'shun), *n.* the act of contracting; the state of being contracted; the reduction of two vowels or syllables into one; abbreviation.
contractor (-trak'tēr), *n.* one of the parties to a contract; one who contracts to supply or construct for a stipulated sum.
contra-dance (kon'trâ-dâns), *n.* a dance in which the partners are arranged in opposite lines; a country-dance.
contradict (kon-trâ-dikt'), *v.t.* to assert the contrary or opposite of; gainsay; deny.
contradiction ((-dik'shun), *n.* the act of contradicting; denial; incongruity.
contradictory (-dik'tō-ri), *adj.* contrary.
contradistinction (-dis-tingk'shun), *n.* a distinction by opposite qualities.
contradistinctive ('tiv), *adj.* characterized by contradistinction.
contradistinguish (-ting'gwish), *v.t.* to distinguish by opposite qualities.
contralto (kon-tral'tō), *n.* the part sung by the highest male (*counter-tenor*) or the lowest female voice (*alto*).
contraption (kon-trap'shun), *n.* [U. S.], a makeshift; a device which merits ridicule.
contrariety (-trâ-rī'i-ti), *n.* opposition; inconsistency.
contrarily ('trâ-ri-li), *adv.* in a contrary manner.
contrariness ('trâ-ri-nes), *n.* contrariety.
contrariwise ('trâ-ri-wīz), *adv.* conversely.
contrary ('trâ-ri), *adj.* opposite; in an opposite direction; perverse; wayward: *n.* a thing of opposite qualities.
contrast (kon-trâst'), *v.t.* to place in contrast; compare: *n.* (kon'trâst), opposition or difference of qualities made manifest by comparison; dissimilitude.
contravallation (-val-ā'shun), *n.* a fortification thrown up round a city by a besieging force for their own security.
contravene (kon-trâ-vēn'), *v.t.* to obstruct; violate.
contravention (-ven'shun), *n.* opposition; violation.
contretemps (kông-tr-täng'), *n.* an unexpected event causing confusion; a hitch.
contribute (kon-trib'ūt), *v.t.* to give to some common stock; furnish as a share: *v.i.* to use one's influence.
contribution (-tri-bū'shun), *n.* the act of contributing; a subscription; tax; a writing furnished to a periodical.

contributive (-trib-ū'tiv), *adj.* contributing.
contributor ('ū-tĕr), *n.* one who contributes.
contrite (kon'trīt), *adj.* penitent.
contriteness (-nes), *n.* penitence; sorrow.
contrition (-trish'un), *n.* sorrow for sin.
contrivance (-trī'vâns), *n.* a device; apparatus; scheme; plan.
contrive (kon-trīv'), *v.t.* to devise; invent; plan; scheme.
control (kon-trōl'), *n.* a check; restraint; superintendence; authority; an instrument to regulate the mechanism of a machine; a repair station for aircraft; a physical factor contributing to changes in climate: *v.t.* to restrain; govern; regulate.
control column (kol'um), a wheel-lever for regulating the motions of an airplane.
controllable ('å-bl), *adj.* subject to control.
controller ('ĕr), *n.* one who controls; a public officer who oversees and verifies the accounts of subordinate officials; one who has charge of the expenditures of a city, or corporation.
control surface (sĕr'fās), a movable surface which can be rotated by the pilot of an airplane when he wishes to change his course.
controversial (-trō-vĕr'shål), *adj.* polemical.
controversialist (-ist), *n.* a disputant.
controversially (-iĕ), *adv.* in a controversial manner.
controversy ('trō-vĕr-si), *n.* agitation of contrary opinions; debate; disputation.
controvert (-trō-vĕrt'), *v.t.* to contend against; refute; disprove.
controvertible (-vĕr'ti-bl), *adj.* capable of being disputed.
controvertibly (-bli), *adv.* in a controvertible manner.
controvertist (-vĕr'tist), *n.* a disputant.
contumacious (-tū-mā'shus), *adj.* perverse; obstinate.
contumacy ('tū-mā-si), *n.* obstinate or perverse opposition to lawful authority.
contumelious (-tū-mē'li-us), *adj.* haughtily contemptuous or offensive; supercilious.
contumely ('tū-mē-li), *n.* haughty and contemptuous rudeness; scornful and insolent abuse.
contuse (kon-tūz'), *v.t.* to wound or bruise without breaking the skin.
contusion (-tū'zhun), *n.* the act of contusing; the state of being contused; a bruise.
conundrum (ko-nun'drum), *n.* a riddle.
convalesce (kon-vå-les'), *v.i.* to recover strength and health after illness.
convalescence ('ens), *n.* gradual recovery after illness.
convalescent ('ent), *adj.* recovering health.
convene (kon-vēn'), *v.i.* to meet together: *v.t.* cause to assemble; summon judicially.
convenience (-vē'niens), *n.* fitness; freedom from discomfort; accommodation.
convenient ('nient), *adj.* suitable; appropriate; affording accommodation; handy.
convent (kon'vent), *n.* a community of religious recluses; a nunnery; monastery.
conventicle (-ven'ti-kl), *n.* an assembly for worship: usually implying schism.
convention (-ven'shun), *n.* a political or ecclesiastical assembly; a diplomatic agreement.
conventional (-ål), *adj.* sanctioned by, or growing out of, custom or tacit agreement; based on accepted models or artistic rules.
conventionalism (-ål-izm), *n.* that which is received as established by usage, etc.
conventionality (-al'i-ti), *n.* adherence to conventional rules or precedents; artificiality.
conventionalize (kon-ven'shun-a-līz), *n.* to harmonize with ordinary usage or custom.
conventual (kon-ven'tū-al), *adj.* pertaining to a convent: *n.* an inmate of a convent.
converge (kon-vĕrj'), *v.i.* tend to one point.
convergence ('ens), *n.* tendency to one point.
convergent ('ent), *adj.* tending to one point.
conversable (kon-vĕrs'å-bl), social; inclined to converse.
conversant (kon'vĕr-sånt), *adj.* acquainted or familiar with; proficient.
conversation (-sā'shun), *n.* informal or familiar talk; colloquy; association or intercourse.
conversational (-ål), *adj.* pertaining to conversation.
conversationist (-ist), **conversationalist** (-ål-ist), *n.* one who excels in conversation.
conversazione (-vĕr-sat-zē-ō'ne), *n.* a meeting for conversation, especially on literary or scientific topics.
converse (kon-vĕrs'), *v.i.* to interchange thoughts; talk familiarly: *adj.* & *n.* (kon-vĕrs), reversed in order or relation; opposite; acquaintance; familiar talk.
conversely (-li), *adv.* reciprocally.
conversion (-vĕr-shun), *n.* change from one state, or from one religion, to another.
convert (kon-vĕrt'), *v.t.* to transmute; change from one religion to another; cause to undergo a moral change; apply to any use: *n.* (kon'vĕrt) one who changes from one religion to another; one who has undergone a moral change.

converter ('ẽr), *n.* one who converts; an iron retort used for converting pig iron into steel in the Bessemer process; a kind of electrical induction coil.
convertible (kon-vẽr'ti-bl), *adj.* transmutable; interchangeable.
convex (kon'veks), *adj.* curved on the exterior surface: opposed to concave: *n.* a convex body.
convexity ('i-ti), *n.* roundness.
convexo-concave ('ō-kon'kāv), *adj.* convex on one side, concave on the other.
convey (kon-vā'), *v.t.* to carry or transport; transmit; impart; communicate; transfer title.
conveyance ('åns), *n.* the act of conveying; a document transferring title to real estate.
conveyancer ('åns-ẽr), *n.* a lawyer who draws up deeds, etc., transferring property.
conveyancing ('åns-ing), *n.* the business of drawing deeds, leases, etc., and investigating titles to property.
convict (kon-vikt'), *v.t.* to prove or pronounce guilty of a crime charged: *n.* (kon'vikt) a criminal; one found guilty of crime.
conviction (-vik'shun), *n.* the act of convicting; the state of being convicted; strong belief.
convince (kon-vins'), *v.t.* to satisfy by evidence or argument; persuade; cause to believe.
convivial (kon-viv'i-ål), *adj.* festive; jovial.
conviviality ('i-ti), *n.* good fellowship.
convocation (kon-vō-kā'shun). *n.* the act of convoking an assembly, especially of bishops and beneficed clergy, or heads of a university; an assembly of clergy; a meeting of Royal Arch Masons.
convocational (-ål), *adj.* pertaining to a convocation.
convoke (kon-vōk'), *v.t.* to call or summon together; convene.
convolute (kon'vō-lūt), *adj.* rolled upon itself; twisted.
convolution (-lū'shun), *n.* a rolling together.
convolve (-volv'), *v.t.* to roll together.
Convolvulaceæ (kon-vol-vū-lā'se-ē), *n.* a large family of twining vines, shrubs, and herbs, of which the morning-glory is a type: there are about 40 genera and 900 species.
Convolvulus (-lus), *n.* a genus of trailing herbs typifying the family Convolvulaceæ; [c-], a garden plant of this genus; its flower.
convoy (kon-voi'), *v.t.* to accompany on the way for protection, by sea or land: *n.* (kon'voi), a protecting force accompanying ships, goods, persons, etc.; an escort.
convulse (kon-vuls'), *v.t.* to agitate violently; shake; affect with convulsions.
convulsion (-vul'shun), *n.* an agitation; tumult; a violent and unnatural contraction of the muscles.
convulsive (-vuls'iv), *adj.* producing convulsions.
cony (kō'ni), *n.* see coney.
coo (kōō), *v.i.* to cry like a dove or pigeon; to act or converse in a loving manner: *n.* the sound uttered by doves and pigeons.
cooey, cooee (kōō'ē), *n.* a peculiar call sounded by Australian aborigines and bushmen to proclaim their whereabouts, or attract attention.
cook (kook), *v.t.* to prepare for eating by boiling, baking, or roasting: *v.i.* to act as a cook: *n.* one who prepares food for the table.
cookery ('ẽr-i), *n.* the art or practice of cooking.
cook-shop (-shop), *n.* an eating-house.
cooky ('i), a small flat sweet cake.
cool (kōōl), *adj.* slightly or moderately cold; calm; deliberate: *v.t.* to make cool: *v.i.* to become cool.
cooler ('ẽr), *n.* that which cools; a vessel for cooling liquids, etc.; [Slang], a prison-cell.
Coolidge tube (kōōl'ij tūb), a tube consisting of a spiral filament of incandescent tungsten for generating X-rays: after Dr. D. W. Coolidge, American physicist.
coolie (kōō'li), *n.* an Oriental laborer.
coolly ('li), *adv.* in a cool manner.
coolness ('nes), *n.* the state of being cool.
coom (kōōm), *n.* matter which collects at the naves of wheels, etc.; soot; coal-dust; sawdust.
coon (kōōn), *n.* abbreviation of raccoon; a sly knowing person; [Slang], a negro.
coop (kōōp), *n.* a cage; pen: *v.t.* to confine in, or as in, a coop; inclose.
cooper ('ẽr), *v.t.* to make barrels, or casks: *v.i.* to work as a barrel-maker: *n.* a maker of barrels, casks, etc.; a beverage half stout and half porter; vessel that sells spirits, tobacco, etc., to fishermen, especially on the North Sea.
cooperage ('ẽr-āj), *n.* the business or workshop of a cooper; price for cooper's work.
coöperant (kō-op'ẽr-ånt), *adj.* co-operating.
coöperate ('ẽr-āt), *v.i.* to act or work jointly; concur to produce the same effect.
coöperation (-ā'shun), *n.* the act of working jointly together; concurrence.
coöperative ('ẽr-ā-tiv), *adj.* promoting jointly the same end.
coöperator ('ẽr-ā-tẽr), *n.* one who acts or labors conjointly with others.
coöpt (kō-opt'), *v.t.* to choose jointly.
coöption (-op'shun), *n.* mutual selection.
coördinal (kō-or'di-nal), *adj.* of the same order.

coördinate (-ôr'di-nāt), *v.t.* to place in the same order, class, etc.; harmonize: *adj.* of the same rank or authority as another: *n. pl.* lines or other elements by which the position of any point is determined by a fixed figure or lines.

coördinately (-li), *adv.* in the same rank, etc.

coördination (-nā'shun), *n.* state of being coordinate.

coot (kōōt), *n.* a short-tailed water-fowl.

cootie (kōōt'i), *n.* [Slang], a louse.

cop (kop), *v.t.* to seize, as a prisoner; throw underhand: *n.* a conical roll of thread or yarn coiled round a spindle; [Slang], a policeman.

copaiba (kō-pā'bå), *n.* a resinous balsam from various South American and West Indian trees: used as a medicine.

copal (kō-pål), *n.* a gum-resin: used in varnishes.

coparcenary (kō-pär'sē-nā-ri), *n.* heirship; partnership in inheritance.

coparcener ('se-nēr), *n.* a joint heir; a tenant of an estate held in joint partnership.

copartner (kō-pärt'nēr), *n.* one joined with another in any enterprise; an associate.

cope (kōp), *n.* a large semi-circular ecclesiastical vestment, worn by bishops and priests over the surplice.

cope (kōp), *v.i.* to strive or contend [with *with*].

copenhagen (kō-pen-hā'gen), *n.* a shade of light-blue; a children's game in which they form a circle around one in the center; a sweet drink of spirits and beaten eggs heated.

Copernican (kō-pēr'ni-kån), *adj.* pertaining to the astronomical system of Copernicus.

Copernican system (sis'tem), the system of Nicholas Copernicus, a Polish astronomer (1473–1543), who asserted that the sun is the center of planetary space and that the diurnal turning of the earth on its axis accounts for the apparent revolution of the stars.

copier (kop'i-ēr), *n.* a transcriber; imitator.

coping (kō'ping), *n.* the top masonry of a wall.

copious ('pi-us), *adj.* abundant; diffusive.

copper (kop'ēr), *n.* a red, ductile, malleable, tenacious metal; a boiler; a coin made of copper or bronze; a penny; a cent; [Slang], a policeman: *v.t.* to cover with copper.

copperas (kop'ēr-as), *n.* a green, crystalline astringent sulphate combined with iron: much used in dyeing and ink-making.

copper-head (-hed), *n.* a poisonous snake of North America, allied to the rattlesnake; [C-], a Northerner who sympathized with the South at the time of the Civil War.

copperplate (-plāt), *n.* a polished copper plate on which something is engraved for printing: *adj.* pertaining to the art of engraving on copperplate.

coppice (kop'is), *n.* same as copse.

copse (kops), *n.* a thicket of brush-wood: *v.t.* to cut and trim as brushwood: *v.i.* to preserve or plant brushwood.

copula ('ū-lå), *n.* a word which joins the subject and predicate in a sentence or proposition.

copulate ('ū-lāt), *v.i.* to have sexual intercourse.

copulation (-lā'shun), *n.* sexual intercourse.

copulative (-lā'tiv), *adj.* uniting: *n.* a copulative conjunction.

copy (kop'i), *n.* an imitation; a transcript; a writing exercise; an original work: *v.t.* to transcribe; reproduce: *v.i.* imitate.

copyist (-ist), *n.* one who copies.

copyright (-rīt), *n.* the exclusive right of an author in his literary or artistic work for a prescribed number of years.

coquet (kō-ket'), *v.i.* to flirt; seek to attract attention or admiration; trifle.

coquetry (kō'ket-ri), *n.* the act of coquetting; flirtation.

coquette (ko-ket'), *n.* a vain woman who seeks to gain men's attention and admiration.

coracle (kor'å-kl), *n.* a small boat made of hide stretched over a wicker frame: used in Ireland.

coracoid (kor'å-koid), *adj.* shaped like the beak of a crow: *n.* a cartilaginous bone of the shoulder girdle in vertebrates extending from the scapula towards the sternum.

coral (kor'ål), *n.* the hard, calcareous skeleton of certain marine polyps; the ovaries of the lobster: *adj.* pertaining to coral.

coralline ('ål-in), *adj.* consisting of, or like, coral; of a color like coral: *n.* an orange-red dye stuff.

coral reef (rēf), a reef made up of sands, shells, limestone, and fragments of coral.

corbeil (kôr'bēl), *n.* a sculptured basket of flowers.

corbel ('bel), *n.* a projection of stone, wood, or iron to support some mass, often ornamented with figures.

cord (kôrd), *n.* a string; a measure of wood; a rib on the surface of a fabric; corduroy; a hangman's rope; something to draw or hold a person through moral influence; *v.t.* to fasten or connect with a cord.

cordage ('āj), *n.* a quantity of cords or ropes; ropes and rigging collectively.

cordate (kôr'dāt), *adj.* heart-shaped.

cordial (kôr'jål), *adj.* hearty; sincere; cheering: *n.* a medicine that increases the strength and restores the spirits; an aromatic and sweetened spirit.

cordiality ('i-ti), *n.* sincere sympathetic geniality; sincerity; heartiness.
cordiform ('di-fôrm), *adj.* heart-shaped.
cordillera (-dil-yā'rå), *n.* a continuous ridge or chain of mountains.
cording (kôrd'ing), *n.* the ribbed surface of a twilled fabric.
cordite (kôr'dīt), *n.* a modern explosive, composed of nitroglycerine, gun cotton, and mineral jelly.
cordon (kôr'don), *n.* a ribbon worn as the badge of an order; a band; a course of projecting stones forming the coping of a scarf wall; a line of military posts.
cordon bleu (blōō), the ribbon of the Holy Ghost, a decoration of the old French knights; hence, an eminent person; a first-class cook.
cordonnet (-do-nā'), *n.* the slightly-raised border of a point-lace pattern; edging made of piping.
cordovan ('dō-van), *n.* a Spanish leather made of goatskin, or split horsehide tanned and dressed.
corduroy ('dū-roi), *n.* a stout ribbed or corded cotton; piled fustian: *v.t.* to construct a roadway with logs.
corduroy road (rōd), *n.* a roadway formed of logs laid side by side across swampy ground, etc.
core (kōr), *n.* the heart or innermost part of anything, especially of fruit; the inner wires of an electric cable: *v.t.* to remove the core from; to mold or cast on a core.
co-respondent (kō-re-spond'ent), *n.* a man or woman charged with adultery in a divorce suit.
coriaceous (kō-rī-ā'shus), *adj.* like leather.
coriander (kōr-i-an'dĕr), *n.* an umbelliferous plant, the seeds of which are used as a carminative.
Corinthian (kō-rin'thi-ån), *adj.* of, or pertaining to, Corinth, a celebrated city of ancient Greece, noted for its luxury and licentiousness; luxurious; conducted by amateurs; noting the Corinthian order of architecture: *n.* a man about town; a gentleman yachtsman, or sportsman.
Corinthian bronze (bronz), *n.* an alloy of fine quality, originally produced at Corinth.
Corinthian order (ôr'dĕr), *n.* the lightest and most ornate of the classic orders of architecture, with a bell-shaped capital, and ornamented with acanthus leaves.
corium (kō'ri-um), *n.* the innermost layer of skin of the cuticle.
cork (kôrk), *n.* the outer layer of the bark of the cork tree, a species of oak; a stopper for a bottle: *adj.* made of cork: *v.t.* to stop with a cork; blacken with cork.
corker (kôrk'ĕr), *n.* one or that which corks; [Slang], a clever fellow; a rousing story; an argument that vanquishes an opponent.
cormorant (kôr'mō-rånt), *n.* a diving bird that preys voraciously on fish; a glutton.
corn (kôrn), *n.* grain, as wheat, barley, etc.; maize, or Indian corn; plants that yield grain; breadstuff.
corn (kôrn), *n.* a horny excrescence on the feet or hands.
corn (kôrn), *v.t.* to preserve meats with salt or brine.
corn-cob ('kob), *n.* the spike of an ear of Indian corn; a tobacco pipe made from maize spike.
corncrake (krāk), *n.* a short-billed, brown rail bird, with a raucous cry, which inhabits the cornfields of Europe.
cornea (kôr'ne-å), *n.* the horny circular transparent membrane which forms the anterior portion of the eyeball.
corned (kôrnd), *p.adj.* pickled; preserved; prepared by steeping in brine; [Slang], intoxicated.
corned beef (bēf), pickled cowflesh; beef impregnated with a solution of salt and saltpeter.
cornelian (-nē'liån), *n.* a semi-transparent variety of chalcedony.
corner (kôr'nĕr), *n.* an angle; a retired place; a mercantile ring to monopolize some product: *v.t.* to drive or force into some position of difficulty from which there is no escape.
corner-stone (-stōn), *n.* the principal stone; a stone laid at a formal ceremonial to celebrate the erection of a public building: besides an inscription, marking the date, usually there is a hollow for the deposit of records and other data.
corner the market (mär'ket), to buy up a commodity so as to monopolize it.
cornet ('net), a kind of trumpet.
cornflower ('flour), *n.* any wild plant growing in the cornfields, especially the bluebottle.
cornice ('nis), *n.* the highest projection or border on a wall or column.
corn smut (smut), a smut fungus very injurious to corn in Western U. S.: it reduces the corn-ears to black powder which is poisonous to cattle.
cornstalk (-stawk), *n.* a stalk of Indian corn; an Australian farmer or squatter; a white native of Australia.
cornstarch ('stärch), *n.* starch made from meal of Indian corn; used for puddings, etc.
cornucopia (kôr-nū-kō'pi-å), *n.* [*pl.* cornucopiæ (-ē)], the horn of plenty, represented in sculpture, as overflowing with fruit, flowers, etc.
cornuted (-ūt'ed), *adj.* horned.
corolla (ko-rol'å), *n.* the inner envelope of a flower composed of two or more petals.
corollaceous (kor-ol-lā'shus), *adj.* pertaining to, or resembling, a corolla.
corollary (kor'ol- or ko-rol'å-ri), *n.* an additional deduction or inference drawn from a demonstrated proposition.

corona (ko-rō'nâ), *n.* [*pl.* coronæ ('nē)], a crown; the flat projecting part of a cornice; the upper surface of a molar tooth; a halo surrounding heavenly bodies; glow from an electric conductor; any crown-like appendage at the top of an organ of a plant.

coronal (kor'o- or ko-rō'nâl), *adj.* pertaining to a crown: *n.* a crown, or garland.

coronation (kor-ō-nā'shun), *n.* the act or ceremony of crowning a sovereign.

coroner (kor'o-nēr), *n.* an officer who inquires into cases of sudden or accidental death.

coronet ('o-net), *n.* an inferior crown; an ornamental headdress; the bone immediately beneath a horse's hoof.

coronium (kō-rō'ni-um), *n.* a gaseous substance in the solar corona, indicated by a vivid green line in the coronal spectrum.

corporal (kor'po-râl), *adj.* relating to the body; opposed to the mind: *n.* a communion cloth; a non-commissioned officer of the lowest grade.

corporally (-li), *adv.* bodily; physically.

corporate (-rāt), *adj.* united in a body or community by legal enactment.

corporation (-rā'shun), *n.* a body politic having a common seal, and legally authorized to act as one individual; a protuberant stomach.

corporator (-rā-tēr), *n.* a member of a corporation, especially an original member.

corporeal (-pō'rē-âl), *adj.* having a material body; physical.

corps (kōr), *n.* [*pl.* corps (kōrz)], a body of troops; a body of persons associated in a common work.

corps diplomatique (dip-lo-mä-tēk'), the ministers accredited to a government.

corpse (kôrps), *n.* a dead body.

corpulence (kôr'pū-lens), *n.* excessive fatness of body.

corpulent (-lent), *adj.* bulky; fat; having a large, fleshy body.

corpus ('pus), *n.* [*pl.* corpora ('pō-râ)], a body; collection; the chief part of an organ.

Corpus Christi (kris'tī), (Latin, the body of Christ), a festival of the R. C. Church, observed or celebrated the first Thursday after Trinity Sunday in honor of the institution of the Eucharist.

corpuscle ('pus-l), *n.* a minute particle; the unit particle of electricity; the electron.

corpuscular (-pus'kū-lâr), *adj.* pertaining to, or composed of, corpuscles.

corral (kor-ral'), *n.* a pen for live stock; an inclosure with wagons; a strong stockade for capturing wild elephants: *v.t.* to drive into, or secure in, a corral; to take possession of, or capture; corner.

correct (ko-rekt'), *v.t.* to set straight; rectify; punish faults; amend: *adj.* exact; accurate; free from error; conforming to a fixed rule or standard.

correction ('shun), *n.* the act of correcting; chastisement.

correctional (-âl), *adj.* tending to correct.

corrective ('tiv), *adj.* able to correct: *n.* that which corrects; an antidote.

corrector ('tēr), *n.* one who corrects.

correlate (kor-e-lāt'), *v.t.* to put in relation with each other: *v.i.* to be reciprocally related: *adj.* reciprocally related.

correlation (-lā'shun), *n.* reciprocal relation; similarity or parallelism of relation or law; the interdependence of functions, organs, natural forces, or phenomena.

correlative (-el'â-tiv), *adj.* having reciprocal or mutual relation: *n.* the antecedent of a pronoun.

correspond (kor-ē-spond'), *v.i.* to be adequate to; agree; suit; answer; communicate by letters.

correspondence ('ens), *n.* communication by letters; mutual adaptation; congruity.

correspondent ('ent), *adj.* agreeing with; similar: *n.* one with whom intercourse is maintained by letters; one who sends news to a journal.

corridor (kor'i-dôr), *n.* a gallery or open passage in a building; a passage between seats in a railroad carriage; a narrow strip leading from a country to its seaport through formerly foreign territory.

corroborant (kor-rob'ōr-ânt), *adj.* invigorating; imparting strength.

corroborate ('ōr-āt), *v.t.* confirm; strengthen; establish; verify.

corroboration (-rā'shun), *n.* verification.

corroborative ('ōr-ā-tiv), *adj.* verifying; confirmative.

corroboratory ('ō-rā-tō-ri), *adj.* tending to corroborate.

corroboree (kor-rob'ō-rē), *n.* a revel of Australian aborigines, characterized by shouting, howling, yelling and dancing; hence, any wild merry-making or uproarious gathering.

corrode (kor-ōd'), *v.t.* to eat away gradually; consume; disintegrate.

corrosion (kor-ō'zhun), *n.* the act of corroding; a corroded condition.

corrosive (kor-ō'siv), *adj.* capable of producing corrosion: *n.* a substance producing corrosion.

corrugate ('oo-gāt), *v.t.* to draw, or shape, into wrinkles or folds.

corrugated iron (īrn), sheet-iron pressed into alternate parallel ridges and grooves and galvanized.

corrugation (-gā'shun), *n.* the act of corrugating; a fold or wrinkle.

corrupt (kor-upt'), *v.t.* to turn from a sound to an unsound and putrescent state; make impure; vitiate or deprave; seduce; bribe: *v.i.* to become putrid: *adj.* depraved; putrid; spoiled; abounding in errors; open to bribery.

corruptibility (-up-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state or possibility of being corrupted.
corruptible (-up'ti-bl), *adj.* capable of being corrupted; subject to decay; susceptible of being bribed.
corruption (-up'shun), *n.* the act of corrupting; the state of being corrupted; physical dissolution; an evil influence.
corruptionist ('shun-ist), *n.* a bribe-giver, or a bribe-taker.
corsage (kôr'säzh), *n.* a bodice; waist.
corsair ('sār), *n.* a pirate.
corse (kôrs), *n.* poetic for corpse.
corset ('set), *n.* a bodice: *pl.* a pair of stays: *v.t.* to inclose in corsets.
corselet, corslet ('let), *n.* light body armor.
cortege (kôr-tāzh), *n.* a train of attendants; retinue; procession.
Cortes (kôr'tez), *n.pl.* the national and legislative assembly of Spain and Portugal.
cortex (kôr'teks), *n.* [*pl.* cortices ('ti-sēz)], outer bark or covering; the outer layer of the cerebrum and cerebellum; surface of the kidney.
cortical ('ti-kăl), *adj.* like bark; external; pertaining to the cortex of the brain.
coruscate (ko-rus' or kor'us-kāt), *v.i.* to sparkle; flash.
corticiferous (kôr-ti-sif'ĕr-us), *adj.* producing bark or a barklike cortex.
corundum (kō-run'dum), *n.* native aluminium oxide.
coruscant (kō-rus'kant), *adj.* glittering.
coruscation (kor-us-kā'shun), *n.* a sudden flash or play of light.
corvette (kôr-vet), *n.* a sloop of war.
corvine ('vin), *adj.* pertaining to a crow.
coryza (kō-rī'zā), *n.* nasal catarrh; cold in the head.
cosey, cosy (kō'zi), *adj.* & *n.* same as cozy.
cosher (kosh'ĕr). *v.t.* to pet; pamper: *v.i.* to lodge and eat at the expense of a dependent: *n.* in Ireland, entertainment exacted from tenants by landlords.
cosily (kō'zi-li), *adv.* snugly.
cosmetic (koz-met'ik), *adj.* imparting or improving beauty: *n.* a wash or preparation for such a purpose.
cosmic (koz'mik), *adj.* pertaining to the universe and the laws which govern it; rising or setting with the sun.
cosmism ('mizm), *n.* the philosophy of cosmic evolution, as interpreted by John Fiske from the teachings of Herbert Spencer.
cosmogony (-mog'ō-ni), *n.* a theory on the world's origin.
cosmography (-mog'rā-fi), *n.* the science which treats of the constitution of the whole system of worlds, or the earth as part of the universe.
cosmology (-mol'ō-ji), *n.* the science which investigates the origin of the world.
cosmopolitan (-mō-pol'i-tăn), *n.* a citizen of the world: *adj.* at home in any part of the world.
cosmopolite, same as cosmopolitan.
cosmorama (-mō-rā'mă), *n.* an exhibition or views, etc., of various parts of the world realistically produced.
cosmos (koz'mos), *n.* the world or universe as an orderly system: opposed to *chaos.*
Cossack (kos'ak), *n.* one of a warlike tribe of Southern Russia, skilled as horsemen: *adj.* pertaining to Cossacks.
cosset (kos'et), *n.* a pet lamb.
cost (kôst), *v.i.* & *v.t.* to require to be given or expended; cause the expenditure of; cause the loss of; a price; cause to bear or suffer: *n.* charge; expense; labor: *pl.* law charges.
costa (kos'tă), *n.* a rib.
costermonger ('tĕr-mung-gĕr), *n.* a hawker of fruit, vegetables, fish, etc.
costive ('tiv), *adj.* constipated.
costume (kos'tūm), *n.* dress in general; style of dress; a walking or tailor-made dress: *v.t.* (kos-tūm'), to dress in, or provide with, appropriate costumes.
costumer (kos-tūm'ĕr), *n.* one who makes or furnishes costumes, as for balls, theaters, etc.
costumier (kos-tūm'i-er), *n.* one who keeps costumes for hire.
cot (kot), *n.* a cottage; small bed.
cotangent (kō-tan'jent), *n.* the tangent of the complement of an arc or angle.
cote (kōt), *n.* a hut; a sheepfold.
cotemporary, same as contemporary.
coterie (kō-te-rē'), *n.* an association or set of persons united together for social or other intercourse; a clique.
coterminous, same as conterminous.
cotillion, cotillon (-til'yun), *n.* a brisk, lively dance for eight or more persons: music for such a dance; a black and white woolen skirt material.
cottage (kot'āj), *n.* a small dwelling.
cotter (kot'ĕr), **cottier** (-i-ĕr), *n.* one who dwells in a cottage; one who lives rent free on a common; a peasant farmer.
cotter (kot'ĕr), *n.* a pin or piece of wood or metal used for coupling or fastening parts of machinery: *v.t.* to fasten with a cotter.
cotter *v.i.* to clot; coagulate; congeal.
cotton (kot'n), *n.* a white, soft, downy substance resembling wool enveloping the seeds of the cotton-plant; cotton thread or cloth: *adj.* pertaining to, or made of, cotton: *v.i.* to fit or go well together; be very intimate (with).
cotton-gin (-jin), *n.* a machine for separating the seeds from cotton fiber.
cottonmouth (-mouth), *n.* the copperhead snake; the water moccasin.
cotton-tail (tāl), *n.* the common gray rabbit.

cotyledon (kŏt-i-lē'dun), *n.* the first leaf of an embryo.

couch (kouch), *v.t.* to place on a bed or other resting-place; hide; express in words; include: *v.i.* to lie down; stoop; depress or remove a cataract: *n.* a bed; sofa; lair; a layer of barley spread out for malting.

couchant ('ânt), *adj.* in heraldry, crouching or lying down.

cougar (kōō'gär), *n.* the puma.

cough (kôf), *v.i.* to expel air from the lungs by a violent effort: *v.t.* to expel from the lungs (followed by *up*): *n.* an effort of the lungs, attended with noise, to expel irritating or foreign matter.

coulomb (kōō-lom'), *n.* the electrical standard unit of quantity = a current or one ampere per second.

coulter (kōl'tĕr), *n.* a ploughshare.

council (coun'sil), *n.* an assembly of persons met in consultation, or to give advice; a convocation; a municipal body.

councillor (-ĕr), *n.* a member of a common council.

councilman (-mân), *n.* a member of a municipal council.

counsel ('sel), *n.* interchange of opinion; advice; consultation; deliberate purpose or design; a barrister: *v.t.* to give advice to; advise.

counselor (-ĕr), *n.* one who gives advice, especially legal advice; a member of a council.

count (kount), *n.* a title of nobility.

count (kount), *v.t.* to reckon or sum up; enumerate; place to an account; esteem: *v.i.* to tell off; mark time: *n.* the act of numbering or reckoning; the total ascertained; a separate and distinct charge in an indictment; value; regard.

countenance (koun'te-nâns), *n.* the whole form of the face; appearance; support: *v.t.* to support; encourage; favor.

counter ('tĕr), *n.* one who, or that which, counts; a shop table; imitation money; a horse's breast between the shoulders and under the neck; a ship's stern between the water-line and the knuckle of the stern; a blow given in parrying: *v.i.* to give a blow while receiving or parrying one.

counter ('tĕr), *adv.* contrary; adverse; in an opposite direction; the wrong way: used in composition as *counter*-evidence, evidence opposing other evidence; *counter*-balance, to weigh or act against with equal force.

counteract (-akt'), *v.t.* to act in opposition to so as to defeat or hinder; neutralize.

counterblast (koun'ter-blast), *n.* an answer with bugle or bugles to a challenging blast; an oral or written defiance in argument.

countercharge (koun'ter-chärj), *n.* a charge of cavalry returning a charge of the enemy; a charge made in argument by way of reply and refutation charge.

counterfeit (koun'tĕr-fit), *v.t.* to make a copy of without authority for fraudulent purposes; forge; imitate: *v.i.* to carry on deception: *adj.* feigned; spurious; forged: *n.* an imitation; a forgery.

counterfeiting (-ing), *n.* the crime of making or uttering false coins or bank-notes.

counterfoil (-foil), *n.* that part of a document, as a cheque, etc., retained by the drawer.

counterfort (-fōrt), *n.* a buttress built at right angles to a wall or terrace; a spur of a mountain.

counterjumper (-jump'ĕr), *n.* a salesman; a shop assistant.

counterlight (-līt), *n.* a light opposite any object, causing it to appear to disadvantage.

countermand (-mând), *v.t.* to revoke or annul, as an order or command; contradict the orders of: *n.* a revocation of a former order or command.

countermark (-märk), *n.* an additional mark placed on goods for greater security; the mark of the Goldsmiths' Company to indicate the standard quality of gold or silver: *v.t.* to place a countermark upon.

countermine (-mīn'), *v.t.* to frustrate by secret means.

counterpane (-pān), *n.* a bed coverlet.

counterparole (-pâ-rōl'), *n.* a word given in addition to the password.

counterpart (-pärt), *n.* a duplicate.

counterplot (-plot), *n.* a plot or plan opposed to another in operation.

counterpoint (-point), *n.* the science of harmony; the art of composite melody.

counterpoise (-poiz), *v.t.* to act against with equal power or effect; to balance.

counterproof (-prōōf), *n.* a reversed print taken from a proof by contact impression for the purpose of comparing it with the engraved plate.

counterscarp (-skärp), *n.* the exterior slope of a ditch opposite the scarp.

countersea (-sē), *n.* a sea running in an opposite direction to the wind.

counterseal (-sēl), *v.t.* to seal with others: *n.* the reverse side of a pendent seal attached to a document.

countersign (-sīn'), *v.t.* to authenticate by an additional signature: *n.* (koun'tĕr-sīn) an additional signature to a document to attest it; a military watchword.

countersink (-singk), *v.t.* to drill (a conical depression) in timber or metal to receive a screw or bolt so that the head is flush with the surface.

countertenor (-ten'ĕr), *n.* one of the middle parts in music, between tenor and treble.

countervail (-vāl), *v.t.* to compensate; counteract; counterbalance.
countess (koun'tes), *n.* the wife of an earl or count.
counting (kount'ing), *n.* reckoning.
countinghouse (-hous), *n.* the room where accounts or mercantile transactions are carried on.
country (kun'tri), *n.* a tract of land; region; rural parts; one's native land: *adj.* rural; rustic; unpolished.
county (koun'ti), *n.* a definite district of a country separated from the rest for political or judicial administrative purposes: *adj.* pertaining to a county.
county court (kōrt), a court having civil and criminal jurisdiction in the county in which it is situated.
coup (kōō), *n.* a sudden telling blow; a master-stroke; a roll of the wheel at roulette.
coup de grace (grās), a decisive finishing.
coup d'etat (da'tå'), a stroke of policy; an unexpected measure.
coupe (kōō-pā'), *n.* the front compartment of a French stage-coach; the end of a first-class carriage; a four-wheeled covered carriage with two seats inside and an outside seat in front for the driver; a closed automobile seating from two to four persons.
couple (kup'l), *n.* two of the same kind connected together; a pair; man and wife; a pair of equal and parallel forces; two dissimilar metal plates in contact forming a voltaic battery: *v.t.* to link or join together; unite in marriage: *v.i.* to copulate; unite.
couplet (kup'let), *n.* two successive lines of verse which rhyme together.
coupon (kōō'pon), *n.* a certificate attached to transferable bonds, which is intended to be cut off and presented for the payment of dividends when due; a section of a ticket entitling the holder to some specified accommodation, etc., over a line or route to be traveled, or to a seat in a theater, etc.
courage (kur'āj), *n.* fortitude; valor.
courageous (-ā'jus), *adj.* brave; bold.
courier (kōō'ri-ēr), *n.* an express messenger; a traveling attendant who makes preliminary arrangements.
courlan (kōōr'lan), *n.* a streaky-brown bird, somewhat resembling a crane, which inhabits swamps and has a raucous cry.
course (kōrs), *n.* a race; a path or track; career; direction or line of motion; regular sequence; the portion of a meal served at one time; conduct; behavior; the direction a ship is steered; a continuous level range of brick or masonry of the same height; the chase of a hare by greyhounds: *pl.* catamenia: the sails set on the lower yards of a ship: *v.t.* to hunt: *v.i.* move swiftly; engage in coursing.
courser ('ēr), *n.* a swift and spirited horse; a war-horse; a greyhound; one who courses; a running bird of the ostrich family.
coursing ('ing), *n.* the sport of pursuing hares with greyhounds.
court (kōrt), *n.* an enclosed space; a small paved space surrounded by houses; a royal palace; the retinue of a sovereign; a hall of justice; the judges, etc., engaged there; address; civility; flattery: *v.t.* to pay court to; woo; flatter; solicit.
courteous (kēr'tē-us), *adj.* polite; obliging.
courtesan, courtezan ('tē-zån), *n.* a prostitute; a court mistress; a person attached to the papal curia.
courtesy ('tē-si), *n.* politeness combined with kindness; civility.
courtesy (kērt'si), *n.* a salutation made by bending the knees: *v.i.* to make a courtesy.
courtier (kōrt'yēr), *n.* one who frequents or attends court; one who solicits the favor of another; one having courtly manners.
courtliness ('li-nes), *n.* elegance of manners.
courtly ('li), *adj.* refined; elegant.
court-martial (mär'shal), *n.* a court of justice composed of naval or military officers for the trial of disciplinary offenses.
court-plaster ('plås-tēr), *n.* a superior kind of sticking-plaster: originally used by ladies at court for ornamental patches on the face.
courtship ('ship), *n.* the act of wooing.
courtyard ('yärd), *n.* an inclosed space adjoining a house.
cousin (kuz'in), *n.* the son or daughter of an uncle or aunt; a kinsman; a title of address used by a sovereign to noblemen.
cousin-german (-jērmån), *n.* a first cousin.
cove (kōv), *n.* a small sheltered inlet or creek; a retired nook; a hollow molding; [Slang], a fellow; a man: *v.i.* to arch over.
covenant (kuv'e-nånt), *n.* a written agreement; deed; bargain; a free promise of God's blessing; a solemn agreement of fellowship and faith between members of a church: *v.i.* to enter into a formal agreement; bind one's self by contract.
covenanter (-ēr), *n.* one who enters into a covenant; [C-], a Scotch Presbyterian.
cover (kuv'ēr), *v.t.* to overspread, as the top of anything, with something else; hide; save from punishment; shelter; clothe; to carry out a newspaper assignment: *v.i.* put on a head covering: *n.* that which is laid on something else; a shelter; a covert; table requisites for one person: *pl.* thickets, underwood, etc., concealing game.

covering (-ing), *n.* that which covers or protects; dress.
coverlet (-let), *n.* a bed quilt.
covert (kuv'ĕrt), *adj.* concealed; covered; disguised; insidious; under authority or protection: said of a married woman: *n.* a place that protects or shelters; a thicket; shelter for game.
covert-coat (-kōt), *n.* a short overcoat, used in riding and in shooting.
covert-cloth (-klôth), *n.* a very fine, close fabric woven from double-twisted woolen thread.
coverture ('ĕr-tūr), *n.* a cover; shelter; the status of a married woman.
covet (kuv'et), *v.t.* to desire earnestly; lust after: *v.i.* to indulge in inordinate desire.
covetiveness ('et-iv-nes), *n.* acquisitiveness.
covetous (-us), *adj.* inordinately desirous, especially of money; avaricious.
covey (kuv'i), *n.* a hatch or brood of birds, especially partridges.
coving (kōv'ing), *n.* the projection of the upper stories of a house over the lower.
cow (kou), *n.* the mature female of domestic cattle, or of various other animals, as the whale, elephant, etc.: *n.* a wedge placed behind a crab or windlass to check its motion: *v.t.* to depress with fear.
coward ('ard), *n.* one without courage; a dastard: poltroon.
cowardice (-is), *n.* dishonorable fear.
cowbird ('bĕrd), *n.* an American blackbird, so called from its accompanying cattle.
cowboy ('boi), *n.* in South-West and Western U. S., and in Western Canada, a bold, dashing, fearless rider employed by a stockman or rancher, to look after his herds, keep them from wandering, see to the brandings, and attend to the general round-up for the buyers and cattle-men.
cowcatcher ('kach-ĕr), *n.* a wedge-shaped iron frame in the front of a locomotive to remove obstructions on the rails.
cower (kou'ĕr), *v.i.* to crouch or sink down through fear; tremble.
cowherd ('hĕrd), *n.* a tender of cattle.
cowhide ('hīd), *n.* the tanned and dressed skin of bovine cattle; a stout flexible whip made of raw hide: *adj.* made of cowhide leather: *v.t.* to chastise with a cowhide.
cowl (koul), *n.* a monk's hood; a revolving cover for a chimney pot; the top part of an automobile body at the front, to which the wind shield is attached.
cowlick ('lik), *n.* a tuft of hair turned up or awry on the forehead.
cowpox ('poks), *n.* a disease which affects the teats of cows, producing vesicles: from these the vaccine matter is obtained for inoculation against smallpox.
cowrie ('ri), *n.* a marine gastropod shell, used as money by some African tribes.
cowslip ('slip), *n.* a species of primrose.
coxcomb ('kōm), *n.* something resembling a cock's comb, formerly worn by licensed jesters; a vain, pretentious, conceited fellow: a fop.
coxswain (kok'sun), *n.* the steersman of a boat, especially in a race.
coy (koi), *adj.* modest; bashful; demure.
coyness ('nes), *n.* reserve; demureness.
coyote (koi-ōt'), *n.* the prairie-wolf: *v.i.* to search for gold single-handed, and as by chance.
coypu (koi'pōō), *n.* an aquatic rodent of South America with webbed hind feet: its fur is known as nutria or otter-fur.
cozen (kuz'n), *v.t.* to cheat.
cozy (kō'zi), *adj.* warm and comfortable; snug: *n.* a woolen cover to keep a teapot warm.
crab (krab), *n.* a short-tailed, stalk-eyed, ten-footed crustacean; a crab-apple; a crab-louse; a sign (Cancer) in the Zodiac; a name of various mechanical devices for machines: *pl.* the lowest cast at hazard: *v.i.* to fish for crabs; to back out.
crab apple (ap'l), a wild variety of apple, small and sour.
crabbed ('ed), *adj.* morose; hard to decipher.
crab louse (lous), a small louse with which children are often infested.
crack (krak), *n.* a chink or fissure; a narrow fracture; a sharp sound; a sharp resonant blow; an altered tone of voice: *v.t.* & *v.i.* to burst, break, or sever; utter a sharp, abrupt cry; extol; injure; damage mentally; open a bottle: *adj.* of superior excellence.
crack a crib (krib), [Slang], to burglarize.
cracked (krakt), *adj.* split; blemished; broken; insane; legally imperfect.
cracker (krak'ĕr), *n.* a hard biscuit; a firework; a kind of bonbon; a lie; a low-class white in southern U. S.: *pl.* an instrument for cracking nuts.
crackerjack (-jak), *n.* a very smart fellow; hence, something of superior value or worth; a popcorn cake.
crackle (krak'l), *v.i.* to make a slight, sharp explosive noise: *v.t.* cover with a delicate network of minute cracks: *n.* a noise of frequent and slight cracks and reports; a surface glaze on glass or porcelain.
crackling (krak'ling), *n.* small abrupt cracks or reports made frequently; the browned crisp rind of roast pig.
cracknel ('nel), *n.* a hard fancy biscuit.
cracksman ('s-măn), *n.* a burglar.
cradle (krā'dl), *n.* a baby's crib; infancy; birthplace or origin; a case for a broken limb; a device for rescuing shipwrecked persons; a frame of timbers placed under a ship for launching it; a steel tool used in engraving; a gold-washing machine; a frame of wood, with long teeth, fastened

to a scythe: *v.t.* to rock or place in a cradle; nurse or train in infancy; wash in a miner's cradle: *v.i.* to lie in a cradle.

craft (kråft), *n.* manual skill; a trade; cunning; fraud; a small trading vessel; aircraft collectively.

craftily ('i-li), *adv.* cunningly.

craftiness ('i-nes), *n.* cunning.

craftsman (krafts'mån), *n.* a skilled artisan; a member of a particular trade.

crafty (craf'ti), *adj.* cunning; artful.

crag (krag), *n.* a steep, rugged rock.

cram (kram), *v.t.* to stuff; fill beyond satiety; tell lies to: *v.i.* qualify speedily for an examination; to eat greedily: *n.* the act of cramming physically or mentally; hastily acquired knowledge; a lie.

cramp (kramp), *n.* a rectangular piece of iron with a tightening screw at one end; a spasmodic muscular contraction of the limbs; contraction of the muscles; a piece of iron bent at both ends for holding: *v.t.* to affect with muscular spasms; confine; secure with a cramp.

crampon (kram'pon), *n.* an apparatus like double calipers for raising heavy weights; an iron spike on a shoe for walking on ice, or climbing; an aerial root, as in ivy.

cranberry ('bĕr-ri), *n.* the marsh whortleberry, with red acid berries.

crandall (kran'dal), *n.* a stone-cutter's hammer.

crane (krān), *n.* a large wading bird with very long legs and neck, and a long straight bill; a machine for raising heavy weights: *v.t.* to stretch or bend (the neck) like a crane: *v.i.* hesitate at a dangerous jump.

cranial (krā'ni-ål), *adj.* pertaining to the skull.

craniology (-ni-ol'ō-ji), *n.* the scientific study of skulls and their characteristics.

cranium ('ni-um), *n.* the skull.

crank (krangk), *n.* a device for causing the rotation of an axis or for converting rotary into reciprocal motion, or the contrary; an instrument of prison discipline like a paddle-wheel; an iron brace; a twist or turn; a fantastic form of speech; whim; fancy; a crotchety or impracticable person, especially one who has a monomania: *adj.* liable to lurch or capsize; shaky.

crank-case (krank'-kās), *n.* the metal casing in an automobile that holds the piston rod.

crankiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being cranky.

crank-pin (krank'-pin), *n.* a pin at the end of the crank in any piece of machinery.

crank-shaft (krank'-shaft), *n.* the shaft or rod that bears the crank in machinery.

cranky ('i), *adj.* full of crotchets or cranks; liable to be upset; in a shaky or loose condition.

crannied (kran'id), *adj.* full of chinks.

cranny ('ni), *n.* a chink; a fissure.

crape (krāp), *n.* a thin black gauze made of raw silk and gummed: *v.t.* to cover or drape with crape.

crash (krash), *v.t.* to clash together with violence; to damage an airplane in landing: *v.i.* to make a loud, clattering noise: *n.* a loud, sudden, confused noise; a coarse, heavy linen fabric.

crasis (krā'sis), *n.* the union of two vowels into one long vowel or diphthong.

crass (kras), *adj.* gross; dense; obtuse.

crate (krāt), *n.* a wicker hamper: *v.t.* to put in a crate.

crater (krā'tĕr), *n.* the cup-shaped cavity of a volcano; an ancient goblet.

cravat (krå-vat'), *n.* a neckcloth.

crave (krāv), *v.t.* to ask for with humility; beg earnestly; long for eagerly.

craven (krā'vn), *adj.* cowardly; base: *n.* a coward; recreant.

craving ('ving), *n.* a strong desire.

craw (kraw), *n.* a bird's crop.

crawfish (kraw'fish), **crayfish** (krā'), *n.* a fresh-water lobster-like crustacean; the spiny lobster.

crawl (krawl), *v.i.* move slowly and with difficulty; creep: *n.* the act of crawling; a pen on the seacoast for fish, turtles, etc.

crawl stroke (strōk), a stroke in which the swimmer lying flat with head beneath the water uses alternate overhand movements of the arms to impel him along.

crayon (krā'un), *n.* a kind of chalk pencil; a drawing done with crayons; one of the carbon points of an arc-light: *adj.* drawn with crayons: *v.t.* to sketch out, as with a crayon.

craze (krāz), *v.i.* to become demented; open in slight cracks: *v.t.* to produce cracks; render insane: *n.* a passing fashion or infatuation; a crack in pottery glaze.

craziness (-nes), *n.* the state of being crazy.

crazy (krā'zi), *adj.* insane; dilapidated; foolishly eager.

crazy quilt (kwilt), a quilt made of irregular pieces of various sizes and colors.

crazy work (wĕrk), patchwork of irregular sized pieces of silk, etc.

creak (krēk), *v.i.* to make a sharp, harsh, grating sound: *n.* such a sound.

creaky ('i), *adj.* apt to creak.

cream (krēm), *n.* the rich, oily part of milk; hence, the choicest part of anything; a soft unctuous cosmetic: *v.t.* to skim cream from; remove the best part of.

creamery ('ĕr-i), *n.* a place where butter and cheese are made, or where cream, etc., are sold.

cream-laid, *adj.* noting a paper of a creamy-white color, showing the lines of the mold impressed on it: opposed to *cream-wove,* which has no such lines.

cream of tartar (tär'tär), purified tartar or argol.
creamy (krēm'i), *adj.* full of, or resembling cream.
crease (krēs), *n.* a mark made by folding or doubling anything; a line drawn to define the limits of bowler and batsman: make a crease in; [Slang], to wound by shooting.
create (krē-āt'), *v.t.* to cause to come into existence; form out of nothing; invest with a new rank, office, or function: *v.i.* to originate.
creatine ('â-tin), *n.* a white crystalline substance in muscular tissue.
creation (-ā'shun), *n.* the act of creating; the thing created; the universe.
creationism (-izm), *n.* the doctrine that the soul of every human being is a distinct creation.
creative ('tiv), *adj.* constructive.
Creator (-tēr), *n.* the Supreme Being; [c-] one who creates.
creature (krē'tūr), *n.* anything created, especially a living being; one dependent on the influence of another; whiskey, in Ireland, pronounced *craythur*, as a drop of the craythur: *adj.* of, or belonging to, the body.
creche (krāsh), *n.* a public nursery.
credence (krē'dens), *n.* belief; trust; in R. C. service, a small table beside the altar for the wine before it is consecrated.
credential (-den'shål), *adj.* giving a claim or title to credit: *n.pl.* letters or certificates given to a person to show he has a right to confidence or the exercise of authority.
credibility (kred-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being credible.
credible ('i-bl), *adj.* worthy of credit; probable.
credit (kred'it), *v.t.* to believe; trust; have confidence in; enter on the credit side of an account: *n.* belief; honor; trust reposed; sale on trust; time allowed for payment of goods sold.
creditor (-ēr), *n.* one to whom another is indebted for money or goods.
credit union (ūn'yun), a coöperative banking institution established by members of a trade-union or other organized body, to stimulate thrift and from which loans can be obtained on favorable terms.
credulity (-dū'li-ti), *n.* ready belief.
credulous (kred'ū-lus), *adj.* easily imposed upon.
creed (krēd), *n.* a brief statement of belief.
creek (krēk), *n.* a small bay; cove.
creel (krēl), *n.* a wicker fishing basket; a wickerwork cage: *v.t.* to put in a creel; catch.
creep (krēp), *v.i.* to move slowly along the ground, as a worm or reptile; grow along the ground, as a plant; move secretly or insidiously; fawn.
creeper ('ėr), *n.* one who, or that which, creeps; a plant which clings by rootlets or tendrils to some support; the name of certain birds; a wingless insect; a kind of grapnel.
creepy ('i), *adj.* shivering; chilled with fright.
cremate (krē'māt), *v.t.* to reduce to ashes by heat, especially dead bodies.
cremation (-mā'shun), *n.* the act of cremating.
cremator (-mā'tėr), *n.* a furnace for consuming dead bodies, refuse, etc.
crematory ('mâ-tō-ri), *adj.* pertaining to cremation: *n.* a place for burning the dead.
Cremona (kre-mō'nå), *n.* the best and most valuable make of violin, especially one made by the Amatis, or Stradivarius: from Cremona, Italy.
crenate ('nāt), *adj.* notched.
crenellated (kren'el-ā-ted), *adj.* decorated with indented moldings.
creole (krē'ōl), *n.* a native of Spanish America, Louisiana or the West Indies, descended from European (originally Spanish) ancestors: *adj.* pertaining to a creole.
creosol ('ō-sol), *n.* an oily liquid resembling phenol.
creosote ('ō-sōt), *n.* a heavy oily liquid with a smoky smell, prepared from wood-tar: used as an antiseptic: *v.t.* to impregnate with creosote.
crepitate (krep'i-tāt), *v.i.* to make a slight, sharp, crackling noise.
crepitation (-i-tā'shun), *n.* a low crackling noise.
crepitus (krep'i-tus), *n.* the sound made by a sudden discharge of wind from the bowels.
crepon (krē'pon), *n.* a thin crape-like material of wool, silk, or cotton.
crepuscle (krē-pus'l), **crepuscule** (krē-pus'kūl), *n.* twilight.
crepuscular (-kū-lår), *adj.* pertaining to twilight; glimmering; dim; appearing at twilight.
crescent (kres'ent), *adj.* growing: *n.* an increasing or new moon; a figure like a new moon; [C-], the Moslem power: *v.t.* to form into a crescent.
cresol (krē'sol), *n.* a phenol obtained from coal and wood-tar.
cress (kres), *n.* a name for various cruciferous plants, as the watercress.
cresset ('et), *n.* a light set on a beacon; an open frame of iron containing fire, used as a torch; a cooper's instrument.
crest (krest), *n.* a plume of feathers on the head of a bird, helmet, etc.; a heraldic device, or coat of arms; the ridge of a wave; summit of a hill; courage; pride; spirit: *v.t.* to furnish or adorn with a crest; mark with lines or streaks: *v.i.* to take the form of a crest or ridge.
crestfallen ('fawl-n), *adj.* dejected.

cretaceous (krē-tā'shus), *adj.* composed of or like chalk; chalky.
cretin (krēt'ang), *n.* a person afflicted with cretinism.
cretinism (krē'tân-ism), *n.* endemic idiocy, accompanied by deformity of body: said to be found only in the high altitudes of mountainous districts: sometimes attributed to the drinking of snow-water.
cretonne (krē-ton'), *n.* an unglazed cotton fabric printed on one side.
crevasse (krev-ås'), *n.* a deep fissure in a glacier ice; a breach in a levee or embankment of a river.
crevice (krev'is), *n.* a crack; fissure.
crew (krōō), *n.* a ship or boat's company; a crowd or company of people.
crewel ('el), *n.* loosely twisted worsted, etc., used in fancy work.
crib (krib), *n.* a rack or manger; a stall for horses or cattle; a child's bed; a small lodging; a situation; a petty theft; a plagiarism; a literal translation: *v.t.* to confine; steal; plagiarize: *v.i.* make notes for dishonest use in an examination.
cribbage ('āj), *n.* a card game.
crick (krik), *n.* a painful stiffness of the muscles of the neck; local spasm.
cricket ('et), *n.* the well-known game played with wickets, bats, and a ball, by eleven players on each side; an insect with long antennæ, the male of which makes a chirping sound by the rubbing together of the fore wings: it inhabits dry walls.
crier (krī'ĕr), *n.* one who makes a public proclamation; a court officer.
crime (krīm), *n.* a violation of the law; an offense against morality or the public welfare; wrong-doing.
criminal ('i-nål), *adj.* pertaining to crime: *n.* one guilty of a crime.
criminality ('i-ti), *n.* guilt.
criminate ('i-nāt), *v.t.* to accuse, or declare guilty, of crime; involve in a crime.
crimination (-i-nā'shun), *n.* accusation.
criminology (-i-nol'ō-ji), *n.* the scientific investigation of crimes and criminals.
crimp (krimp), *v.t.* to bend or twist in regular undulations; to cause to contract, as the flesh of live fish; crease; decoy for enlistment: *adj.* brittle; crisp; inconsistent; stiff: *n.* formerly one who entrapped men for the English navy or army, or the merchant service; one who keeps a low lodging house for seamen; anything crimped, as hair; a wrinkle.
crimson (krim'zn), *n.* a deep red color inclining to purple: *adj.* crimson-colored: *v.t.* to dye with crimson: *v.i.* to blush.
cringe (krinj), *v.i.* to bend or crouch from fear or with servility: *n.* a servile bow.
crinkle (kring'kl), *v.t.* to wrinkle; corrugate: *v.i.* to be corrugated or crimped: *n.* a wrinkle; bend.
crinoline (krin'ō-lin), *n.* a hoopskirt; a stiff fabric for stiffening a garment.
cripple (krip'l), *v.t.* to deprive of the use of a limb; disable: *n.* one who is lame or disabled; a frame work used in washing windows.
crippling ('ling), *n.* spars or timbers used to support the sides of a building.
crisis (krī'sis), *n.* [*pl.* crises (-sēz)], a turning point; a critical turn in a disease; emergency; conjuncture.
crisp (krisp), *adj.* wavy; curled; brittle; cheerful; terse; sparkling: *v.t.* to curl; ripple: *v.i.* to form little curls; become friable.
crispate (āt'), *adj.* curled.
crispin ('in), *n.* a shoemaker: in allusion to St. Crispin, a French shoemaker, martyred 287: his day is Oct. 25.
criss-cross ('krôs), *n.* a mark like a cross made as a signature by a person unable to write; a child's game played with O's and X's: *adj.* going backwards and forwards.
criterion (krī-tē'ri-on), *n.* [*pl.* criteria (-å)], a standard, law, or rule by which a correct judgment can be formed.
crith (krith), *n.* a unit of mass, used for gases = 1 liter of hydrogen.
critic (krit'ik), *n.* one skilled in criticism; one who judges captiously.
critical (-ål), *adj.* nicely exact; skilled in criticism; censorious; pertaining to the turning point of a disease.
criticise ('i-sīz), *v.t.* to examine or judge as a critic; censure: *v.i.* to review.
criticism ('i-sizm), *n.* the art of judging and defining the merits of a literary or artistic work; censure.
critique (kri-tēk'), *n.* a careful analysis of a literary or artistic production.
croak (krōk), *v.i.* to make a sound like a raven or frog; grumble: *n.* the low, hoarse sound of the raven or frog; doleful talk.
crochet (krō-shā'), *n.* a kind of knitting with a hooked needle, in cotton, wool, etc.: *v.t.* to work in crochet.
crock (krok), *n.* an earthenware pot or vessel; soot; smut; [Slang], a person or animal physically impaired; an unskilled person; a duffer: *v.t.* to blacken with soot; smudge; to put in a crock; [Slang], to impair physically.
crockery ('ĕr-i), *n.* earthenware.
crocket ('et), *n.* an ornament employed to decorate the angles of spires, canopies, etc.; one of the ends of a stag's horn.
crocodile ('ō-dil or -dīl), *n.* a large lizard-like amphibian reptile, with hard square scales on its back and tail.
crocodile tears (tērs), pretended sorrow; hypocritical grief.
crocus (krō'kus), *n.* a plant of the iris family with long grass-like leaves and large tubed white, yellow, or purple flowers; oxide of iron, calcined to a powder: used for polishing.

croft (kroft), *n.* a small farm, or inclosed field.

crofter ('ẽr), *n.* a farmer of Western Scotland, who rents and tills a small farm.

Croix de Guerre (krwä dẽ gãr), a French decoration, awarded for bravery in the World War, consisting of a bronze cross, suspended from a green ribbon with red stripes.

cromlech (krom'lek), *n.* an ancient monument of rough stones with one huge flat stone resting horizontally upon others.

crone (krōn), *n.* an old woman.

crony ('ni), *n.* a familiar friend.

crook (krook), *n.* a bend; a shepherd's hooked staff; a bishop's staff; a swindler: *v.t.* to bend: *v.i.* to be bent.

croon (krōōn), *v.i.* to utter a hollow continued moan; sing in a soft, plaintive tone.

crop (krop), *n.* the produce of the ground, as corn, etc.; a bird's craw; a stout hunting whip; hair cut close or short: *v.t.* to cut off the tops or ends of anything; reap; eat grass, as cows; mow; cause to bear a crop: *v.i.* appear unexpectedly; to sprout.

cropper (krop'ẽr), *n.* a fall: usually from a horse.

cropping-out (-out), *n.* the appearance at the surface of a lode of metal, or seam of coal.

croquet (kro-kā'), *n.* a lawn game played with mallets, balls, and hoops: *v.t.* to drive away, as an opponent's ball after placing one's own in contact with it.

croquette (-ket'), *n.* ball of minced meat, fish, or fowl, seasoned and fried brown.

crosier (krō'zhẽr), *n.* a bishop's staff.

cross (krôs), *n.* a gibbet of wood formed of an upright and a cross piece, used in the punishment of crucifixion: now the emblem of the Christian faith; a device resembling a cross; a mark made on a document by those who cannot write; a trial of patience; an animal of a cross-breed: *v.t.* to put, or draw, across; cancel; pass; thwart; obstruct; make the sign of a cross upon; to cause to interbreed: *v.i.* to be athwart; be inconsistent; interbreed: *adj.* falling athwart; not parallel; fretful; perverse; untractable.

cross-bill ('bil), *n.* a bill brought by a defendant against a plaintiff praying for relief; one of several finches with mandibles strongly curved and crossing each other.

crossbow ('bō), *n.* a shooting weapon, having a bow across the stock.

crossbreed ('brēd), *n.* an animal produced by a male and female of different varieties.

cross-examination (-eg-zam-i-nā'shun), *n.* the questioning of a witness by his own, or the opposing, counsel.

cross-eyed (krôs'īd), *adj.* having eyes that apparently look in different directions.

cross-grained ('grānd), *adj.* with an irregular grain or fiber; contrary or awkward in temper.

crossing ('ing), *n.* the action of the verb to cross; a path across; inter-section; opposition.

cross-jack (krō'jak), *n.* the lower yard on the mizzen-mast.

crossly ('li), *adj.* athwart; peevishly.

cross-purpose ('pẽr-pus), *n.* a contrary purpose: *pl.* a game of questions and answers.

cross-question (-kwes'chun), *v.t.* to cross-examine.

crossroad (-rōd), *n.* a road that crosses a main road, or runs between two main roads.

cross sea (sē), a chopping sea, in which the water runs in different directions.

cross-stitch ('stich), *n.* a stitch formed of two stitches of the same length, the one crossing the other.

cross-tie ('tī), *n.* a railroad sleeper.

cross-trees ('trēz), *n.pl.* short pieces of timber at the upper ends of the lower and top masts, to support the rigging.

cross-wind ('wind), *n.* a side, or unfavorable, wind.

cross-wise ('wīz), *adv.* across; cross-shaped.

crotch (kroch), *n.* a hook or fork.

crotchet ('et), *n.* a musical note = 1-4th a semibreve; a bracket; a whim or fancy.

crotchety ('et-i), *adj.* whimsical; odd.

Croton (krō'tun), *n.* a very large genus of trees, shrubs, and herbs of strong scent: some have medicinal qualities, as those which produce *croton* oil.

Croton bug (bug), a small active winged cockroach; a water bug: from Croton Lake, New York State.

croton-oil (-oil), *n.* a viscid vegetable oil expressed from the seeds of a small East Indian tree: it is a drastic cathartic.

crouch (krouch), *v.i.* to stoop low: cringe.

croup (krōōp), *n.* the rump or buttocks of certain animals; the place behind the saddle; inflammation of the trachea and larynx, with a hoarse cough and difficult breathing.

croupier ('pi-ẽr), *n.* one who presides at a gaming table and collects or pays out the money won or lost; a vice-chairman.

croupy ('i), *adj.* affected with croup.

crow (krō), *v.i.* to make a shrill sound like a cock; boast in triumph; utter a cry of pleasure: *n.* a familiar bird of glossy black plumage, thick conical bill, and harsh cry; a rook, or other crow-like bird; the cry of a cock; a bar of iron used as a lever.

crowd (kroud), *n.* a number of persons or things collected closely together; the populace: *v.t.* to press closely together; fill to excess; importune, as for a debt: *v.i.* to press in numbers.

crown (kroun), *n.* a royal headdress worn as the insignia of sovereignty; regal power; a wreath; the top; an English silver coin (5s); the corona of a flower; the upper part of a tooth; a size of printing paper (15 x 20 in.): *v.t.* to invest with a crown; adorn or dignify; complete; reward.

crown glass (glas), finest window-glass.

crown prince (prins), the heir apparent to a crown.

crowfoot (krō'foot), *n.* [*pl.* crowfoots (-foots)], a plant with lobed leaves, somewhat resembling the formation of a crow's foot; cords rove through a block-pulley to suspend an awning; a brace for a boiler; a beam arm; the cross-piece of a manhole plate.

crow's-foot (foot), *n.* [*pl.* crow's-feet (fēt)], one of the wrinkles under the eyes; an iron tool with a side claw, used for various purposes.

crow's nest (nest), a look-out, or watch-tower, on the main-top-mast crosstrees of a whaling vessel.

croy (kroi), *n.* marsh land; an inclosure for taking fish.

croydon (kroi'dun), *n.* a gig-like carriage; a kind of calico.

crucial (krōō'shiâl), *adj.* cruciform; intersecting; severe; searching; extremely critical.

crucible ('si-bl), *n.* a melting-pot.

crucifix ('si-fiks), *n.* a cross with the sculptured figure of Christ.

crucifixion (-si-fik'shun), *n.* the act of crucifying, especially the crucifixion of Christ upon the cross; great mental trial, or suffering.

cruciform ('si-fôrm), cross-shaped.

crucify ('si-fī), *v.t.* to put to death by nailing the hands and feet to a cross; torture; destroy the power of.

crude (krōōd), *adj.* in a natural state; unripe; raw; immature; uncultured; harsh in color.

crudely ('li), *adv.* in a crude manner.

crudeness ('nes), *n.* the quality of being crude.

crudity ('i-ti), *n.* the state or condition of being crude.

cruel (krōō'el), *adj.* disposed to give pain to others; merciless; hard-hearted; fierce; painful; unrelenting.

cruelly (-li), *adv.* in a cruel manner.

cruelty ('el-ti), *n.* inhumanity; savageness.

cruet ('et), *n.* a small glass vial.

cruise (krōōz), *v.i.* to sail to and fro; wander about: *n.* a voyage from place to place for warlike purposes, or for pleasure.

cruiser ('ĕr), *n.* a person, or ship, that cruises; fast warship.

cruller (krul'ĕr), *n.* dough cut in a strip, or ring-shape and fried brown in boiling lard.

crumb (krum), *n.* the soft inner part of bread; a fragment of bread; a little piece: *v.t.* to dress with crumbs; to break in small pieces.

crumble ('bl), *v.t.* to break into crumbs; cause to fall into pieces: *v.i.* to disappear gradually.

crummy ('i), *adj.* having crumbs; soft.

crumpet ('pet), *n.* a soft tea-cake.

crumple ('pl), *v.t.* to press into wrinkles; rumple: *v.i.* to become rumpled: *n.* a wrinkle, as in cloth.

crunch (krunch), *v.t.* to crush with the teeth; grind violently: *v.i.* to chew audibly: *n.* the act of crunching.

crupper (krup'ĕr), *n.* the buttocks of a horse; the looped leather band passing round a horse's tail.

crural (krōō'rål), *adj.* pertaining to the leg or thigh; leg-shaped.

crusade (krōō-sād'), *n.* a mediæval military expedition under the banner of the cross by any one of the Christian powers to recover the Holy Land; vigorous concerted action for the defense of some cause, or the advancement of some idea: *v.i.* to engage in a crusade.

cruse (krōōs), *n.* an earthen pot or dish; a small vessel for holding liquids.

cruset (krōō'set), *n.* a goldsmith's crucible.

crush (krush), *v.t.* to press between two opposite bodies; squeeze; break by pressure; bruise; ruin; quell: *v.i.* to be pressed out of shape or into smaller compass: *n.* a violent compression or collision; a crowding, as of people; in Australia, a fenced passage leading to a stockyard.

crush-hat ('hat), *n.* a collapsible hat; an opera hat.

crust (krust), *n.* a hard external coating or rind; the hardened part of bread; a piece of stale bread; the exterior solid part of the earth's surface; a shell or hard covering: *v.t.* to cover over with crust: *v.i.* to contract into a hard covering.

Crustacea (krus'tā'shi-å), *n.pl.* a prime division of aquatic, water-breathing invertebrates, including crabs, lobsters, shrimps, barnacles, etc.

crustacean ('shi-ån), *adj.* pertaining to the Crustacea: *n.* one of the Crustacea.

crustaceous (-tā'shi-us), *adj.* shelly.

crusty (krus'ti), *adj.* like a crust; rough in manner; surly; snappish.

crutch (kruch), *n.* a support for cripples; any mechanical device like a crutch; a support for a swinging boom; the forked rest on a woman's saddle.

crux (kruks), a cross; anything difficult; a perplexing problem; [C-], the Southern Cross.

cry (krī), *v.i.* to call aloud; proclaim; exclaim vehemently; implore; require redress; shed tears: *v.t.* to utter loudly and publicly in giving notice: *n.* loud or

passionate utterance, especially of weeping or lamentation; an exclamation of wonder or triumph; outcry; clamor; acclamation; proclamation; common report; a pack of hounds; a battle cry; a party catchword or phrase.

crying ('ing), *p.adj.* specially demanding notice; notorious; urgent.

cryolite ('o-līt), *n.* a fluoride of sodium and aluminium: the source of aluminium.

cryometer (kri-om'ē-tēr), *n.* a thermometer, usually filled with alcohol, for measuring a lower temperature than mercury will register.

crypt (kript), *n.* a subterranean cell or vault, usually under a church: sometimes used as a chapel or shrine.

cryptic ('ik), *adj.* hidden; secret.

cryptocrystalline (-kris'tal-in), *adj.* denoting rocks the structure of which, though crystalline, is so fine that the particles cannot be distinguished.

cryptogam (krip'to-gam), *n.* in the old classification, a plant of the Cryptogamia; now, a plant that has no true flowers, or seeds, being propagated from spores.

Cryptogamia (krip-tō-gā'mi-å), *n.pl.* a subkingdom of plants not producing flowers or seeds, as mosses, ferns, etc., but propagated from spores: when Linnæus classified them the method of reproduction was unknown, hence the name.

cryptogamic (krip-to-gam'ik), **cryptogamous** (-tog'å-mus), *adj.* relating to plants not propagated from seeds, but by spores; having "hidden" fructification.

cryptogamist (krip-tog'å-mist), *n.* a botanist who specializes in the lower groups of plants.

cryptogram ('tō-gram), *n.* a writing, or a system of writing, in cipher.

cryptography (-tog'rå-fi), *n.* the art of writing in cipher or secret characters.

cryptology (-tol'ō-ji), *n.* enigmatic language.

crypton (krip'ton), *n.* an element of the atmosphere of the argon group.

cryptonym ('tō-nim), *n.* a secret name.

crystal (kris'tål), *n.* an inorganic body having a definite geometrical form; a glass of superior clearness; a watch glass; anything transparent and clear: *adj.* consisting of crystal; clear; transparent.

crystalline ('ta-līn), *adj.* pertaining to, or having the form of, a crystal; clear; transparent.

crystallite ('ta-līt), *n.* a hair-like form found in igneous rocks, marking the first step in the crystallization process, though having no definite crystalline outline.

crystallization (-li-zā'shun), *n.* the process of crystallizing.

crystallize ('tål-īz), *v.t.* to cause to form crystals or a crystalline structure: *v.i.* to be converted into crystals; assume a definite shape.

crystallography (-log'rå-fi), *n.* the science of the forms and structure of crystals.

cub (kub), *n.* the young of certain animals, as the fox; an ill-mannered youth; a young or inexperienced reporter.

cubage (kū'bāj). *n.* the act of determining the contents of a solid; the contents so measured.

cubby-hole (kub'i-hōl), *n.* a snug place.

cube (kūb), *n.* a regular solid body with six equal square sides or faces; the product obtained by multiplying the square of a quantity by the quantity itself: *v.t.* to raise to the third power, or cube.

cube root ('root), *n.* the first power of a cube.

cubeb (kū'beb), *n.* the small spicy berry of a species of pepper; Java pepper.

cubic ('bik), *adj.* having the form or properties of a cube.

cubism (kūb'izm), *n.* the cult of the cubist; post impressionism.

cubist (kū'bist), *n.* one of a new erratic school of painters, which holds that art shall be nothing but an expression of the individual or the "soul" of the painter, and denies any representation of nature or form of decoration.

cubit ('bit), *n.* an ancient measure of about 18 inches; the forearm from the elbow to the wrist.

cubo-cube ('bō-kūb), *n.* the square of the cube, or the sixth power of a number.

cucking-stool (kuk'ing-stool), *n.* a kind of chair in which disorderly females, scolds, etc., were placed and exposed to the public.

cuckold (kuk'ōld), *n.* the husband of an adulteress; the cowbird.

cuckoo (kook'ōō), *n.* a passerine bird with a dark plumage and curved bill: so named from its characteristic note.

cuckoo spit (spit), a frothy substance found on plant leaves made up of the exudations of the larvæ of spittle insects.

cucumber (kū'kum-bēr), *n.* a creeping plant, the elongated fruit of which is used as a salad, and as a pickle.

cucumber tree (trē), an American magnolia.

cud (kud), *n.* food brought from the first stomach of a ruminating animal back into the mouth and chewed again.

cuddle (kud'l), *v.t.* to embrace closely: *v.i.* to lie close or snug: *n.* a close embrace.

cuddy (kud'i), *n.* a donkey; hence, a stupid fellow, a blockhead; a lever mounted on a tripod for raising heavy objects, as stones.

cudgel (kuj'el), *n.* a short thick stick: *v.t.* to beat with a cudgel.

cue (kū), *n.* the tail or end of a thing; a queue; a hit; the last word of an actor's speech; the part one has to play; a number of persons waiting ranged in a line; the tapering rod used in billiards.

cuff (kuf), *n.* a blow; the ornamental fold of the sleeve of a garment at the wrist: *v.t.* to strike with the hand.

cuirass (kwē-rås'), *n.* a breastplate; a woman's body-jacket.

cuirassier (-ēr'), *n.* a cavalry soldier armed with a cuirass.

cuisine (kwē-zēn'), *n.* the kitchen of a hotel, etc.; style or quality of cooking.

cul-de-sac (kōō'de-säk), *n.* a passage open only at one end; a position in which an army finds itself when hemmed in and no exit but in front.

culinary (kū'li-na-ri), *adj.* pertaining to the kitchen, or the art or process of cooking.

cull (kul), *v.t.* to pick out; select; gather: *n.* something picked out; hence, anything that has been cast aside or rejected.

culminate ('mi-nāt), *v.i.* to reach the highest point of altitude, rank, power, etc.; come to the meridian.

culmination (-nā'shun), the attainment of the highest point; the transit of a planet over the meridian.

culpability (-på-bil'i-ti), *n.* liability to blame.

culpable ('på-bl), *adj.* deserving censure; criminal; blameworthy.

culprit ('prit), *n.* one arraigned before a judge; one accused of a crime or fault.

cult (kult), *n.* a particular ritual or system of worship; a subject of special study; devoted or extravagant homage or adoration.

cultch (kulch), *n.* materials forming a spawning bed for oysters; oyster-spawn.

cultivate (kul'ti-vāt), *v.t.* to till; improve by care, labor, or study; seek the society of.

cultivation (-vā'shun), *n.* the act of cultivating; tillage; culture.

cultivator ('ti-vā-tēr), *n.* one who, or that which, cultivates; a farmer; an agricultural implement.

cultrate (kul'trāt), *adj.* sharp-edged and pointed; shaped like the beak of a crow.

cultural ('tūr-ål), *adj.* pertaining to culture.

culture ('tūr), *n.* tillage; the training or refining of the moral or intellectual faculties; care given to the growth and development of animals and plants; the propagation of bacteria for scientific study.

culture-medium (-mē'di-um), *n.* gelatin, or like substance, in which bacteria are developed.

culverin ('vēr-in), *n.* a long cannon of the 16th century with serpent-shaped handles.

culvert ('vērt), *n.* a drain or water-way of masonry or brickwork under a road, etc.

cumber (kum'bēr), *v.t.* to hinder; embarrass; oppress; perplex.

cumbersome (-sum), *adj.* burdensome; unwieldy.

cumbrous ('brus), *adj.* troublesome; vexatious; heavy; obstructing.

cumin (kum'in), *n.* a plant, with warm aromatic bitterish seeds.

cumulative (kū'mū-lā-tiv), *adj.* augmenting or giving force; increasing by successive additions.

cumulative vote (vōt), *n.* a system of voting by which a voter votes for each candidate, or gives all his votes to one.

cumulus (kum'ū-lus), *n.* [*pl.* cumuli (-lī)], a cloud in round woolly masses; a heap, mass, or pile.

cuneate (kū'nē-āt), *adj.* wedge-shaped.

cuneiform (-i-fôrm), *adj.* having the form of a wedge: said of the wedge-shaped characters of the Assyrian and ancient Persian inscriptions.

cuniculus (kū-nik'ū-lus), *n.* an underground passage, or burrow; the burrow made by an itch-mite under the skin.

cunning (kun'ing), *adj.* crafty; sly; designing; subtle: *n.* deceit; craftiness; the natural instinct of an animal.

cup (kup), *n.* a small drinking vessel; something shaped like a cup; a chalice; a piece of plate offered as a prize; a vessel for drawing blood; a beverage of wine flavored with fruits, or herbs: *pl.* repeated potations: *v.t.* to bleed by means of a cupping-glass: *v.i.* to strike or indent the ground with a golf-club when striking the ball.

cupboard (kub'ērd), *n.* a closet fitted with shelves for holding cups, plates, etc.

cupel (kū'pel), *n.* a shallow porous vessel in which gold and silver are refined: *v.t.* to refine (precious metals) from lead in a cupel.

cupellation (-pel-ā'shun), *n.* the act of refining in a cupel.

cupful (kup'fool), *n.* as much as a cup will contain; a half pint.

cupidity (kū-pid'i-ti), *n.* covetousness.

cupola ('pō-lå), *n.* a spherical cup-shaped roof; a revolving shot-proof turret.

cupreous ('prē-us), *adj.* coppery.

cupric ('prik), *adj.* pertaining to copper.

cupriferous (-prif'ēr-us), *adj.* yielding copper.

cuprite ('prīt), *n.* red oxide of copper.

cupule ('pūl), *n.* a little cup, as of the acorn; a small cup-shaped organ.

cur (kēr), *n.* a mongrel dog; a surly, ill-bred person.

curable (kūr'å-bl), *adj.* remediable.

curaçao (kū'rå-sō'), a liqueur made by distilling spirits with dried peel of oranges.

curacy (kū'rå-si), *n.* the office or district of a curate.

curare, curari (-rä'ri), *n.* a black resinous substance prepared from the bark of a South American tree: used by the natives for poisoning their arrows: it is a powerful anæsthetic.

curarine ('rin), *n.* an alkaloid extract of curari of a more deadly nature.

curassow (-ras'ō), *n.* a large gallinaceous South American bird.
curate (kū'rāt), *n.* a clergyman who assists a vicar or incumbent.
curative ('rā-tiv), *adj.* pertaining to the cure of diseases; promoting cure: *n.* that which cures or serves to cure.
curator (-rā'tēr), *n.* the superintendent of a museum, art gallery, etc.
curb (kērb), *v.t.* restrain; keep in subjection; furnish with, or as with, a curb: *n.* that which checks, restrains, or subdues; a part of a horse's bridle; a swelling on; the hind leg of a horse.
curbing (kērb'ing), *n.* curbstones collectively; material for curbstones.
curbstone ('stōn), *n.* the stone-edge of a path.
curd (kērd), *n.* the coagulated part of milk, containing casein: *v.t.* to cause to curdle.
curdiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state of being curdy.
curdle (kēr'dl), *v.t.* to thicken into curd: *v.i.* to coagulate.
cure (kūr), *n.* restoration to health; the act or art, of healing; spiritual charge; the office of a parish priest or curate: *v.t.* to heal; restore to health; set free from; preserve by salting.
curé (kū-rā'), *n.* in France, a Roman Catholic parish priest.
curfew (kēr'fū), *n.* a bell originally rung at 8 p. m. as an intimation that fires and lights were to be extinguished.
curia (kū'ri-a), *n.* the court of the Pope at Rome.
curio ('ri-ō), *n.* bric-a-brac; a curiosity.
curiosity (-os'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being curious; inquisitiveness; something strange or rare.
curious ('ri-us), *adj.* desirous to see or know something new or strange; inquisitive; scrutinizing; exact; extraordinary.
curl (kērl), *n.* a ringlet of hair; an undulation or bend; a disease in fruit trees and potatoes: *v.t.* to twist into ringlets; crisp; coil; raise in undulations; curve: *v.i.* to contract or bend into ringlets; move in spirals or undulations; become curled; play at the game of curling.
curler ('ēr), *n.* one who curls; one who plays at the game of curling.
curlew ('lū), *n.* a migratory short-tailed wading bird with a long curved bill.
curlicue (-li-kū), *n.* something curled, or spiral; a flourish made with a pen on paper; a fancy figure made in skating.
curling ('ling), *n.* a popular Scottish game played on the ice with smooth, flat, cheese-shaped stones, fitted with handles.
curly ('li), *adj.* having curls; wavy.
curmudgeon (-mud'jun), *n.* a grasping, churlish fellow; a niggard.
currach, curragh (kur'å), *n.* in Ireland, a wicker-work covered with hide, used as a boat; in Scotland, a wicker-work cart.
Curragh (kur'å), *n.* a celebrated plain in County Kildare, Ireland, where the British maintained a military camp and trained recruits for the Irish police, known as the Royal Irish Constabulary.
currant ('ånt), *n.* a small variety of dried grape; the well-known shrub and its berry.
currency ('en-si), *n.* a continual passing from hand to hand; uninterrupted course; the circulating monetary medium of a nation used by authority.
current ('ent), *adj.* widely circulated; passing from hand to hand; now passing, as time; generally accepted or credited; prevalent; common: *n.* a flow or passing: said of fluids; body of air or water flowing in a certain direction; general tendency.
curricle ('i-kl), *n.* a two-wheeled chaise drawn by two horses abreast.
curriculum (-ik'ū-lum), *n.* [*pl.* curricula (-lå)], a course; a prescribed course of study in a university, school, etc.
currier ('i-ēr), *n.* a leather dresser.
currish ('ish), *adj.* snappish; quarrelsome.
curry (kur'i), *v.t.* to dress (leather) after tanning; beat; flatter; dress or clean (a horse).
curry (kur'i), *n.* a highly-spiced East Indian sauce; a stew of rice, fowl, etc., flavored with curry: *v.t.* to cook or flavor with curry.
curry-comb (-kōm), *n.* a metallic comb, used in grooming horses.
curry-powder (-pou'dēr), *n.* a powder composed of crushed spices and aromatic seeds, used for flavoring and for sauce.
curse (kērs), *n.* an imprecation of evil; that which brings or causes evil or trouble; a profane oath: *v.t.* to imprecate evil upon; cause evil to; anathematize: *v.i.* to swear.
cursed (kēr'sed), *p. adj.* under a curse; hateful; unsanctified.
cursive (kur'siv), *adj.* flowing: said of writing when the letters are joined and the angles rounded.
cursorial (-sō'ri-ål), *adj.* adapted for running or walking.
cursorily ('sō-ri-li), *adv.* hastily.
cursory ('sō-ri), *adj.* hasty; superficial.
cursus (kur'sus), *n.* a racing course; a course of studies; a course of divine service.
curt (kērt), *adj.* abrupt; short.
curtail (kēr-tāl'), *v.t.* to cut short; reduce.
curtailment ('ment), *n.* the act of curtailing.
curtain ('tin), *n.* a textile hanging screen which can be drawn up or set aside at pleasure; the part of a rampart and parapet between two bastions or gates; a wall between two towers: *v.t.* to inclose in, or as with, curtains.

curtain-lecture (kēr'tin-lek'tūr), *n.* scolding or reproachful talks supposed to be given by wives to their husbands after retiring for the night.

curtsy (kērt'si), *n.* a salutation made by bending the knees: *v.i.* to make a curtsy.

curvate (kēr'vāt), *adj.* bent; curved.

curvature ('vā-tūr), *n.* a bending.

curve (kērv), *adj.* bent without angles: *n.* a bending without angles; a draughtsman's instrument for forming curves: *v.t.* to bend.

curvet (kēr' or kēr-vet'), *n.* a particular leap of a horse; a frisk or bound: *v.i.* to leap as a horse; frisk or bound.

curvilineal (-vi-lin'e-ål), **curvilinear** (-ar), *adj.* consisting of, or bounded by, curved lines.

curving ('ving), *n.* a curve; bend.

cushion (koosh'un), *n.* a pillow or soft pad for sitting or reclining upon; a pillow used in lace-making; the elastic rim of a billiard-table; anything to deaden an impact: *v.t.* to seat upon a cushion; furnish with a cushion: *v.i.* make the cue-ball strike against the cushion.

cusp (kusp), *n.* the horn of a crescent; a sharp rigid point; a spear-shaped architectural ornament; the first beginning of any house in casting a horoscope.

cuspidal (kus'pi-dål), *adj.* ending in a point.

cuspidate ('pi-dāt), *adj.* furnished with a sharp, spear-like point.

cuspidor ('pi-dōr), *n.* a spittoon.

cuss (kus), *n.* [Slang], a mean, worthless fellow; a curse.

cussedness ('-ed-nes), *n.* meanness; also, courage, or endurance.

custard ('tērd), *n.* a composition of eggs and milk, etc., baked or boiled.

custodian (-tō'di-ån), *n.* one who has the care of anything.

custody ('tō-di), *n.* guardianship; imprisonment; security.

custom ('tum), *n.* frequent or habitual repetition of the same act; established usage; business support; unwritten law; duties on imported or exported goods: *v.i.* to be accustomed.

customary (-ā-ri), *adj.* habitual; conventional; common.

customer (-ēr), *n.* a purchaser.

custom-house (hous), *n.* a building where duties are paid on exported or imported goods, and vessels are entered and cleared.

cut (kut), *v.t.* to cleave or separate with a sharp instrument; make an incision in; divide; trim; castrate; excavate; intersect; abridge; diminish; pass deliberately without recognition; wound deeply; divide (a pack of cards), at random; strike (a ball) so as to send it at right angles to the batsman: *v.i.* to make an incision; perform the work of an edged instrument; grow through the gums; [Slang], to run away; skip out: *n.* an incision or wound made by a sharp instrument; gash; a sharp stroke; a sarcastic remark; a trench, channel, etc., made by digging; a slice; a near passage; a block on which an engraving is cut; the fashion of a garment; shape; deliberate ignoring of an acquaintance; the division of a pack of cards; a particular stroke in cricket, and lawn tennis; a diminution in price: *adj.* divided or separated; gashed; having the surface ornamented or fashioned; not wrought or hand-made.

cutaneous (kū-tā-ne-us), *adj.* pertaining to the skin.

cutaway (kut'å-wā), *adj.* cut back from the waist: *n.* a coat, the skirts of which slope from the waist.

cutch (kuch), *n.* oyster-spawn; couch- or quick-grass; cultch.

cute (kūt), *adj.* sharp; clever.

cut-glass (kut'glås), *n.* flint glass cut into facets or figures.

cuticle (kūt'i-kl), *n.* the scarf-skin; the thin exterior bark of a plant.

cutlass ('lås), *n.* a broad cutting sword.

cutler ('lēr), *n.* one who makes or sells knives or other cutting instruments.

cutlery (-ri), *n.* edged or cutting instruments.

cutlet ('let), *n.* a slice of meat.

cut-off ('ôf), *n.* a short or straight road; a new shorter channel cut by a river across a bend; a device for stopping steam from entering a cylinder.

cut-out ('out), *n.* a switch-like contrivance to cut off an electric light from the circuit; in Australia, the finish or wind-up of the work in a sheep-shearing shed.

cutter ('ēr), *n.* one who cuts or hews; one who cuts out and shapes garments; a light sledge for two persons; a small fast-sailing vessel, with one mast sloop-rigged; a man-of-war's boat.

cut-throat ('thrōt), *n.* a murderer; ruffian.

cutting ('ing), *p.adj.* dividing by an edged instrument; deeply wounding the feelings; sarcastic; chilling; sharp: *n.* a piece cut off or from; a slip; an incision.

cuttle-fish (kut'l-fish), *n.* a cephalopod with an internal shell, the arms furnished with suckers, two large eyes, and an ink-bag containing a dark fluid.

cutty (kut'i), *adj.* [Scotch], short; *n.* a short pipe; a dumpy, thick-set girl or woman.

cutwater ('waw-tēr), *n.* the fore part of a ship's prow; the angular edge of the pier of a bridge.

cutweed ('wēd), *n.* a coarse marine alga.

cutworm ('wērm), *n.* a destructive larval moth.

cyanate (sī'ån-āt), *n.* a compound of cyanic acid with a base.

cyanic (-an'ik), *adj.* pertaining to cyanogen.

cyanic acid (as'id), *n.* a strong acid composed of cyanogen and oxygen.

cyanide ('å-nīd), *n.* a compound of cyanic acid with a metal; a very poisonous white crystalline compound, used in photography, and as a reagent, and commonly called *potassium cyanide.*

cyanide process (pros'es), a method of extracting gold from ore by treating it with a dilute solution of potassium cyanide.

cyanite ('å-nit), *n.* a silicate of aluminium.

cyano- a combining form in chemistry to denote the presence of the *cyanogen group*; also, to denote a *dark-blue* substance.

cyanogen (-an'ō-jen), *n.* a colorless poisonous gas burning with a purple flame, with the odor of peach blossoms.

cyanogen bromide (brō'mīd), a very poisonous crystalline substance, colorless, and exhaling a strongly pungent vapor; used to extract gold from certain ores.

cyanogen chloride (klō'rīd), a strongly pungent colorless gas, produced by the action of chlorine on hydrocyanic acid.

cyanosis (-å-nō'sis), *n.* a condition of the body in which its surface becomes blue, due to the insufficient aëration of the blood.

cyanotype (-an'ō-tīp), *n.* a photographic process in which the picture is taken in Prussian blue by means of paper coated with compounds of cyanogen and iron.

cycle (sī-kl), *n.* a revolution of a certain period of time, which recurs again in the same order; an imaginary circle in the heavens; the aggregate of traditional or legendary matter connected with a mythological personage or event; a bicycle or tricycle: *v.i.* to occur, or recur, in cycles; ride a bicycle or tricycle.

cyclic (sīk' or sīk'lik), *adj.* pertaining to, or moving in, a cycle; belonging to the literary cycle of Greek poets who wrote on the Trojan war and its heroes.

cyclist (sik'list), *n.* a bicyclist.

cycloid (sī'kloid), *n.* a geometrical curve traced out by any point of a circle rolling along a straight line until it has completed a revolution.

cyclometer (sī-klom'e-tēr), *n.* an instrument for registering the revolutions of a wheel.

cyclone ('klōn), *n.* a violent storm; an atmospheric movement in which the wind blows spirally round toward a center.

cyclone cellar (sel'ar), a cellar or underground room specially constructed by inhabitants of mid-western U. S. as a place of refuge from the violence of cyclones.

cyclonoscope (-klō'nō-skōp), *n.* an apparatus for recording the motions of atmospheric currents which produce cyclones.

Cyclopean (-klō-pē'ån), *adj.* pertaining to the Cyclops; hence, huge and rough; terrific; vast; massive.

cyclorama (-klō-rä'må), *n.* a series of related pictures extended circularly so as to appear in natural perspective to the spectator standing in the center.

cyclostyle ('klō-stīl), *n.* an apparatus for producing manifold copies by means of a small toothed wheel.

cygnet (sig'net), *n.* a young swan.

cylinder (sil'in-dēr), *n.* a long circular body, solid or hollow, of uniform diameter; a chamber in which force is exerted on the piston of a steam engine; the barrel of a pump; a hollow roller for printing; a roller-shaped stone with cuneiform inscriptions.

cylindric ('drik), **cylindrical** (-kal), *adj.* having the form, or properties, of a cylinder.

cylindroid ('in-droid), *n.* a solid body resembling a cylinder, but with the ends elliptical.

cymbal (sim'bål), *n.* one of a pair of circular dish-shaped brass plates, which, when struck, produce a clashing sound.

cyme (sīm), *n.* a convex or flattened flower cluster.

cymogene (sī'mō-jen), *n.* an inflammable distillate of petroleum which, when condensed, is used as a freezing-mixture.

cynic (sin'ik), *n.* a morose, surly, or sarcastic person; one of a sect of ancient Greek philosophers.

cynical ('i-kål), *adj.* like a cynic.

cynicism ('i-sizm), *n.* the temper and practice of a cynic.

cynosure (sī'nō- or sin'ō-shūr), *n.* an object of general attraction.

cypress (sī'pres), *n.* a coniferous tree, the emblem of mourning: *adj.* belonging to, or made of, cypress.

cyprian (sip'ri-ån), *adj.* pertaining to Venus; hence, wanton; lascivious.

cyst (sist), *n.* a bladder; pouch, usually membranous, containing morbid matter.

cystic (sis'tik), *adj.* pertaining to, or contained in, a cyst; vesicular.

cystirrhœa (-rē'å), *n.* abnormal discharges of mucus from the bladder.

cystocele ('tō-sēl), *n.* hernia occasioned by protrusion of the bladder.

cystoid (sis'toid), *adj.* resembling a cyst; bladderlike.

cystoma (sis-tō-må), *n.* a tumor containing cysts.

cystoparalysis (-på-ral'i-sis), *n.* paralysis of the bladder.

cystoplast (sis'to-plāst), *n.* a cell that envelopes a nucleus.

cystoscopy (-to-skop'i), *n.* the examination of the human bladder by an incandescent electric lamp.

cystose (tōs), *adj.* full of cysts.

cystotænia (sis-tō-tē-ni-a), *n.* a tapeworm.

cystotomy (-tot′ō-mi), *n.* the opening of the human bladder for the extraction of stone.

Cytherea (sith′ĕr-ē′å), *n.* a genus of orchids made up of one single species, a bulbous plant with a single white flower, variegated with purple, pink and yellow; another name for Venus.

cytococus (-kok′us), *n.* the nucleus of a parent cell.

cytode (sī′tod), *n.* a cell.

cytogenesis (-tō-jen′e-sis), *n.* cell formation.

cytoid (sī′toid), *adj.* like a cell.

cytology (si-tol′ō-ji), *n.* the branch of biology which treats of cells.

cytotoxin (si-to-tok′sin), *n.* a substance in the serum of the blood which has a toxic effect on cells.

czar (zär), *n.* a despot: from the title of the former Emperors of Russia.

czardom (-dum), *n.* despotism.

cytula (sī-tū′la), *n.* a parent cell; an ovum that has been impregnated.

Czech (chek), *n.* a member of the most westerly branches of the Slavonic family, including Bohemians, Moravians and Slovaks.

D

D, d (dē), *n.* the fourth letter in the English alphabet; the sound of this letter.

D, d (dē), *n.* an abbreviation: in the form **D,** various personal names beginning with this letter, as David, Dora; various proper names and geographical designations beginning with this letter, as Davidson, Duncan, Dublin, Denmark, etc.; Dominus (Lord); Deus (God); Deuteronomy; in *Chess,* Dome (Queen): in the form **d** or **D,** in *Chemistry,* dextro; in the *Log Book,* drizzling; in *Music,* destra (right); in British *Currency,* penny: in the form **d,** any word, beginning with this letter, which can be inferred readily from the context or the subject.

D, d (dē), *n.* a symbol: in the form **D,** fourth in order or class, as *Class D.;* the second tone in the model major scale, also, the fourth tone in its relative minor scale, in *Music;* a prominent Fraunhofer line, in *Astronomy;* debenture, also, divisional bonds, in *Stocks;* degree of curve: in the form **d,** a fourth known quantity, in *Algebra.*

D (dē), *n.* a numeral: 500 in Roman notation; with a bar (D̄), 500,000.

D, d (dē), *n.* the fourth letter of the alphabet impressed on a type-bar; the perforation of this letter in a paper-roll for machine-casting.

D (dē), *adj.* shaped or formed like D: *n.* an object like the letter D in shape or outline.

D flat (flat), in Music, the tone half a step below D.

D flat major (mā′jēr), a major scale having the signature of five flats.

D major, a major scale having the signature of two sharps.

D minor (mī′nēr), a minor scale relative to F major and having the signature of one flat.

D sharp (shärp), the tone half a step above D.

D sharp minor, a minor scale relative to F sharp major and having the signature of six sharps.

dab (dab), *v.t.* to strike or touch lightly: *n.* a small soft lump; a gentle blow; a salt-water flounder; an expert; a marker; a die; a dabber; refuse sugar foots.

dabber (dab′ēr), *n.* an inking-ball used by printers and engravers.

dabbing (′ing), *n.* the process of indenting the surface of a stone by a pick-shaped tool.

dabble (dab′l), *v.t.* to dip slightly and often; moisten; spatter: *v.i.* to play in water; do anything in a superficial manner.

dabchick (′chik), *n.* an unfledged bird; a small grebe.

dabster (′stēr), *n.* an expert.

dace (dās), *n.* a small fresh-water fish resembling the roach.

dachshund (däks′hōōnt), *n.* the German badger-dog.

dacoit (da-koit′), *n.* a bandit of India.

dactyl (dak′til), *n.* a poetical foot of three syllables, one long and two short (– ⏑ ⏑).

dactyliography (-i-og′ra-fi), the history of engraving on gems.

dactylitis (dak-til-ī′tis), *n.* an inflammatory ailment of the fingers or toes.

dactylogram (dak′tilō-gram), *n.* impression taken of a finger; a finger-print.

dactylography (-og′rå-fi), *n.* the scientific study of fingerprints.

dactylology (-ol′ō-ji), *n.* the art of communicating ideas with the fingers.

dactylose (dak′ti-lōs), *adj.* finger-shaped.

dad (dad), *n.* a child name for father; also, *daddy.*

dadangsi (dä′däng-sē), *n.* name given certain troublesome weeds on the Island of Guam.

daddle (dad′l), *v.t.* to walk unsteadily like a child; waddle; trifle.

daddy-long-legs (′i-long-legs), *n.* a name for various kinds of crane-fly.

dado (dā′dō), *n.* the solid block forming the body of a pedestal; an ornamental border around the lower part of the wall of a room etc.: *v.t.* to ornament with a dado.

daff (dåf), *v.t.* to put aside: *v.i.* to act foolishly.

daffodil (daf′ō-dil), *n.* the narcissus.

daft (daft), *adj.* simple; silly.

daft (dåft), *adj.* foolish; idiotic.

daffy (daf′i), *a.* crazy; like a person of unsound mind.

dagger (dag′ēr), *n.* a short edged and pointed weapon, used for stabbing; a reference mark in printing (†).

Dago (dā′gō), *n.* [Slang], a nickname for a dark-complexioned person, especially of Spanish, Portuguese, or Italian descent; a sailor's name for a person speaking Portuguese or Spanish.

Dagon (dā′gon), *n.* a deity of the ancient Egyptians and Phoenicians, described as half man and half fish.

daguerreotype (då-ger′ō-tīp), *n.* a picture produced on a silvered plate.

Dahlia (dāl′yå), *n.* a genus of herbs, with large tube roots, allied to the aster family: after Dahl, a Swedish botanist; [d-] a well-known garden plant of this genus with large bright-colored flowers.

Dail Eireann (däl-ār'in), the legislative republican assembly established in Dublin in 1919, as representative of 28 out of the 32 counties of Ireland.

daily (dā'li), *n.* a newspaper or periodical published each week-day: *adj.* occurring or recurring each successive day; diurnal: *adv.* day by day.

daintiness (-nes), *n.* the quality of being dainty.

dainty (dān'ti), *n.* something choice or delicious: *adj.* refined as regards taste; fastidious; delicious; elegant; sensitive; choice.

dairy (dā'ri), *n.* a place where milk is kept and converted into butter and cheese, etc.; the shop where dairy produce is sold.

dairying (-ing), *n.* the business or occupation of a dairy farmer.

dairy-produce ('prō'dūs), *n.* milk, cream, butter, cheese, eggs.

dais (dā'is), *n.* a raised platform.

daisied (dā'zid), *adj.* full of, or adorned with, daisies.

daisy (dā'zi), *n.* a low composite herb with a yellow disk and white or rose-colored rays,

daisy (dā'zi), *n.* [Slang], a person or thing of super-excellence; one highly esteemed.

Dakin method (dā'kin meth'od), irrigating and disinfecting wounds with Dakin's solution.

Dakin's solution (sō-lū'shun), a mixture of water, sodium carbonate, chlorinated lime and boric acid, used for washing wounds: from H. D. Dakin, English chemist in America.

Dalai-Lama (dälī-lä'mâ), *n.* one of the two High Priests of Tibet.

dale (dāl), *n.* a vale; glen.

dalliance (dal'i-ans), *n.* the act of dallying.

dally (dal'i), *v.i.* to trifle away time; loiter; procrastinate.

Daltonism (dawl'tun-izm), *n.* color-blindness: from John Dalton (1766-1844), an English chemist.

dam (dam), *n.* a barrier across a watercourse; any artificial contrivance to stop the flow of water or a gas; a female parent: said of beasts: *v.t.* to confine, or raise the level of, by a dam; restrain (usual with *in* or *up*),

damage ('āj), *n.* injury or harm; harm willfully done to a person's character, person, or estate: *pl.* money recovered for loss suffered: *v.t.* to injure: *v.i.* to receive injury.

daman (dam'an), *n.* a hoofed, herbivorus mammal of Palestine; the cony of the Old Testament.

damascene (dam-â-sēn'), **damaskeen** (-kēn'), *v.t.* ornament metal with wavy markings or designs by incrusting or inlaying it with another metal, as gold upon iron: *n.* (dam'a-sēn), the art of ornamenting metal with inlays of other metal, metal thus ornamented: *adj.* pertaining to damascene work.

damask ('ask), *n.* a rich silk fabric woven with elaborate patterns; a fine twilled table-linen; a fabric of silk and wool, silk and cotton, etc., with a flowered or variegated design; Damascus steel, or work; deep pink: *adj.* pertaining to, or made of, damask: *v.t.* to work flowers upon; ornament (metals) with wavy devices.

damask rose (rōs), a very fragrant large pink rose from which comes the perfume, attar of roses.

damask steel (stēl), a steel noted for hardness and elasticity: originally manufactured at Damascus.

damasse (dâ-mâ-sâ'), *adj.* woven with a rich pattern to imitate damask, as linen; decorated with white on a white ground: said of porcelain.

dame (dām), *n.* a title formerly used instead of mistress; an elderly woman; the wife or daughter of a lord; the wife of a knight; a lady.

damn (dam), *v.t.* to sentence to punishment judicially; consign to a certain fate; condemn as bad or as a failure; to invoke a malediction upon: *v.i.* curse inwardly: *n.* a curse.

damnable (-na'bl), *adj.* meriting damnation; execrable; detestable.

damnation (-nā'shun), *n.* the state of being damned; ruination by adverse criticism; punishment in a future state.

damnatory ('nâ-tō-ri'), *adj.* assigning to, or containing a threat of, damnation.

damned (damd), *p.adj.* condemned to perdition; execrably bad: used adverbially as an intensive.

damosel ('ō-zel), *n.* a damsel.

damp (damp), *n.* moisture; fog; humid exhalation: *adj.* moist; foggy; humid; dejected: *v.t.* to moisten; discourage; depress; diminish the vibrations of.

damper ('ēr), *n.* something which depresses or discourages; a contrivance for deadening the vibrations of a musical instrument; a valve in a flue to regulate the draft; a nonconductor for diminishing the oscillations of a magnetic needle; in Australia, bread made of water and flour, without leavening.

dampness ('nes), *n.* humidity; moisture.

damsel ('zel), *n.* a maiden.

damson (dam'zn), *n.* a small purple oval-shaped plum.

dance (dâns), *v.i.* to move with measured steps or to a musical accompaniment; perform the figures of a dance; move nimbly, or merrily; exult: *v.t.* to give a dancing motion to; perform as a dancer: *n.* a regulated movement of the feet to a rhythmical musical accompaniment; a dancing party, less formal than a ball.

dandelion (dăn'de-lī-un), *n.* a biennial composite plant with large yellow flowers and deeply notched leaves.
dander ('dēr), *n.* dandruff; anger.
dandle (dan'dl), *v.t.* to move up and down on the knee or in the arms in affectionate play; fondle.
dandruff ('druf), *n.* scurf on the scalp.
dandy ('di), *n.* a fop; coxcomb; something very neat and trim; a handcart for bringing fuel to a furnace.
dandy dinmont (din'munt), one of a hardy breed of Scotch terriers, with iron-gray, rough hair and short legs.
dandyism (-izm), *n.* foppishness.
danger ('jēr), *n.* hazard; peril.
dangerous (-us), *adj.* involving, or beset with, danger; ready to do harm or injury; perilous; hazardous.
dangle (dang'gl), *v.i.* to hang or swing loosely; follow: *v.t.* to cause to dangle.
dank (dangk), *adj.* humid; damp.
danseuse (dăng-sēz'), *n.* a female professional dancer; a ballet-dancer.
dapper (dap'ĕr), *adj.* small and active; trim and neat in appearance.
dapple (dap'l), *adj.* spotted; variegated: *v.t.* to variegate with spots.
darbies (dăr'bēz), *n.* in England, handcuffs.
dare (dār), *v.i.* to have courage; attempt; venture: *v.t.* to defy; challenge.
dare-devil ('dev-l), *adj.* characteristic of a reckless man: *n.* a reckless fellow.
daring (dār'ing), *n.* intrepidity: *adj.* fearless; bold; intrepid.
dark (därk), *adj.* destitute of light; not reflecting light; wholly black or grey; producing gloom; unenlightened, mentally or physically; obscure; untried; of a brunette complexion: *n.* darkness.
Dark Ages (ā'jez), the mediæval period, from the fall of the Western Roman Empire (A.D. 476) to the Italian Renaissance in the 13th Century, characterized by the decay of civilization.
darken ('en), *v.t.* to make dark; obscure; render unintelligible: *v.i.* to become dark.
darkling ('ling), *adj.* dimly seen; characterized by darkness.
darkly ('li), *adv.* with imperfect light; not clearly; mysteriously.
darkness ('nes), *n.* absence of light: partial or total; physical or moral blindness; obscurity; gloom; wickedness.
darky ('i), *n.* something dark; [Slang], a negro; a blind person; a dark lantern.
darling (dār'ling), *n.* a favorite; pet: *adj.* tenderly beloved; very dear.
darn (därn), *v.t.* to mend (a rent) by filling in the whole with yarn or thread by means of a needle: *n.* a patch made by darning.
darnel ('nel), a wiry grass, with long awns, which grows in cornfields: formerly regarded as weed.
dart (därt), *n.* a small lance or spear; a grooved missile for hurling from aeroplanes: anything resembling a dart; a seam where a piece of cloth has been cut out; the arrow of a blow-gun; a swift sudden movement: *v.t.* throw; give out or send forth: *v.i.* move swiftly; start suddenly and run quickly.
Darwinian (dăr-win'i-ăn), *adj.* pertaining to Charles Darwin, the naturalist (1809–1882), or Darwinism: *n.* an evolutionist.
Darwinism ('izm), *n.* the theory of natural selection, as advocated by Darwin.
dash (dash), *v.t.* to throw violently or hastily; break by collision; hurl; shatter; suffuse; depress; confuse; mingle; sketch rapidly: *v.i.* to rush with violence; fly off the surface with a violent noisy motion: *n.* a collision; violent motion of a liquid; a slight addition; ostentatious parade; a mark (—) in writing or printing.
dashboard (-bōrd), *n.* a splashboard; a paddle-wheel float.
dastard (das'tărd), *n.* a coward: *adj.* meanly shrinking from danger; cowardly.
dastardliness (-li-nes), *n.* mean timidity.
dastardly (-li), *adv.* cowardly.
date (dāt), *n.* the time of an epoch or transaction; the inscription which specifies when a writing or inscription was executed; duration; the edible, oval fruit of the date-palm: *v.t.* to mark with a date: *v.i.* to have a date; reckon.
date (dāt), [Slang], an appointment; an engagement.
date-plum (-plum), *n.* the persimmon.
date-tree (-trē), *n.* a species of palm.
dative (dā'tiv), *adj.* denoting the case of a noun, pronoun, or adjective which expresses the remoter object: usually indicated in English by *to* or *for* with the objective case: *n.* the dative case.
datum ('tum), *n.* [*pl.* data ('tă)], something assumed, known, or conceded for the basis of an argument or inference: usually in *pl.*
daub (dawb), *v.t.* to cover or smear with adhesive matter; paint coarsely or unskilfully; plaster; flatter grossly: *n.* a coarse or rudely executed painting; a smear; a cheap kind of mortar.
daubing ('ing), *n.* a coarse painting; the application of rough mortar to a wall to imitate stone.
dauby ('i), *adj.* viscous; sticky; like a daub.
daughter (daw'ter), *n.* the female offspring of a man or woman; a female in a childlike relation; something conceived as feminine.
daughter-in-law (-in-law), *n.* a son's wife.
daunt (dänt), *v.t.* to intimidate; dishearten.
dauntless ('les), *adj.* fearless.

davenport (dav'en-pōrt), *n.* a writing-desk or high backed lounge; a large couch or settle which can be converted into a bed.

davit (dav'it), *n.* one of a pair of f-shaped uprights projecting over the side of a vessel for suspending or lowering a boat.

Davy (dā'vi), *n.* a miner's safety-lamp surrounded by fine gauze wire as a protection against fire-damp: from Sir H. Davy, British inventor.

Davy Jones (jōnz), a humorous name for the spirit of the sea; a sea-devil.

Davy Jones' locker (lok'ēr), the bottom of the ocean; hence, to be sent to Davy Jones' locker means to be drowned.

daw (daw), *n.* a bird of the crow family; a jackdaw.

dawdle (daw'dl), *v.i.* to waste time in a trifling manner; loiter: *n.* a dawdler.

dawn (dawn), *v.i.* to begin to grow light; glimmer; break as the day: *n.* the first appearance of light in the morning; beginning.

dawning ('ing), *n.* daybreak; beginning.

day (dā), *n.* the period of light between sunrise and sunset; daylight; sunshine; the space of twenty-four hours, reckoning from midnight to midnight (the civil day) or from noon to noon (the astronomical day); in the East, a distance that can be traveled in 24 hours; a specified time or period.

daybook ('book), *n.* a book in which the transactions of the day are entered in the order of their occurrence.

daybreak ('brāk), *n.* the dawn.

daydream ('drēm), *n.* a visionary fancy.

daylight saving (dā'lit sāv'ing), a plan of setting clocks, watches and time-indicators an hour ahead in summer, so as to cause the day's activities to begin earlier and end earlier, with the object of providing more time for leisure and recreation.

daysman (dāz'mân), *n.* an umpire; a mediator; a day laborer.

days of grace (grās), a period, usually three days, allowed in some states for payment of certain commercial paper after maturity.

dayspring ('spring), *n.* the early dawn.

daze (dāz), *v.t.* to stupefy, benumb, stun, confuse; dazzle: *n.* the state of being dazed.

dazzle (daz'l), *v.t.* to overpower by a glare of light; dim by excess of light; overpower by splendor: *v.i.* to be overpowered by light: *n.* excess of light.

deacon (dē'kn), *n.* the lowest order of the clergy in the Anglican Church; in non-episcopal churches, a layman appointed to assist the minister and manage the temporal affairs of a church; an officer in a Freemason lodge.

deaconess, *n.* a member of a church body organized for charitable work; a woman who cares for the sick and poor of a parish.

dead (ded), *adj.* destitute of life; inanimate; resembling death; inactive; unprofitable; monotonous; tasteless; unerring; without religious vitality; flat; useless; not transmitting a current; deprived of civil rights; out of the game or play: *n.* dead persons individually or collectively; the point or degree of greatest lifelessness: *adv.* absolutely; exactly.

dead-beat ('bēt), *adj.* making successive movements with intervals of rest and no recoil; thoroughly exhausted: *n.* a dead-beat escapement; [Slang], one who lives by his wits; a loafer; a sponge.

dead-center (-sen'tēr) *n.* that position of a crank in which the crank-axle, crank-pin, and the connecting rod are all in a straight line.

dead-coloring (-kul'ēr-ing), *n.* the first broad outlines of a picture.

deaden (ded'n), *v.t.* to diminish the acuteness, intensity, or vigor of; retard; blunt; render non-conductive; make insipid or stale; deprive of gloss or brilliancy; kill (trees) by girdling.

deadend (-end), *n.* the oppressed working classes; the submerged masses.

deadeye (ded'i), *n.* a round, flat block of wood encircled with an iron band and pierced with three holes to receive lanyards: used for setting up rigging.

deadhead ('hed), *n.* a person who has a free pass on railways or to places of amusement, etc.; a stupid person; a dolt; a wooden buoy; a block on a wharf to which hawsers are fastened: *v.t.* to furnish free admission to: *v.i.* to travel or gain admission without payment.

dead letter (let'ēr), an unclaimed letter the owner for which cannot be found; that which has lost its authority.

dead-lift ('lift), *n.* a heavy weight; the last extremity.

dead-lights ('līts), *n.pl.* strong wooden shutters placed over the cabin windows in stormy weather; [Slang], the eyes.

dead-line (līn), *n.* a boundary around a military prison which prisoners are forbidden to cross.

dead-line district (dis'trikt), in New York City, the financial district south of Fulton Street, which the police are supposed to keep clear of criminals.

deadlock ('lok), *n.* a situation in which progress is impossible.

deadly ('li), *adj.* causing death; destructive; fatal; implacable: *adv.* implacably.

dead-march (-märch), *n.* solemn music played at a funeral.

dead-reckoning (-rek'un-ing), *n.* the calculation of a ship's place at sea by the log and the compass courses, allowing for drift, leeway, etc.

dead-set ('set), *n.* the fixed position of a dog in pointing game; a determined effort or attack: *adj.* determined to do something.

dead-water (-waw'ter), *n.* the water that closes in under the stern of a ship; eddy-water.

dead-weight ('wāt), *n.* the weight of the vehicle in addition to the load to be carried; freight charged for by weight instead of by bulk; the heaviest part of a ship's cargo.

dead-wind ('wind), *n.* a wind blowing directly opposite to a ship's course.

deadwood (-wood), *n.* timbers above the keel of a vessel to support the cant frames; the flat part at the stern; worthless material; a useless person; wood or branches dead on the tree.

deadwood fence (fens), in Australia, a fencing of very heavy logs intertwined with branches.

dead-work ('wērk), *n.* work at first unprofitable, but which leads the way to profitable production, as in opening a mine.

deaf (def), *adj.* deprived of hearing; unwilling to hear or pay regard to.

deafen (def'n), *v.t.* to make deaf; render impervious to sound.

deafening (-ing), *p.adj.* making impervious to sound: *n.* material employed to deaden a floor or wall.

deafness ('nes), the state of being deaf.

deal (dēl), *n.* an indefinite quantity, degree or extent; a division of cards to the players; a mercantile combination; the wood of the fir or pine tree cut into boards or planks: *v.t.* to distribute, apportion, or divide; throw about; scatter: *v.i.* to have business; make a private arrangement.

dealer ('ēr), *n.* one who deals; a trader.

dealing ('ing), *n.* conduct toward others; business intercourse; traffic.

dean (dēn), *n.* the presiding ecclesiastical dignitary in cathedral and collegiate churches; the president of a faculty in a college; the oldest member, by reason of service, in a constituted body of which he acts as president.

dean and chapter (chap'tēr), the governing body of a cathedral, comprising the dean, canons, and prebendaries.

deanery (dēn'ēr-i), *n.* the office, jurisdiction, or residence of a dean.

dear (dēr), *adj.* expensive; costly; marked by scarcity or dearth; beloved; highly esteemed; precious: *n.* a darling favorite; *adv.* at a high price or rate: *interj.* expressing surprise, pity or emotion.

dearly ('li), *adv.* with great affection; at a high price or rate.

dearness ('nes), *n.* affection; high price; dearth.

dearth (dērth), *n.* want; scarcity; famine.

deary (dēr'i), *n.* a darling.

death (deth), *n.* extinction of life or feeling; the state of the dead; a general mortality; decay; destruction; spiritual ruin after physical death.

deathless ('les), *adj.* immortal.

deathly ('li), *adj.* mortal; fatal.

death-mask (-mâsk), *n.* a cast of the face taken after death.

death-point ('point), *n.* the degree of heat or cold which destroys an animal organism.

death-rate ('rāt), *n.* the percentage of deaths, usually reckoned at per thousand, among the population of a country, city, etc., for a given period.

death's-head (s'hed), *n.* a skull, or representation of a skull, emblematic of death.

death-watch ('woch), *n.* a vigil beside a dying person; a guard set over a criminal prior to his execution; a small beetle which makes a ticking sound: superstitiously supposed to forebode death.

debacle (de-bak'l), *n.* the breaking up of ice on a river; a stampede; a violent flood carrying with it debris in great masses.

debar (de-bär'), *v.t.* to shut out; exclude; hinder from approach, enjoyment, or action; preclude [with *from*].

debark (de-bärk'), *v.i.* to disembark.

debarkation (-bär-kā'shun), *n.* the act of disembarking.

debase (de-bās'), *v.t.* to reduce from a higher to a lower state; lower in character, virtue, purity, or quality.

debasement ('ment), *n.* act of debasing.

debatable (de-bā'tā-bl), *adj.* admitting of question or debate.

debate (de-bāt'), *v.t.* to contend for in words or arguments; meditate upon; deliberate together: *v.i.* to argue or discuss a point; reflect: *n.* contention in words or argument; controversy; discussion.

debauch (de-bawch'), *v.t.* to corrupt in morals or principles; seduce; pollute; vitiate: *v.i.* to engage in debauchery or riot: *n.* excess in eating and drinking; lewdness.

debauchee (deb'ō-shē), *n.* a drunkard; a libertine.

debauchery (de-baw'chēr-i), *n.* excessive intemperance; seduction from purity or virtue; corruption of fidelity.

debenture (de-ben'tūr), *n.* a written acknowledgment of a debt; a government voucher of indebtedness; a custom-house order for payment of a drawback.

debilitant (de-bil'i-tânt), *adj.* weakening.

debilitate ('i-tāt), *v.t.* to enfeeble; enervate.

debilitation (-i-tā'shun), *n.* enervation.

debility (-bil'i-ti), *n.* abnormal functional weakness; languor.

debit (deb'it), *n.* that which is owing, entered on the debtor side of a ledger: opposed to credit: *adj.* relating to debts: *v.t.* to charge with debt; enter on the debtor's side of an account.

debonair (deb-ō-nār'), *adj.* of gentle manners or breeding; elegant.
debouch (de-bōōsh'), *v.i.* to march out of a confined space into open ground.
debouche (dā-bōō-shā'), an opening; a market for goods; an opening in military works for troops.
debouchment (de-bōōsh'ment), *n.* the outlet of a river; act of debouching.
debris (dā-brē'), *n.* fragments; broken rubbish; loose pieces of rock, etc., at the base of a mountain.
debt (det) *n.* that which is due from one person to another; obligation; trespass.
debtor ('ēr), *n.* one who owes something to another; one who is in debt.
debut (dā-bōō'), *n.* a first appearance in society, or before the public.
debutant (-bōō-tänɡ'), *n.* one who makes a début.
debutante (-bōō-täntɡt), *n.* a young girl on making her first appearance in society.
decade (dek'ād), *n.* a group of ten; ten consecutive years.
decadence (de-kā'dens), **decadency** (-den-si), *n.* a state of decay; deterioration; retrogression.
decadent ('dent), *adj.* deteriorating.
decagon (dek'å-gon), *n.* plain figure having ten sides and ten angles.
decagonal (-ag'ō-nal), *adj.* pertaining to a decagon.
decagramme ('å-gram), *n.* a weight of ten grammes.
decahedron (-hē'dron), *n.* a solid bounded by ten plane faces.
decalcify (dē-kal'si-fi), *v.t.* to free of lime, as bones.
decalcomania (-kō-mā'ni-å), the process of transferring pictures, designs, etc., from prepared paper to chinaware, glass, or marble; objects thus decorated.
decaliter ('å-lē-tr), *n.* a measure of capacity containing 10 liters = 2 1-5 imperial gallons.
decalogue ('å-log), *n.* the Ten Commandments; the moral law.
decameter ('å-mē-tr), *n.* a measure of length of 10 meters = 32.8 feet.
decamp (de-kamp'), *v.i.* to depart speedily; go away secretly or unceremoniously.
decant (de-kant'), *v.t.* to pour off gently.
decanter ('ēr), *n.* an ornamental glass bottle for holding wines, etc.
decapitate (de-kap'i-tāt), *v.t.* to behead.
decapitation (-i-tā'shun), *n.* beheading.
decapod (dek'å-pod), *adj.* having ten feet or ten arms: *n.* a ten-footed crustacean, or ten-armed cephalopod.
Decapoda (de-kap'ō-då), *n. pl.* the order of Crustacea which includes those having ten feet, as lobsters, crabs, shrimps, etc., and cephalopods with ten arms.
decarbonate (de-kär'bon-āt), *v.t.* to deprive of carbon or carbonic acid.
decarbonize (-īz), *v.t.* to deprive of carbon, as steel.
decare (dek-ār'), a superficial measure of 1,000 sq. meters.
decarnate (dē-kär'nāt), *adj.* divested of flesh.
decastere ('å-stēr), *n.* a solid measure, ten times a cubic meter = 13 cubic yards (nearly).
decathlon (dek-ath'lon), *n.* an athletic contest consisting of ten different sports in each of which the contestants take part.
decay (de-kā), *v.i.* to become impaired; rot; declined or fall: *n.* deterioration; decline; rottenness; corruption.
decease (de-sēs'), *v.i.* to die: *n.* death.
decedent (dē-sē'dent), *adj.* departing: *n.* a deceased person.
deceit (de-sēt'), *n.* deception; falsehood.
deceitful ('fool), *adj.* full of deceit.
deceitfulness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being deceitful.
deceivable (-sēv'å-bl), *adj.* capable of being, or liable to be, deceived.
deceive (-sēv'), *v.t.* to mislead or cause to err; delude; impose upon; disappoint.
deceiver (-sēv'ēr), *n.* one who deceives.
decelerate (dē-sel'e-rāt), *v.i.* to go more slowly; the opposite of accelerate.
December (dē-sem'bēr), *n.* the twelfth month of the year.
decemvir ('vēr), *n.* [*pl.* decemviri ('vi-rī)], one of ten Roman magistrates, especially one of those who possessed absolute authority in ancient Rome.
decemvirate (-rāt), *n.* a body of ten men in authority; their office, or term of office.
decency (dē'sen-si), *n.* the state of being decent, or modest.
decennary (dē-sen'å-ri), *n.* a period of ten years.
decennial ('i-ål), *adj.* lasting for or occurring every ten years.
decent ('sent), *adj.* decorous; becoming; respectable; modest; passable.
decenter, decentre (dē-sen'tēr), *v.t.* to put out of centre; make eccentric; cut a lens for an eye-glass so that the optical and geometrical centers do not coincide.
decentralize ('trål-īz), *v.t.* to distribute what has been concentrated: said of the administration of public affairs.
deception (-sep'shun), *n.* the act of deceiving; the state of being deceived; fraud.
deceptive ('tiv), *adj.* tending to deceive.
deciare (des-i-ār'), *n.* a unit of superficial measurement equal to 11.96 sq. yards; the tenth part of an are.
decide (de-sīd'), *v.t.* to bring to an issue or conclusion: fix the end of; resolve: *v.i.* to give a judgment or decision; arbitrate.
decided ('ed), *adj.* free from ambiguity; determined; unquestionable; resolute.
deciduous (-sid'ū-us), *adj.* falling off at maturity, or in season; shed periodically.

decigramme (des'i-gram), *n.* a metric weight, 1-10th of a gramme.
deciliter ('i-lē-tr), *n.* a measure of capacity, 1-10th of a liter.
decillion (de-sil'yun), *n.* in France and the U. S., a unit followed by 33 ciphers; in England, a unit followed by 60 ciphers.
decimal ('i-mâl), *adj.* pertaining to, or based upon, the number 10.
decimal fraction (frak'shun), a fraction having for its denominator 10 or some power of 10.
decimally (-li), *adv.* by tens.
decimal place (plās), the place of a figure after the decimal point.
decimal point (point), a dot placed before or at the left of a decimal fraction.
decimal system (sis'tem), *n.* a system of reckoning or measuring by 10, or powers of 10.
decimate (des'i-māt), *v.t.* to select by lot and put to death, or punish, every tenth man; destroy a large proportion of.
decimation (-mā'shun), *n.* the act of decimating; destruction on a large scale.
decimeter ('i-mē-tr), *n.* a measure of length, 1-10th of a meter = 3.937 inches.
decipher (de-sī'fĕr), *v.t.* to read (secret writing); discover or make out the meaning of; solve; unravel.
decision (-sizh'un), *n.* the act of deciding; determination; judgment; settlement.
decisive (-sī'siv), *adj.* final; conclusive.
decistere (des-i-stār'), *n.* a cubic measure, 1-10th of a stère = 3.532 cubic feet.
deck (dek), *v.t.* to array in finery or ornaments; adorn; to furnish with a deck: *n.* the plank flooring of a ship; the platform of a mining cage; a pack of playing cards.
decker ('ĕr), *n.* one who, or that which, decks; a ship having decks.
deckle (dek'l), *n.* in paper making, a wooden frame to confine the pulp to a desired shape; a turned up curve on a paper-making machine.
deckle-edged (dek'l-ejd), *adj.* having the edges rough and uncut: said of books.
declaim (de-klām'), *v.t.* to speak in a rhetorical style; speak as an exercise in elocution; harangue.
declamation (dek-lâ-mā'shun), *n.* the art of declaiming according to rhetorical rules; impassioned oratory.
declamatory (de-klam'â-tō-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, or characterized by, declamation; noisy in style; appealing to the passions.
declaration (dek-lâ-rā'shun), *n.* the act of declaring or proclaiming; that which is declared; an assertion; publication; a statement reduced to writing.
Declaration of Independence (in-de-pend'ans), the public act, passed July 4, 1776, by which the Second Continental Congress declared the thirteen original North American colonies free states independent of Great Britain.
declarative (de-klar'â-tiv), *adj.* explanatory.
declaratory ('â-tō-ri), *adj.* affirmative.
declare (de-klār'), *v.t.* to make known; tell openly or publicly; proclaim formally; publish; make a solemn affirmation before witnesses; make a full statement as to goods, etc.: *v.i.* to make a declaration.
declension (-klen'shun), *n.* decline; a falling off, or away; deterioration; the inflection of nouns, pronouns, and adjectives.
declinate (dek'li-nāt), *adj.* curved downward.
declination (dek-li-nā'shun), *n.* the act or state of bending or moving, downward; oblique variation from some definite direction; deterioration; decay; the angular distance of a heavenly body N. or S. of the celestial equator; the angle made by the magnetic needle with the geographical meridian.
declinator ('li-nā-tĕr), *n.* an instrument for determinating the declination and inclination of a plane.
decline (de-klīn'), *v.i.* to incline from a right line; bend or lean downward; droop; draw to a close; become weak; deviate from rectitude: *v.t.* to refuse; bend downward; depress; inflect: *n.* diminution; decay; deterioration; consumption.
declinometer (dek-li-nom'e-tĕr), *n.* an instrument for measuring the declination of the magnetic needle.
declivitous (de-kliv'i-tus), *adj.* moderately steep.
declivity (-kliv'i-ti), *n.* a gradual descent; deviation from a horizontal line.
decoct (de-kokt'), *v.t.* to prepare by boiling; extract the essence of by boiling.
decoction (-kok'shun), *n.* an extract obtained by boiling or digesting in hot water.
decode (dē-kōd'), *v.t.* to translate a message into ordinary language from a cipher or code.
decollate (-kol'āt), *v.t.* to behead.
decollation (-ā'shun), *n.* the act of beheading; removal of the head of a fetus in difficult parturition.
decolleté (dā-kol-e-tā'), *adj.* cut low in the neck so as to expose the neck and shoulders: said of a dress.
decomposable (de-com-pōz'â-bl), *adj.* capable of being decomposed.
decompose (de-com-pōz'), *v.t.* to resolve into constituent elements; cause to decay or rot: *v.i.* to become decomposed; putrefy.
decomposite (-pōz'īt), *adj.* compounded a second time.
decomposition (-pō-zish'un), *n.* the act of resolving into constituent elements; analysis; disintegration.

decompound (-pound'), *v.t.* to compound things already compounded: *adj.* compounded more than once.
decorate (dek'ō-rāt), *v.t.* to ornament, embellish, adorn, or beautify; confer a badge of honor upon; grace.
decoration (-rā'shun), *n.* the art of decorating; an ornament or embellishment; a badge of honor.
Decoration Day (dā), *n.* the day (May 30) on which the graves of those who fell in the Civil War (1861-65) are decorated; also, Memorial Day (April 26.)
decorative ('ō-rā-tiv), *adj.* tending to decoration.
decorator (-tēr), *n.* one who decorates; an artist or artisan who decorates rooms, etc.
decorous (de-kō', dek'ēr-us), *adj.* marked by propriety; decent; fit; proper.
decorticate (de-kôr'ti-kāt), *v.t.* to remove the bark, husk or peel from.
decorum (de-ko'rum), *n.* propriety and decency of words, dress, and conduct.
decoy (de-koi'), *v.t.* to lead or allure into danger by artifice: *v.i.* to be allured by means of decoy: *n.* a deceptive stratagem; a lure; a person employed to trap suspects; one who leads another into a position or place of danger; a piece of enclosed water into which wild fowl are decoyed.
decoy-duck (-duk), *n.* a tame, or imitation, duck used to allure wild fowl; hence, a person who entraps others.
decrease (de-krēs'), *v.i.* to become less; diminish; abate; wane; fail: *v.t.* to cause to grow less; reduce gradually in size or extent; dwindle: *n.* gradual diminution, or decay; the amount or degree of lessening.
decree (de-krē'), *n.* an ordinance, law, or edict; a judicial decision; the award of an umpire or arbitrator; the predetermined purpose of God: *v.t.* to determine by a decree; ordain; constitute by edict; assign: *v.i.* to make a decree; determine.
decrement (dek're-ment), *n.* diminution.
decrepit (de-krep'it), *adj.* enfeebled by age, or infirmity; wasted; worn out.
decrepitate ('i-tāt), *v.t.* to calcine (as salt) in a strong heat, causing a cracking sound.
decrepitude ('i-tūd), *n.* physical infirmity caused by old age.
decrescent (-kres'ent), *adj.* growing less.
decretal (-krē'tăl), *n.* a Papal decree determining a point of ecclesiastical law; a book of edicts.
decretive ('tiv), *adj.* having the authority of a decree.
decretory (dek'rē-tō-ri), *adj.* judicial; settled.
decrial (de-krī'ăl), *n.* clamorous censure.
decry (de-krī'), *v.t.* to blame clamorously; cry down; censure; disparage.
decumbent (-kum'bent), *adj.* lying down; prostrate; reclining.
decuple (dek'ū-pl), *adj.* tenfold: *n.* a number repeated 10 times: *v.t.* increase tenfold.
decurion (dē-kū'ri-on), *n.* in Old Rome, an officer having charge of 10 men; hence, any one in charge of 10 others.
decurrent (-kur'ent), *adj.* running or extending, downward: said of a plant.
decursive ('siv), *adj.* running down.
decussate (-kus'āt), *v.i.* to intersect or cross at an acute angle: *adj.* intersected.
dedicate (ded'i-kāt), *v.t.* to set apart by a solemn act or religious ceremony; devote or set apart to some work or duty; inscribe, as a literary work.
dedication (-i-kā'shun), *n.* the act of dedicating; an inscription or address.
dedicator ('i-kā-tēr), *n.* one who dedicates.
dedicatory (-tō-ri), *adj.* pertaining to composing, or constituting, a dedication.
deduce (de-dūs'), *v.t.* to gather by reasoning; infer; derive [with *from* or *out of*].
deduct (de-dukt'), *v.t.* to take away.
deduction (-duk'shun), *n.* the act or process of deducting; subtraction.
deductive ('tiv), *aaj.* pertaining to deduction.
deductively (-li), *adv.* by deduction.
deed (dēd), *n.* that which is done by a responsible agent; an act; an illustrious achievement; a written instrument for the transfer of real estate: *v.t.* convey by deed.
deem (dēm), *v.t.* to think; determine: *v.i.* to have, or be of, an opinion; judge.
deëmanate (dē-em'a-nāt), *v.t.* to treat a radioactive substance in such a way that it gives off emanation less rapidly or not at all.
deemster (dēm'stēr), *n.* either of the two chief judges of the Isle of Man.
deep (dēp), *adj.* extending far below the surface; low in situation; penetrating; sagacious; profound; difficult to understand; absorbed; grave in tone, or low in pitch; strongly colored: *n.* that which is of great depth: a great body of water.
deepen ('en), *v.t.* to make deep or deeper; make darker; make sad; cloud: *v.i.* to become deep or deeper.
deep-laid ('lād), *adj.* well-concerted.
deeply ('li), *adv.* at or to a great depth; in low or deep tone; with skill; profoundly; secretly.
deepness ('nes), *n.* depth; profoundity; craftiness.
deep-sea ('sē), *adj.* pertaining to the open sea, or deeper parts of the ocean.
deer (dēr), *n. sing.* & *pl.* a general name for ruminants, the males of which are distinguished by long branching horns called antlers that are shed and renewed annually; a deer-like animal.

deerhound ('hound), *n.* a staghound.
deer-stalking ('stawk-ing), *n.* the hunting of deer by stealing upon them unawares.
deface (de-fās'), *v.t.* to mar or destroy the surface of; disfigure; impair the legibility of; injure; spoil.
defacement ('ment), *n.* the act of defacing; the condition of being defaced; injury.
de facto (dē fak'tō), in fact; really; actually.
defalcation (-fal-kā'shun), *n.* a deficit of funds through a breach of trust; embezzlement; diminution.
defalcator (def'ăl-kā-tēr), *n.* an embezzler.
defamation (def-ă-mā'shun), *n.* the act of injuring one's good name or reputation without justification, either orally, or by a written communication.
defamatory (de-fam'ă-tō-ri), *adj.* containing that which is injurious to the character or reputation.
defame (de-fām'), *v.t.* to injure or destroy the good reputation of; accuse falsely; asperse; vilify.
default (de-fawlt'), *n.* failure or omission to do any act; failure to satisfy the acts required in a law-suit: *v.t.* to make a default in; neglect: *v.i.* to make a default.
defaulter ('ēr), *n.* one who makes a default; one who fails to make a proper account of money or property intrusted to his charge.
defeasance (de-fēz'ans), *n.* the annulment of a contract or deed.
defeat (de-fēt'), *v.t.* to overcome or vanquish; frustrate; baffle: *n.* the act of defeating; frustration; overthrow.
defecate (def'e-kāt), *v.t.* to free from impurities; to clarify sugar juice with a reagent: *v.i.* to become clear; discharge excrement from the bowels..
defecation (-kā'shun), *n.* clarification; evacuation from the bowels.
defecator (def'ē-kā-tēr), *n.* one who, or that which, purifies or cleanses; an apparatus for removing feculent matter from juices, etc.
defect (de-fekt'), *n.* an imperfection, moral or physical; insufficiency; fault; error.
defection (-fek'shun), *n.* a falling away from duty or allegiance; desertion.
defective ('tiv), *adj.* having a defect or flaw of any kind; incomplete; faulty; wanting some of the usual grammatical forms.
defend (de-fend'), *v.t.* to guard or protect; maintain; vindicate one's legal rights by force of argument or evidence: *v.i.* to formally enter a defense to an action.
defendant ('ănt), *n.* a person who is sued or accused in a civil or criminal court.
defense (de-fens'), *n.* the act or state of defending or being defended; protection; vindication by force or argument; a defendant's plea or answer.
defensibility (-fen-si-bil'i-ti), *adj.* the quality of being defensible.
defensible ('si-bl), *adj.* capable of being defended.
defensive (-fen'siv), *adj.* serving to defend or protect; carried on in defense.
defer (de-fēr'), *v.t.* to put off to a future time; delay: *v.i.* to procrastinate.
deference (def'ēr-ens), *n.* a yielding to the opinions or wishes of another; regard.
deferent ('ēr-ent), *adj.* conveying: *n.* that which conveys or carries; a duct or vessel in the body which conveys fluids.
deferential (-ēr-en'shăl), *adj.* characterized by, or expressing, deference.
deferentially (-li), *adv.* respectfully.
deferment (de-fēr'ment), *n.* delay.
defiance (-fī'ans), *n.* contemptuous disregard; a challenge.
defiant ('ănt), *adj.* characterized by defiance.
deficiency (-fish'en-si), *n.* the state of being deficient; incompleteness; insufficiency; scarcity.
deficiency disease (di-zēz'), a disease, such as scurvy, caused by a diet lacking in essentials of a health-sustaining food.
deficient ('ent), *adj.* wanting; incomplete.
deficit (def'i-sit), *n.* a falling off, or deficiency, in amount or quantity, especially of receipts.
defilade (def-i-lād'), *v.t.* to raise, as a rampart, so as to protect the lines of the defending parts from guns placed in a high position.
defile (de-fīl'), *v.t.* to make foul or impure; tarnish; corrupt the chastity of: *v.i.* to march off in a file: *n.* a long narrow mountainous pass; a marching in file.
defilement ('ment), *n.* moral or physical pollution.
definable (-fīn'ă-bl), *adj.* capable of being defined.
define (de-fīn'), *v.t.* to determine the limits of; describe the nature or properties of.
definite (def'i-nit), *adj.* having fixed or distinct limits; certain; pointing out.
definitely (-li), *adv.* certainly; distinctly.
definition (-nish'un), *n.* a brief description or explanation of the precise meaning of a term, phrase, etc.; a concise statement.
definitive (de-fin'i-tiv), *adj.* determining; conclusive: *n.* a word used in grammar to define the signification of a noun.
deflagrate (def'lă-grāt), *v.t.* to set fire to: *v.i.* to burn with sudden and sparkling combustion.
deflagrator ('lă-grā-tēr), *n.* an instrument for producing combustion of metallic substances by electricity.
deflate (dē-flāt'), *v.t.* to cause to collapse or empty by depriving of air or gas; reduce.

deflation (-flā'shun), *n.* act of deflating; removal of stones, gravel, brambles, etc., from a rock by the wind.
deflect (de-flekt'), *v.t.* to bend from a straight line: *v.i.* to swerve; bend or turn aside.
deflection (-flek'shun), *n.* a bending.
deflective ('tiv), *adj.* causing deflection.
deflector ('tēr), *n.* a plate or cone in a furnace or lamp to bring flames or gases into close contact, and thus increase combustion.
deflexure (-flek'shūr), *n.* a bending down.
deflower (-de-flour'), *v.t.* to deprive of flowers or bloom; despoil of pristine grace or beauty; deprive of virginity.
defluent (def'lū-ent), *adj.* running downward: *n.* a river rising in a lake.
deforest (de-for'est), *v.t.* to clear of forest; cut down, clear away, or destroy the trees of.
deform (-fôrm'), *v.t.* to render ugly or unshapely; disfigure; mar.
deformity ('i-ti), *n.* physical malformation; disfigurement; want of beauty or harmony.
defraud (-frawd'), *v.t.* to deprive of some right or interest by deception; cheat; withhold wrongfully.
defray (de-frā'), *v.t.* to discharge (the expenses of anything); pay; settle.
defrayal ('āl), *n.* the act of defraying.
deft (deft), *adj.* dexterous; handy; clever.
defunct (de-fungkt'), *adj.* dead; extinct: *n.* a dead person; the dead (collectively).
defy (-fī'), *v.t.* to challenge or provoke to strife; set at defiance; resist openly.
degeneracy (de-jen'ēr-å-si), *n.* the state of being degenerate.
degenerate ('ēr-āt), *v.i.* to become inferior in goodness or quality; become of a lower type; pass to an inferior or worse state; deteriorate: *adj.* deteriorated; degraded; *n.* a degenerate person or organism; one of a degenerate type by birth.
degeneration (-ā'shun), *n.* the act, state, or process of growing worse; degeneracy; decline; the morbid impairment of any structural tissue or organ.
deglutition (deg-lōō-tish'un), *n.* act of swallowing.
degradation (deg-rā-dā'shun), *n.* the act of degrading; deprivation of holy orders; removal of the insignia of office.
degrade (de-grād'), *v.t.* to reduce in grade or rank; deprive of honors, office, or dignity; lower physically or morally; tone down; diminish; wear away.
degree (de-grē'), *n.* a step or grade; rank or station; relationship between a person and the next in line of descent; rank conferred by a diploma after examination; one of three degrees in the comparison of an adjective or adverb; a certain amount of interval; the 360th part of the circumference of a circle; 60 geographical miles; one of the divisions on mathematical and other instruments; a unit, as in a thermometer; the power to which a number or quantity is raised.
degression (dē-gresh'un), *n.* decrease by steps; going down; decrease in tax rates.
dehisce (de-his'), *v.i.* to gape open.
dehiscence ('ens), *n.* the opening of a capsule for the discharge of seeds, or of anthers for the discharge of pollen.
dehiscent ('ent), *adj.* opening.
dehort (dē-hort'), *v.t.* to try to persuade.
dehortation (-tā'shun), *n.* an attempt at persuasion.
dehumanize (de-hū'man-īz), *v.t.* to deprive of human qualities as pity, tenderness, etc.; make inhuman.
deicide (dē'i-sīd), *n.* the slayer or destroyer of a god; specifically, one concerned in the crucifying of Christ.
deification (dē-i-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the act of deifying; apotheosis.
deify ('i-fī), *v.t.* to make, or exalt to the rank of, a deity; idolize.
deign (dān), *v.i.* to condescend; vouchsafe: *v.t.* to permit.
deiparous (dē-ip'å-rus), *adj.* giving birth to a god: applied to the Virgin Mary.
deipnosophist (dīp-nos'ō-fist), *n.* an adept in social dining; one skilled in table talk.
deipotent (dē-ip'o-tent), *adj.* having divine power.
deism (dē'izm), *n.* the creed of a deist.
deist ('ist), *n.* one who believes in the existence of a personal God, but not in revealed religion.
deistic ('ik), *adj.* pertaining to deism, or deists.
deity ('ti), *n.* a god, goddess, or person worshiped as a divine being.
Deity, *n.* God; Jehovah; the character, nature, or attributes of God; the Godhead.
deject (de-jekt'), *v.t.* to depress the spirits of; dishearten; sadden.
dejection (-jek'shun), *n.* lowness of spirits; melancholy; depression; evacuation.
dejeuner (dā-zhū-nā'), *n.* the first formal meal of the day.
delaine (de-lān'), *n.* a light textile fabric of wool and cotton.
delay (de-lā'), *v.t.* to postpone; hinder for a time: *v.i.* to act or proceed slowly: *n.* postponement; procrastination.
dele (dē'le), *v.t.* to take out (a letter etc.) in proofreading: *n.* a mark (ð) indicating that a letter, etc., is to be deleted.
delectability (de-lek-tå-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being delectable.
delectably (-li), *adv.* delightfully.
delectation (-tā'shun), *n.* delight; pleasure.
delegate (del'e-gāt), *v.t.* to send as a representative with authority to act; en-

trust; commit: *n.* one sent to represent and act for others.

delegation (-gā'shun), *n.* the act of delegating; a person or body of persons chosen to act for others.

delete (de-lēt'), *v.t.* to blot out; erase.

deleterious (-tēr'i-us), *adj.* harmful, morally or physically; poisonous.

deletion (-lē'shun), *n.* the act of deleting.

delf (delf), *n.* glazed earthenware.

deliberate (de-lib'ēr-āt), *v.t.* to think upon or consider; weigh in the mind; ponder: *v.i.* to take counsel with one's self or others: *adj.* circumspect; slow in determining or in action; well-considered.

deliberately (-li), *adv.* with careful consideration.

deliberateness (-nes), *n.* circumspection.

deliberation (-ēr-ā'shun), *n.* calm and careful consideration; slowness in action.

deliberative (-tiv), *adj.* characterized by, or acting with, deliberation.

delicacy (del'i-kā-si), *n.* the state or quality of being delicate; agreeableness to the taste or other senses; grace; sensitiveness; refinement; sensibility; consideration for the feelings of others; susceptibility to disease.

delicate (del'i-kāt), *adj.* frail; easily injured; weak; fine in texture; light in color; refined; fastidious; dainty; sensitive; finely adjusted; skilful; slight.

delicatessen (-kā-tes'en), *n.pl.* table delicacies.

delicious (de-lish'us), *adj.* highly pleasing to the senses, taste, or mind; exquisite.

delight (de-līt'), *v.t.* to gratify or please greatly; charm: *v.i.* be highly gratified or pleased (with *in*): *n.* an extreme degree of pleasure; high satisfaction; joy.

delightful ('fool), *adj.* affording delight.

delimit (-lim'it), *v.t.* to mark out or fix the limits of, as territory; bound.

delineate (-lin'e-āt), *v.t.* to mark out with lines; sketch; portray; describe minutely and accurately in words.

delineation (-e-ā'shun), *n.* the act or art of delineating; a sketch, description, etc.

delineator ('e-ā-tēr), *n.* one who delineates.

delinquency (-ling'kwen-si), *n.* neglect of, or failure in, duty; a misdeed; fault.

delinquent ('kwent), *adj.* falling short of duty: *n.* one who neglects, or fails to perform, a duty; an offender.

deliquesce (del-i-kwes'), *v.i.* to melt and become liquid by absorbing moisture from the atmosphere.

deliquescence ('ens), *n.* the act, property, or state of deliquescing.

deliquescent ('ent), *adj.* liquefying or melting on exposure to the atmosphere.

delirious (de-lir'i-us), *adj.* light-headed; insane; frantic with delight.

delirium ('i-um), *n.* excitement and aberration of the mind, caused by fever, etc.

delirium tremens (trē'mens), a disease of the brain caused by the excessive and prolonged use of intoxicating liquors.

deliver (de-liv'ēr), *v.t.* to set free; save; yield possession or control of; send forth vigorously; discharge; communicate; speak; disburden of a child.

deliverance ('ēr-ans), *n.* the act of delivering; rescue; an authoritative utterance by an official or judge on some technical point.

delivery ('ēr-i), *n.* the act of delivering; a setting free; a surrender; transfer; manner of utterance; a distribution of letters, etc.; the act or manner of delivering a ball; parturition.

dell (del), *n.* a small secluded valley.

Delphic (del'fik), *adj.* pertaining to Delphi, or to the famous sanctuary of Apollo with its priestess, or the games celebrated there in honor of Apollo.

delphin (del'fin), *adj.* pertaining to a dolphin; [D-], pertaining to the dauphin of France, as the *Delphin* classics: *n.* a neutral fat contained in dolphin oil.

delphin, delphinine ('fi-nin, 'fi-nīn), a poisonous crystalline alkaloid from the seeds of the larkspur: used to kill lice.

delta (del'tå), *n.* an alluvial deposit, shaped like the Greek letter Δ, formed at the mouth of a river; any triangular surface.

deltaic (-tā'ik), *adj.* pertaining to a delta.

deltoid ('toid), *adj.* shaped like a delta (Δ); pertaining to the deltoid muscle of the shoulder.

deltoid muscle (mus'l), a large muscle of the shoulder joint which serves to raise the arm laterally: shaped like a triangle.

delude (de-lūd), *v.t.* to impose upon the mind or judgment of; beguile; deceive.

deluge (del'ūj), *n.* an inundation; a great overflowing of the land by water, especially that of the time of Noah; a sudden and resistless calamity: *v.t.* to overwhelm with water.

delusion (-lū'zhun), *n.* the act of deluding; deceit; imposition; illusion.

delusive (-lū'siv), *adj.* tending to delude or deceive; deceptive.

de luxe (lōōks), [French], of superior quality or finish.

delve (delv), *v.t.* to open with a spade; fathom; penetrate: *n.* a pit; excavation.

demagnetize (de-mag'net-īz), *v.t.* to deprive of magnetic properties.

demagogic (dem-å-gog'ik), *adj.* characteristic of a demagogue.

demagogism ('å-gog-izm), *n.* the principles or practice of a demagogue.

demagogue ('å-gog), *n.* a popular and factious orator, especially one who inveighs against constituted authority.

demand (de-månd'), *v.t.* to claim as by right or authority; ask in a peremptory manner; summon: *n.* an authoritative

claim; a peremptory request; the state of being much sought after.

demantoid (-man'toid), *n.* an emerald green garnet.

demarcation (-mär-kā'shun), *n.* the act of defining, or marking, the bounds of separation; distinction.

demarch (dē'märk), *n.* the ruler of a deme or district in ancient Greece; in modern Greece, a mayor.

demean (de-mēn'), *v.t.* to debase, lower, or degrade: followed by a reflexive pronoun.

demeanor ('ēr), *n.* behavior; deportment.

dementia (-men'shi-å), *n.* insanity.

dementia præcox (prē'koks), a form of insanity sometimes developed at puberty, which is characterized by melancholy and double personality.

Demerara crystals (dem'er-ä'rä kris'tålz), raw cane sugar, the crystals of which are yellow owing to treatment with sulphuric acid: from Demerara, in British Guiana.

demerit (dē-mer'it), *n.* want of merit; that which deserves blame; specifically, man's failure to achieve righteousness pleasing to God.

demerit mark (märk) a mark denoting remissness in proficiency or conduct.

demesne (de-mān), *n.* landed estate attached to a manor: *adj.* pertaining to a demesne.

demi- (dem'i), a prefix signifying *half.*

demigod (dem'i-god), *n.* an inferior deity; one whose nature is partly divine; the offspring of a god and a human being; a deified hero.

demijohn (-jon), *n.* a large glass bottle with a small neck and large body, usually incased in wickerwork.

demilune (dem'i-lūn), *n.* the moon in her first or last quarter.

demi-mondaine (dem'i-mon-dān'), *n.* a woman of the demi-monde.

demi-monde (dem'i-mond), *n.* women of shady reputations; kept women; mistresses; courtesans; hence, the class to which such women belong.

demisable (-mīz'å-bl), *adj.* capable of being demised.

demise (-mīz'), *n.* the transfer of a right to, or of a title in, an estate through death or forfeiture; death, especially of a royal personage; the conveyance or transfer of an estate by will or lease for a term of years or in fee simple: *v.t.* to give or grant by will: *v.i.* to pass by bequest or inheritance.

demit (dē-mit'), *v.i.* to relinquish an office: *n.* a paper certifying a person has demitted, as from a lodge, or society.

demi-tasse (dē-mē'tās), *n.* a small cup of, or for, black coffee.

demivolt (dem'i-vōlt), *n.* a half turn with the fore legs raised, one of the seven artificial movements of a horse; in fencing, a half turn.

demobilize (-mō'bi-līz), *v.t.* to disband or dismiss (troops that have been mobilized); change from a war to a peace footing.

democracy (-mok'rå-si), *n.* government by the people collectively by elected representatives; political or social equality.

Democracy, *n.* in the U. S., the Democratic party or its principles.

democrat (dem'ō-krat), *n.* one who advocates and upholds the principles of democracy.

Democrat, *n.* a member of the Democratic party in the U. S.

democratic (-krat'ik), **democratical** (-ål), *adj.* pertaining to democracy.

demogenic (dem-ō-jen'ik), *a.* relating to a people organized on a civic basis instead of on a basis of kinship.

demography (de-mog'ra-fi), *n.* the science that deals with the vital and social conditions of a people.

demoiselle (dem-wä-zel'), *n.* a young lady, or unmarried woman; the Numidian crane; a handsome small dragonfly.

demolish (de-mol'ish), *v.t.* to throw down; reduce to ruins; destroy; annihilate.

demolition (dem-ō-lish'un), *n.* the act or process of demolishing; destruction.

demological (dem-ō-loj'i-kal), *adj.* pertaining to the study of vital statistics and social conditions of a people.

demology (dē-mol'ō-ji), *n.* the statistical study of populations and social conditions; demography.

demon (dē'mon), *n.* an evil spirit; devil; a guardian spirit or genius.

demonetize (-mon'e-tīz), *v.t.* to deprive of standard value, as currency; withdraw from use as money.

demoniac (-mō'ni-ak), *n.* one possessed by a demon.

demoniacal (dē-mō-ni'å-kal), *adj.* pertaining to, or influenced by, demons; characteristic of a demon or evil spirit.

demonism ('mon-izm), *n.* belief in demons; the nature of a demon.

demonolatry (-ol'å-tri), *n.* devil worship.

demonology (-ol'ō-ji), *n.* a treatise on demons or evil spirits, as connected with the science of religion, or popular superstitions.

demonophobia (-fō'bi-å), *n.* morbid dread of evil spirits.

demonstrable (de-mon'strå-bl), *adj.* capable of being demonstrated.

demonstrate (de-mon', dem'on-strāt), *v.t.* to prove beyond the possibility of a doubt; teach by examples: *v.i.* to organize, or take part in, a party demonstration.

demonstration (dem-on-strā'shun), *n.* the act of demonstrating; a proof be-

yond the possibility of a doubt; manifestation; a public exhibition of sympathy with some political or social movement; the exhibition and description of examples in art and science teaching, especially anatomy.

demonstrative ('strā-tiv), *adj.* having the power of demonstration; conclusive; manifesting the feelings openly and strongly: *n.* a demonstrative pronoun.

demonstrator ('on-strā-tēr), *n.* one who demonstrates; a teacher of practical anatomy, or physical science.

demoralize ('ål-īz), *v.t.* to corrupt, or undermine, the morals of; deprive of spirit or energy; throw into confusion.

demos (dē'mos), *n.* the commonalty of ancient Greece; hence, the common people; the democracy.

demote (dē-mōt'), *v.t.* to reduce to a lower grade.

demotics (dē-mot'iks), *n.* the department of knowledge treating of the culture and care of the people; sociology in its widest sense; a library classification.

demulcent (-mul'sent), *adj.* softening; lenitive: *n.* a medicine which allays irritation.

demur (de-mur'), *v.i.* to hesitate; raise objections; to interpose a demurrer: *n.* an objection or exception.

demure (-mūr'), *adj.* grave; sober; decorous in bearing; affectedly modest or grave.

demureness ('nes), *n.* quality of being demure.

demurrage (-mur'āj), *n.* the compensation paid by the freighter for the detention of a vessel in port beyond the stipulated time.

demurrer ('ēr), *n.* in law, a pleading that admits the facts of the opposition, but contends that they do not constitute a good cause of action or defense.

demy (dē-mī), *n.* a particular size of writing and printing paper.

den (den), *n.* the hollow cave of a wild beast; lair; subterraneous retreat; a squalid place of residence; a small or secluded apartment, used as a retreat for work and leisure.

denarius (dē-nā'ri-us), *n.* a silver coin of the Roman Empire; the penny of the New Testament: the initial letter is now the symbol for the British penny.

denary (den'ā-ri) *adj.* decimal; containing 10: *n.* the number 10.

denationalize (de-nash'un-ål-īz), *v.t.* to deprive of national rights or character; render local.

denaturalize (-nat'ū-rål-īz), *v.t.* to make unnatural; divest of the acquired rights of citizenship in a foreign country.

denature (dē-nā'tūr), *v.t.* to deprive of natural qualities; change; alter; specifically, to render unfit for eating or drinking without taking away usefulness for other purposes.

denatured alcohol (āl'kō-hol), alcohol mixed with a small percentage of pyridine or methyl alcohol.

dendrite (den'drīt), *n.* a stone or mineral with tree-like markings.

dendroid ('droid), *adj.* resembling a tree in appearance; arborescent.

dendrology (-drol'ō-ji), *n.* the natural history of trees; a treatise on trees.

dendrometer (-drom'e-tēr), *n.* an apparatus for taking the heights and diameters of trees to ascertain their contents.

dengue (deng'gā), *n.* the West Indian name for the *dandy fever*, an acute febrile epidemic disease, with pain in the bones and skin eruption.

denial (de-nī'ål), *n.* the act of denying; refusal; contradiction; non-compliance.

denigrate (den'i-grāt), *v.t.* to blacken.

denim (den'im), *n.* a twilled cotton fabric, used for floor cloths.

denizen (den'i-zen), *n.* an inhabitant; citizen; an alien who has received letters patent admitting him to the rights of citizenship.

denominate (de-nom'i-nāt), *v.t.* to designate; characterized by an epithet; name: *adj.* made up of units of a specified kind.

denomination (-i-nā'shun), *n.* the act of designating; a sect, class, or division.

denominational (-ål), *adj.* pertaining to, or carried on by a sect.

denominationalism (-ål-izm), *n.* a denominational or class spirit, or policy; the opinion that education should be carried out through religious bodies.

denominative ('i-nā-tiv), *adj.* giving a name; formed from a substantive or adjectival stem; connotative: *n.* a verb formed from a substantive or adjectival stem.

denominator ('i-nā-tēr), *n.* one who, or that which, denominates; the expression of a fraction which, when placed below the line, gives the name or value to the unit.

denotable (de-nōt'ā-bl), *adj.* that may be denoted.

denotative (-nō'tā-tiv), *adj.* having the power to denote or point out; significant.

denote (de-nōt'), *v.t.* to signify or identify by a visible sign; indicates; betoken.

denouement (dā-nōō-mäng'), *n.* the act of unraveling or solving a plot; outcome.

denounce (de-nouns'), *v.t.* to threaten or accuse publicly; censure; stigmatize.

dense (dens), *adj.* thick; compact; intense.

density (den'si-ti), *n.* compactness; mass of matter per unit of volume; depth of shade.

dent (dent), *n.* a slight depression caused by a blow or pressure; the tooth of a wheel; a tooth-like indentation or notch: *v.t.* to make a dent in.

dental (den'tål), *adj.* pertaining to the teeth; pronounced by the aid of the

teeth: *n.* a letter pronounced by the aid of the teeth.

dentary ('tă-ri), *adj.* pertaining to teeth.

dentate ('tāt), *adj.* toothed; in botany having teeth that point outward, as a leaf.

denticulate (-tik'ū-lāt), *adj.* furnished with small teeth.

dentiform ('ti-fôrm), *adj.* tooth-shaped.

dentrifice ('ti-fris), *n.* tooth-powder.

dentil ('til), *n.* one of the small square blocks or projections in cornices.

dentilabial (-ti-lā'bi-ăl), *adj.* articulated between the teeth and the lips.

dentilingual (-ling'gwăl), *adj.* formed between the teeth and the tongue.

dentine (den'tin), *n.* the hard, dense, calcified tissue which forms the body of a tooth.

dentiphone ('ti-fōn), *n.* an audiphone.

dentist ('tist), *n.* a dental surgeon.

dentistry ('tis-tri), *n.* dental surgery.

dentition (-tish'un), *n.* the process, or period, of cutting the teeth; arrangement of the teeth.

dentoid ('toid), *adj.* tooth-shaped.

denture (den'tūr), *n.* a set of teeth, especially artificial.

denudate (de-nūd'āt), *adj.* laid bare; naked: *v.t.* (den'ū-dāt), to lay bare; strip; denude.

denudation (de-nū-, den-ū-dā'shun), *n.* the act of stripping or making bare.

denude (de-nūd'), *v.t.* to make bare or naked; lay bare (rocks) by erosive action.

denunciation (-nun-si-ā'shun), *n.* the act of denouncing; a threat; menace.

denunciator (-nun'si-ā-tĕr), *n.* a denouncer.

denunciatory (-tō-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, or containing, a denunciation.

deny (de-nī'), *v.t.* to refuse to believe or admit; contradict; refuse to grant; abjure.

deodar (dē'o-dăr), *n.* the East Indian cedar.

deodorant (-ō'dĕr-ănt), *n.* a disinfectant; something that counteracts or modifies noisome odors.

deodorize ('dĕr-īz), *v.t.* to disinfect.

deontology (dē'on-tol'ō-ji), *n.* the science of moral obligation; ethics; duty.

deoxidize (dē-ok'si-dīz), *v.t.* to remove the oxygen from.

depart (de-pärt'), *v.i.* to go or move away; leave; die; desist.

department ('ment), *n.* a separate room or office for business; a branch of business, study, or science; a territorial administrative division.

departmental ('ăl), *adj.* pertaining to a department; governed by departments.

department-store (dē-pärt'ment-stōr), *n.* a modern store having many departments for different lines of business.

departure (pär'chūr), *n.* the act of departing; a going away; deviation; death.

depend (de-pend'), *v.i.* to rely for support; trust; hang down.

dependence ('ens), *n.* the state of being dependent; connection; reliance; trust.

dependency (dē-pen'den-si), *n.* a tributary state; colony.

dependent ('ent), *adj.* hanging down; contingent; conditional; subordinate: *n.* one dependent upon another; a retainer; consequence.

depict (de-pikt'), *v.t.* to paint or portray; describe or represent vividly.

depilate (dep'i-lāt), *v.t.* to strip of hair.

depilatory (de-pil'ă-tō-ri), *adj.* having the power of removing hair: *n.* an application for removing superfluous hairs.

depletion (-plē'shun), *n.* the act of emptying or exhausting; blood-letting.

deplorable (-plōr'ă-bl), *adj.* worthy to be deplored; sad; calamitous; grievous.

deplore (-plōr'), *v.t.* to lament; grieve for.

deploy (-ploi'), *v.t.* & *v.i.* to open out; extend in line so as to present a wider front: *n.* the act of deploying.

depolarize (-pō'lăr-īz), *v.t.* to deprive of polarity.

deponent (-pōn'ent), *adj.* denoting a Latin verb with a passive form and an active meaning: *n.* a witness who makes an affidavit to a statement of fact.

depopulate (-pop'ū-lāt), *v.t.* to deprive of inhabitants; devastate; lay waste.

deport (-pōrt'), *v.t.* to carry from one country to another; banish; behave (one's self).

deportment ('ment), *n.* conduct; behavior.

depose (-pōz), *v.t.* to remove from a throne or other high station; deprive of office: *v.i.* testify on oath.

deposit (-poz'it), *v.t.* to put or set down; place; intrust to another for security: *v.i.* to form a deposit; settle down: *n.* anything deposited; something committed to the care of another; a pledge; matter precipitated.

depositary ('i-tā-ri), *n.* one with whom something is intrusted; a guardian.

deposition (dep-ō-zish'un), *n.* the act of depositing or deposing; that which is deposited or deposed; an affidavit.

depositor (de-poz'i-tĕr), *n.* one who deposits.

depository ('i-tō-ri), *n.* the place where anything is deposited for security; a depot for the sale of publications.

depot (dē'pō, or dep'ō), *n.* a warehouse; a magazine for military stores, etc.; the headquarters of a regiment; a railway station.

depravation (dep-ră-vā'shun), *n.* the act of depraving; deterioration.

deprave (de-prāv'), *v.t.* to make bad.

depraved (-prāvd'), *p.adj.* morally debased; corrupt; made bad or worse.

depravity (-prav'i-ti), *n.* the state of being depraved or corrupt; wickedness.

deprecable (dep're-kâ-bl), *adj.* that which is, or should be, deprecated.
deprecate ('re-kāt), *v.t.* to pray against; disapprove strongly; express regret for.
deprecation (-kā'shun), the act of deprecating; in litanies, a petition to be delivered from some spiritual or temporal evil.
deprecatory (dep're-kâ-tō-ri), *adj.* apologetic.
depreciate (de-prē'shi-āt), *v.t.* to lower the value, or rate, of; disparage: *v.i.* to fall in value.
depreciation (-ā'shun), *n.* the act of lessening the value or worth of; fall in value.
depredate (dep're-dāt), *v.t.* to pillage; rob; lay waste; prey upon.
depredation (-dā'shun), *n.* the act of depredating; plundering; robbery.
depredator (dep're-dā-tēr), *n.* a plunderer.
depredatory (-tō-ri), *adj.* plundering.
depress (de-pres'), *v.t.* to press or thrust down; humble; dispirit; lower or cheapen.
depressant (-ant), *adj.* lowering functional activity; weakening vital force: *n.* a sedative; an agent that depresses or lowers vitality, as alcohol.
depressed (-prest'), *p.adj.* cast down in spirits; lowered in position.
depression (-presh'un), *n.* the act of depressing; abasement; dejection; the angular distance of a celestial body below the horizon; the flattening of a tone in music; a weakening of vitality.
depressor (-pres'ēr), *n.* one who, or that which depresses; a muscle that draws down an organ or part.
deprivation (dep-ri-vā'shun), *n.* the act of taking away; destitution; loss.
deprive (de-prīv'), *v.t.* to take from; dispossess; debar; depose from office.
De Profundis (dē prō-fun'dis), literally, out of the depths; a cry of misery: from the 130th Psalm.
depth (depth), *n.* the state or degree of being deep; profoundness; lowness of pitch.
depth bomb (bom), **depth charge** (chārj), a steel container filled with a powerful explosive, to be lowered from a destroyer or other vessel: at a regulated depth its mechanism causes it to explode with terrific force, shattering everything above it.
deputation (dep-ū-tā'shun), *n.* the act of deputing; the persons deputed.
depute (de-pūt'), *v.t.* to appoint as an agent or deputy; send with authority to act on behalf of the principal.
deputize (dep'ū-tīz), *v.t.* to appoint as a deputy.
deputy ('ū-ti), *n.* one appointed to act for another; a delegate.
derail (de-rāl'), *v.i.* to run off the rails: *v.t.* to cause to leave the rails.
derange (-rānj'), *v.t.* to throw into confusion; disturb the normal functions of; displace.
derangement ('ment), *n.* the act of deranging; insanity.
Derby (dār'bi), *n.* a race for three-year-old horses, run annually at Epsom in Surrey, near London.
derby (dēr'bi), *n.* a kind of stiff felt hat, with convex crown and curved brim.
derelict (der'e-likt), *adj.* abandoned; adrift; neglectful; unfaithful: *n.* anything left, forsaken, or cast away intentionally; a ship abandoned at sea; land gained from the sea by recession; a betrayer of trust; a person who has lost respectability; a human wreck.
dereliction (-lik'shun), *n.* omission, as of obligation or duty; abandonment of a charge.
deride (-rīd'), *v.t.* to mock; laugh at: *v.i.* to indulge in mockery, scorn, or ridicule.
derisible (-riz'i-bl), *adj.* open to derision.
derision (-rizh'un), *n.* the act of deriding; ridicule; scorn; contempt.
derisive (-rīs'iv), *adj.* expressing derision.
derivable (-rīv'â-bl), *adj.* capable of being derived; deducible.
derivation (der-i-vā'shun), *n.* the act of deriving, or the condition of being derived; the process of tracing a word from its original source; evolution; deduction.
derivative (de-riv'â-tiv), *adj.* derived or taken from another; deducible; secondary: *n.* a word obtained from some other by a prefix or suffix, or other modification.
derive (-rīv'), *v.t.* to draw from an original source; obtain by transmission or descent; trace (a word) to its original root or stem; deduce; infer.
derma (dēr'mâ), *n.* the true skin.
dermal ('mâl), *adj.* pertaining to, or consisting of, skin.
dermatoid ('mâ-toid), *adj.* like skin.
dermatologist (-tol'ō-jist), *n.* a specialist in skin diseases.
dermatology (-tol'ō-ji), *n.* the science which treats of the skin and its diseases.
dermatopathy (-top'â-thi), *n.* disease of the skin.
dermatomycosis (-tō-mī-kō'sis), *n.* a skin disease caused by a vegetable parasite.
dermatophyte (-tō-fīt), *n.* a fungus parasite in the skin which causes ringworm, favus, etc.
dermatorrhagia (-to-rā'ji-â), *n.* a discharge of blood from the skin.
dermatozoa (dēr'ma-tō-zō'â), *n.pl.* parasites, mostly microscopic, that live in or on the skin.
dernier ressort (dēr'ni-ēr re-zôr'), the last resort or expedient.
derogate ('ō-gāt), *v.t.* to take away; annul partially: *v.i.* detract (with *from*).

derogation (-gā'shun), *n.* the act of derogating; detraction; depreciation.
derogatory (dē-rog'ă-tō-ri), *adj.* tending to derogate from honor, character, or value (with *to, from*).
derrick ('ik), *n.* an apparatus for hoisting heavy weights.
derring (der'ing), *adj.* brave.
derring-do (-dōō), *n.* bravery; courageous deeds.
derringer ('in-jĕr), *n.* a pocket pistol with a short barrel of very large caliber.
dervish ('vish), *n.* a Mohammedan monk who professes extreme poverty, chastity, and humility, and leads a very austere life; a Soudanese adherent of the Mahdi.
descant (des'kant), *n.* a varied song or melody; a disquisition or comment; (des-kant'), *v.i.* to comment freely; discourse at length.
descend (de-send'), *v.i.* to pass from a higher to a lower position; fall upon or invade; be drived from; fall in order of inheritance, or from one generation to another; move toward the south: said of a star: *v.t.* to move or pass along downwards.
descendant ('ănt), *n.* one who is lineally descended from an ancestor; offspring.
descendent ('ent), *adj.* descending; sinking.
descension ('shun), *n.* the act of descending; a falling; declension; sinking downwards.
descent (-sent'), *n.* change from a higher to a lower place; a sudden hostile invasion or attack; moral or social declension; transmission of an estate; derivation from a common ancestor: birth; a passage from a higher to a lower pitch.
describe (-skrīb'), *v.t.* to delineate or trace out; narrate; set forth.
description (-skrip'shun), *n.* the act of describing; delineation by marks or signs; an account of anything in words or writing.
descriptive ('tiv), *adj.* tending to, or serving to, describe; containing description.
descry (dē-skri'), *v.t.* to discover with the eye, as a distant or obscure object.
desecrate (des'e-krāt), *v.t.* to divert from a sacred to a secular use; profane.
desecration (-krā'shun), *n.* profanation.
desert (de-zĕrt'), *v.t.* to forsake; abandon: *v.i.* abscond from duty.
desert (dez'ĕrt), *n.* a barren tract incapable of supporting life or vegetation; a solitude: *adj.* pertaining to a desert.
desert (de-zĕrt'), *n.* a reward or punishment deserved; merit.
deserter (de-zĕr'tĕr), *n.* one who forsakes a duty: an absconding soldier, or sailor.
deserve (-zĕrv'), *v.t.* to earn by service; be justly entitled to, or worthy of; merit: *v.i.* to be worthy or deserving (usual with *well* or *ill*).
deservedly ('ed-li), *adv.* justly.
deserving (de-zĕr'ving), *adj.* meritorious; worthy: *n.* desert; merit.
desiccate (des'i-kāt), *v.t.* to dry thoroughly; dry up; preserve by exhausting the moisture from: *v.i.* to become dry.
desiccation (-kā'shun), *n.* the act of drying.
desiccative (des'i-kā-tiv), *adj.* tending to dry: *n.* a poultice or application for drying up secretions.
desiccator (-tĕr), *n.* an apparatus for drying foods and other substances.
desiderate (de-sid'ĕr-āt), *v.t.* to be in want or need of; desire to have.
desiderative (-iv), *adj.* having desire.
desideratum (-rā'tum), *n.* [*pl.* desiderata ('tă)], anything desired; a want or desire generally felt and recognized.
design (-zīn'), *v.t.* to draw, mark, or plan out; project; set apart mentally: *v.i.* to formulate designs or execute original work: *n.* an outline, plan, or drawing; project; intention.
designate (des'ig-nāt), *v.t.* to indicate by marks, lines, or a description the limits of: point out; distinguish; name: *adj.* designated; selected.
designation (-nā'shun), *n.* the act of designating; nomination; appointment.
designedly (de-zīn'ed'li), *adv.* intentionally.
designing (-zīn'ing), *adj.* scheming; artful; cunning; insidious; wily.
desirability (-zīr-ă-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being desirable.
desirable ('ă-bl), *adj.* pleasing; agreeable.
desire (-zīr'), *v.t.* to wish earnestly for; crave: *v.i.* be in a state of desire: *n.* a longing for the possession of some object; a petition or prayer; natural or sensual tendency; the object longed for.
desirous ('us), *adj.* full of desire.
desist ('sist), *v.i.* to cease from.
desk (desk), *n.* a sloping frame or table for reading or writing upon; a clerk's position.
desman (des'man), *n.* a mole-like, aquatic, insectivorous mammal of Russia, hunted for its fur.
desolate (des'ō-lāt), *v.t.* to lay waste; deprive of inhabitants; overwhelm with sorrow: *adj.* deprived of inhabitants: solitary; laid waste; abandoned; miserable.
desolation (-lā'shun), *n.* the act of desolating; the state of being desolated; a solitude; ruin; destruction; affliction; misery.
despair (-pār'), *v.i.* to abandon all hope, or expectation; become hopeless: *v.t.* to lose hope or confidence in: *n.* loss of hope or confidence; hopelessness; desperation.
despatch (des-pach'), **dispatch** (dis-), *v.t.* to send off; expedite; put to death; finish quickly: *n.* speedy performance; celerity; an express; an official document sent to a minister abroad.

desperado (-pĕr-ā'dō), *n.* a man reckless of danger; a wild ruffian.
desperate ('pĕr-āt), *adj.* regardless of danger or consequences; reckless; hopeless.
despicable ('pi-kâ-bl), *adj.* contemptible.
despise (-spīz'), *v.t.* to look down upon with scorn or contempt; disdain.
despite (-spīt'), *n.* extreme contempt; malicious anger; scorn; hatred: *v.t.* to despise; treat with contempt: *prep.* notwithstanding.
despitefully (-fool-li), *adv.* maliciously.
despoil (-spoil'), *v.t.* to rob; deprive.
despond (-spond'), *v.i.* to be cast down in spirits; give way to despondency.
despondency ('en-si), *n.* absence of hope or courage; deep mental depression.
despondent (-spond'ent), *adj.* cast down; dejected: disheartened.
despot (des'pot), an absolute irresponsible ruler; an autocrat; tyrant.
despotic (-pot'ik), *adj.* absolute in power; autocratic; irresponsible; arbitrary; tyrannical.
despotically (-âl-li), *adv.* in a despotic manner.
despotism ('pot-izm), *n.* absolute power or government; tyranny.
despumate (dē-spū'māt), *v.t.* to clarify; remove scum: *v.i.* to throw off, as scum.
despumation (-mā'shun), *n.* throwing up froth or scum; separation of scum from liquids; clarification.
dessert (dez-ērt'), *n.* a course of fruits, sweets, etc., usually served last at dinner.
destination (des-ti-nā'shun), *n.* purpose or end for which anything is appointed; ultimate design; goal; termination.
destine (des'tin), *v.t.* to appoint to any use or purpose; fix unalterably; doom.
destiny ('ti-ni), *n.* premeditated lot; fate; inevitable necessity.
destitute ('ti-tūt), *adj.* without means of existence; forsaken; poor; penniless.
destitution (-tū'shun), *n.* poverty; want.
destroy (de-stroi'), *v.t.* to pull down; overturn; lay waste; render desolate; kill; put an end to; disprove.
destroyer (-ēr), *n.* one who destroys, kills, ruins, or desolates.
destructible ('ti-bl), *adj.* that may be destroyed.
destruction (-struk'shun), *n.* the act or process of destroying; subversion; overthrow; ruin; death.
destructive ('tiv), *adj.* tending to, or causing, destruction; ruinous; hurtful.
destructively (-li), *adj.* in a destructive manner.
destructiveness (-nes), *n.* the quality of being destructive; a propensity to destroy.
destructor (de-struk'tĕr), *n.* a furnace for burning refuse.
desudation (des-ū-dā'shun), *n.* profuse sweating.
desuetude (des'wē-tūd), *n.* disuse.
desultor (de-sul'tor), *n.* in the Old Roman games, a rider who leaped from one horse to another.
desultory (des'ul-tō-ri), *adj.* passing from one thing to another without order or method; cursory; erratic.
desultoriness (-ri-nes), *n.* the quality of being desultory; discursiveness.
detach (de-tach'), *v.t.* to disconnect; detail for a specific purpose; send away from.
detaching-roller (dē-tach'ing-rō'lĕr), *n.* a roller on a cotton-combing machine for detaching a tuft of cotton after it is combed.
detachment ('ment), *n.* the act of detaching; the thing detached; a body of troops, or certain ships, detached from the main body and sent on special service.
detail (de-tāl'), *v.t.* to relate minutely; enumerate; tell off for a given duty: *v.i.* to give details of: *n.* an item; a particular or minute account; a small detachment for special service: *pl.* minute parts of a picture, statue, etc.
detain (de-tān'), *v.t.* to hold back; restrain from departure; retain in custody.
detainer ('ĕr), *n.* one who detains; a writ for holding a person in custody.
detainment ('ment), *n.* detention.
detect (de-tekt'), *v.t.* to discover; bring to light; expose; find out; ascertain the character of.
detectable (-tek'tâ-bl), *adj.* that may be detected.
detectaphone (-tâ-fōn), *n.* a telephonic instrument having a microphone transmitter: it is usually concealed in rooms for the purpose of listening to private conversations between suspected persons.
detection ('shun), *n.* the act of detecting or its result; discovery.
detective ('tiv), *adj.* employed in detecting; pertaining to detectives, or detection: *n.* one whose business it is to trace wrong-doers.
detector ('tĕr), *n.* one who, or that which, detects; an apparatus or device for indicating the presence of anything; in wireless telegraphy, a device for regulating the high frequency electrical oscillations so as to enable them to vibrate the diaphragm of the telephone receiver.
detent (de-tent'), *n.* a pin, lever, or stud forming a stop in a clock, lock, etc.
detention (-ten'shun), *n.* the act of detaining or withholding; restraint; delay.
detentive ('tiv), *adj.* employed in detaining.
deter (de-tĕr'), *v.t.* to discourage or hinder, by fear; restrain; dishearten.
deterge (-tĕrj'), *v.t.* to cleanse, as a wound.

detergent (-jent), *adj.* cleansing; purgative: *n.* a substance that cleanses the skin; an application to cleanse wounds, ulcers, etc.

deteriorate (-tē'ri-ō-rāt), *v.t.* to reduce to an inferior quality or value; impair: *v.i.* to grow worse.

deterioration (-rā'shun), *n.* degeneracy.

determinable (-tēr'mi-nā-bl), *adj.* capable of being definitely ascertained; defined with clearness; terminable.

determinant ('mi-nant), *adj.* determinative: *n.* that which influences or determines; a defining element; a function of a square number formed in accordance with certain mathematical laws; a hypothetical unit of germ-plasms which regulates the origin and development of a cell.

determinate ('mi-nāt), *adj.* having definite or fixed limits; clearly defined; specific.

determination (-nā'shun), *n.* the act of determining; purpose; resolution.

determinative ('min-ā-tiv), *adj.* determining, limiting, or defining; tending to define the genus or species: *n.* that which serves to determine the quality or character of something else; a demonstrative pronoun; an ideograph.

determine (de-tēr'min), *v.i.* to decide; end: *v.t.* to fix or settle the bounds of; put an end to; restrict.

determined ('mind), *p. adj.* resolute; inflexible; fixed; circumscribed; limited.

determinedly (-li), *adv.* resolutely.

determinism (de-tēr'min-izm), *n.* the doctrine in philosophy that all acts are pre-determined by some efficient cause.

deterrent (-tēr'ent), *adj.* serving, or tending, to deter: *n.* that which deters.

detest (-test'), *v.t.* to hate intensely.

detestation (de-tes- or det-es-tā'shun), *n.* extreme dislike or abhorrence; loathing.

dethrone (-thrōn'), *v.t.* to remove from a throne; deprive of authority.

detinue (det'i-nū), *n.* a writ for the recovery of chattels unlawfully detained.

detonate (det'ō-nāt), *v.t.* to cause to explode with a loud and sudden r port: *v.i.* to explode loudly and suddenly.

detonation (-ō-nā-shun), *n.* a sudden explosion with a loud report.

detonator ('ō-nā-tēr), *n.* a substance that detonates; a percussion-cap.

detour (de-tōōr'), *n.* a circuitous way.

detract (-trakt'), *v.t.* to draw or take away (with *from*): *v.i.* take away the reputation.

detraction (-trak'shun), *n.* depreciation; defamation; slander.

detractor ('tēr), *n.* one who detracts; a muscle that draws away some part.

detrain (de-trān'), *v.t.* to remove from a train, as troops: *v.i.* alight from a train.

detriment (det'ri-ment), *n.* that which injures, reduces in value, or causes damage.

detrimental ('āl), *adj.* injurious.

detrital (de-trī'tāl), *adj.* pertaining to, or consisting of, detritus.

detrition (de-trish'un), *n.* a wearing away, as by rubbing.

detritus ('tus), *n.* accumulations arising from fragments of rocks broken off or worn away; debris; waste.

de trop (de-trō'), too much out of place; not wanted: said of a person whose presence is not desired.

detrude (de-trōōd), *v.t.* to thrust down forcibly.

detruncate (de-trung'kāt), *v.t.* to shorten by lopping off.

deuce (dūs), *n.* the devil; a card or dice with two spots; a term used in scoring at lawn tennis.

deuce-ace ('ās), *n.* the one and two thrown at dice.

deuterogamy (dū-tēr-og'ā-mi), *n.* a second marriage after death of first spouse.

Deuteronomy (dū-tēr-on'ō-mi), *n.* the fifth book of the Pentateuch.

deutoplasm (dū'tō-plazm), *n.* the secondary or nutritive plasm or albuminous part of the yolk, which provides food for the embryo.

Deutzia (dūt'zi-ā), *n.* a small genus of handsome Chinese and Japanese shrubs.

deva (dā'vā), *n.* in Hindu mythology, the god of nature; a god.

devachan (dā'vā-kān), *n.* according to occultism, a state into which the higher spiritual life of man passes after death.

devastate (dev'as-tāt), *v.t.* to lay waste; desolate; ravage; plunder.

devastation (-tā-shun), *n.* the act of devastating; desolation; waste; destruction.

devastator ('as-tā-tēr), *n.* one who devastates.

develop (de-vel'op), *v.t.* to unfold gradually; make known in detail; complete; to cause to go from a lower to a higher state; bring to view by inducing changes on a sensitized plate: *v.i.* to advance from one stage to another; become gradually apparent.

development (-ment), *n.* the act of developing.

devest (de-vest'), *v.t.* to alienate or annul, as right or title: *v.i.* to be lost or alienated.

deviate (dē'vi-āt), *v.i.* to turn aside from a certain course; diverge; err: *v.t.* to change the direction or position of.

deviation (ā'shun), *n.* the act of deviating; digression; wandering; variation from established rule; error.

deviator (-tēr), *n.* one who deviates.

device (de-vīs'), *n.* a contrivance; invention; a stratagem; a fanciful design or pattern; a heraldic emblem.

Devil (dev'l), *n.* the Evil Spirit; Satan; [d-], a fallen angel; a false god or demon; a very wicked person; a bold dashing fel-

low; a malicious spirit in a person; a printer's apprentice; a machine for dividing rags or cotton in paper-making: *v.t.* to season highly in cooking; prepare work for another; tear up in a machine: *v.i.* to act as a devil.

Devil Dog, a U. S. marine: translation of *Teufelhund*, a nickname given by the Germans in the World War.

devil-fish (-fish), *n.* a large species of ray, of tropical waters; an octopus.

devilish (-ish), *adj.* diabolical; extremely wicked; infernal; excessive.

devilkin (-kin), *n.* a little devil.

devilled (dev'ld), *adj.* broiled; grilled; highly seasoned.

devil-may-care, *adj.* reckless.

devilment (-ment), *n.* roguishness.

devilry (-ri), malicious mischief; diabolical wickedness.

devil's advocate (ad'vō-kāt), in the R. C. church, an ecclesiastic who makes objections and points out defects in the character of a deceased person about to be beatified or canonized for the roll of saints.

devil worship (wĕr'ship), worship of the power of evil; [D- W-], Satanism.

devious (dē'vi-us), *adj.* rambling; circuitous.

devisable (-vīs'ă-bl), *adj.* capable of being imagined or bequeathed.

devise (-vīz'), *v.t.* to imagine; scheme; contrive; concoct; bequeath by will: *n.* a gift of real property by will; a will.

devisee (dev-i-zē'), *n.* the person to whom a bequest has been made.

deviser (de-vīz'ĕr), *n.* one who devises or invents.

devisor ('ĕr), *n.* one who bequeathes by will.

devoid (-void'), *adj.* destitute of.

devoir (dev-wär'), *n.* a service or duty owed; an act of courtesy or respect: usually used in *pl.*

devolve (de-volv'), *v.t.* to transfer from one to another; transmit: *v.i.* to be transferred or transmitted.

devolution (dev-ō-lū'shun), *n.* transference from one to another; passing on to a successor; retrogression.

Devonian (de-vō'ni-an), *adj.* pertaining to the fourth period of the Paleozoic era.

devote (de-vōt'), *v.t.* to dedicate or consecrate; consign to evil; give up wholly to; apply (one's self) to some object.

devotee (dev-ō-tē'), *n.* a votary; enthusiast.

devotion (de-vō'shun), *n.* the act of devoting or consecrating; the state of being devoted; strong affection; ardent love; religious worship: *pl.* prayers.

devotional (-ăl), *adj.* devout.

devour (de-vour'), *v.t.* to swallow greedily or ravenously; consume or destroy rapidly; annihilate; enjoy with avidity.

devout (-vout'), *adj.* devoted to religious thoughts and exercises; heartfelt.

dew (dū), *n.* aqueous vapor condensed on cool bodies; that which falls lightly and in a refreshing manner; any moisture in little drops.

dew-claw ('claw), *n.* the little claw behind a dog's foot; the false hoof of a deer.

dewdrop (dū'drop), *n.* a little herb of the rose family with entire leaves and white flowers; a drop of dew.

dewiness (dū'i-nes), *n.* state of being dewy.

dewlap ('lap), *n.* the loose skin that hangs from the neck of an ox or cow.

dewy (dū-i), *adj.* moist with dew.

dexiocardia (dek'si-ō-kär'di-ă), *n.* a condition in which the heart is on the right side.

dexter (deks'ter), *adj.* right: opposed to left.

dexterity ('i-ti), *n.* manual skill; mental or physical adroitness; cleverness.

dexterous (-us), *adj.* possessing manual skill; quick, mentally or physically; adroit; clever.

dextrin, dextrine ('trin), *n.* a white gummy substance found in plant sap, etc.: used as gum.

dextrose ('trōs), *n.* a white crystalline variety of sugar found in sweet fruits, as the grape, cherry, etc., and in diabetic urine.

dey (dā), *n.* the former title of the governor of Algiers; a ruler or pasha in Tunis, or Tripoli.

dharma (där'mă), *n.* [Hindu], religious observances; duty; conformance to the law.

dhole (dōl), *n.* a fierce, wild dog of India.

dhow (dou), *n.* a one-masted ship, used in the Red Sea and Indian Ocean, with sharp prow and raised deck at stern.

diabase (dī'ă-bās), *n.* a dark colored igneous rock, composed of augite, feldspar, and iron; greenstone.

diabetes (-ă-bē'tēz), *n.* a disease characterized by a morbid and excessive discharge of urine.

diabetic (-bet'ik), *adj.* pertaining to diabetes.

diablerie (di-ab'le-rē), *n.* impish mischief; deviltry.

diaboleptic (di'ă-bō-lep'tik), *n.* a deluded person who thinks he is in communication with spirits.

diabolic (dī-ă-bol'ik), **diabolical** (-ăl), *adj.* devilish; outrageously wicked; impious.

diabolically (-li), *adv.* in a diabolical manner.

diabolism (di-ab'ō-lizm), conduct inspired by a devil; work of a devil; a perversion of religious worship to honor the Devil; character or condition of a devil; possession by the Devil.

diabolo (dī-ab'ō-lō), *n.* the game of whirling and balancing a spool or spool-shaped object on a cord attached to two sticks, one held by each hand.

diabolology (diå-bō-lol'ō-ji), study of the Devil; a belief in devils; devil lore.

diabrosis (diå-brō'sis), *n.* perforation of the wall of a blood vessel.

diacaustic (-å-kaws'tik), *adj.* denoting a caustic curve formed by refracted rays: *n.* a diacaustic curve.

diachylon (dī-ak'i-lon), **diachylum** (dī-ak'i-lum), *n.* a plaster made from an oxide of lead, olive-oil, and water, used for excoriated surfaces and wounds; a combination of glycerin, lead salts, fatty acids and vegetable juices.

diaconal (-ak'ō-nål), *adj.* pertaining to a deacon.

diaconate (-ak'ō-nāt), *n.* the office or dignity of a deacon; deacons collectively.

diacoustics (dī-å-kous' or -kōōs'tiks), *n.pl.* the science of refracted sounds; diaphonics.

diacritical (-krit'i-kål), *adj.* serving to separate or distinguish; sufficient to magnetize an iron core to one-half its saturation.

diacritical mark (märk), *n.* a mark employed to distinguish letters or sounds which resemble each other, and to indicate their true pronunciation, as ä, ō.

diadem ('å-dem), *n.* a crown; tiara.

diæresis, same as dieresis.

diaglyph (dīå-glif), *n.* an intaglio.

diaglyphic (-glif'ik), *adj.* pertaining to or like an intaglio: sunk into the general surface.

diagnose (-ag-nōs'), *v.t.* to ascertain as a disease, by its general symptoms.

diagnosis (-nō'sis), *n.* [pl. diagnoses ('sēz)] scientific discrimination; the recognition of a disease by its symptoms.

diagnostic (-nos'tik), *adj.* characteristic: *n.* a symptom distinguishing a disease.

diagometer (-gom'e-tēr), *n.* a kind of electroscope for measuring and determining relative conductivity.

diagonal (-ag'ō-nål), *adj.* extending from one angle to another: *n.* a straight oblique line dividing a rectangular figure into equal parts.

diagonally (-li), *adv.* in a diagonal manner.

diagram ('å-gram), *n.* a geometrical figure; a mechanical plan; an outline, drawing, or figure.

diagrammatic (-at'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or illustrated by, a diagram.

diagraph ('å-gråf), *n.* an instrument for drawing figures or objects mechanically.

dial (dī'ål), *n.* an instrument for showing the time by the sun's shadow; the face of a timepiece; any plate on which an index finger marks revolutions, pressure, etc.; an insulated fixed wheel used in telegraphy; a tool used by a lapidary for cutting a range of facets on a gem; [Slang], the face: *v.t.* to measure or indicate by a dial; survey with a miner's compass.

dialect ('å-lekt), *n.* the peculiar manner in which a language is spoken in a province or district of a country; idiom; a sub-division of a language.

dialectic ('ik), *adj.* pertaining to a dialect, or to logic.

dialectics ('iks), *n.pl.* the art of reasoning.

dialectician (-tish'ån), *n.* a logician.

dialectology (-tol'ō-ji), *n.* that branch of philology which treats of dialects.

dialing ('ål-ing), *n.* the art of constructing dials; a method of surveying in mines.

dialogue ('å-log), *n.* a conversation between two or more persons; a literary composition in which persons are represented as reasoning on, or discussing, a subject.

dialysis (-al'i-sis), *n.* the breaking up, or division, of one syllable into two; in Latin grammar, the change of *j* and *v* into *i* and *u;* the separation of different substances in solution by diffusion through a moist membrane or septum.

diamagnetism (-mag'net-izm), *n.* the property possessed by certain bodies when under the influence of magnetism, and freely suspended, of taking a position at right angles to the magnetic meridian.

diamantine (diå-man'tin), *adj.* of the nature of a diamond: *n.* a preparation of crystallized boron, used for polishing steel.

diameter (dī-am'e-tēr), *n.* the length of a line passing through the center of any object from one side to the other; the distance through the lower part of the shaft of a column.

diametrical (-å-met'ri-kål), *adj.* pertaining to a diameter; directly adverse of opposite.

diametrically (-li), *adv.* in a diametrical manner.

diamond (dī'å-mund), *n.* native carbon crystallized in the isometric system; a gem of extreme hardness and refractive power; a rhomboidal figure; a playing card with one or more lozenge-shaped figures; a glass cutter's tool; the smallest kind of type generally used: *adj.* resembling a diamond.

diamond-drill (-dril), *n.* a steel ring-drill tipped with bort or diamond fragments: used in rock boring.

diamond jubilee (jōō'bi-lē), the celebration of an event seventy-five years after its origin or beginning.

diamond wedding (wed'ing), a celebration on the completion of 75 years of married life.

diapason (-å-pā'zon), *n.* the entire compass of a voice or instrument; a recognized musical standard of pitch; the foundation stops of an organ.

diaper ('å-pēr), *n.* linen cloth woven in geometric patterns; a napkin; surface decoration of one or more simple figures repeated; an infant's breech-cloth: *v.t.* to variegate or embroider; work in diaper; to put on, or change, an infant's breech-cloth.

diaphane (dī'å-fān), *n.* woven silk stuff with transparent colored figures.

diaphanie (-af'å-nē), *n.* the art of imitating stained glass by transparencies on plain glass.

diaphanous (-af'å-nus), *adj.* transparent.

diaphantograph (-fan'tō-grâf), *n.* an instrument for drawing objects from their reflection on a sheet of glass.

diaphoresis (dīå-fōr-rē'sis), *n.* profuse perspiration artificially induced.

diaphoretic (-fō-ret'ik), *adj.* producing perspiration: *n.* a sudorific medicine.

diaphragm ('å-fram), *n.* the midriff, which divides the chest from the abdomen; any substance that intercepts or divides; a dividing membrane; a partition in a tube; a porous cup-shaped partition for separating solutions in a voltaic cell; the vibrating disk of a telephone receiver; the sounding membrane in a phonograph; a perforated film in an optical instrument to regulate the flow of light or cut off marginal rays: *v.t.* to furnish with a diaphragm; take the part of a diaphragm; cut off the light from a lens by a perforated screen.

diaphylactic (-fi-lak'tik), *n.* a preventive against disease.

diarist ('å-rist), *n.* one who keeps a diary.

diarrhœa (dī-å-rē'å), *n.* a morbidly persistent purging or looseness of the bowels.

diary ('å-ri), *n.* a register of daily occurrences or duties; a book for daily memoranda.

diascope ('as-kōp), *n.* machine for showing motion pictures in daylight; a flat glass pressed against the skin to expel blood to determine if any change has occurred in the tissue.

diastase ('å-stās), *n.* a soluble nitrogenous ferment formed in germinating grain and animal fluids.

diastole (-as'tō-lē), *n.* the rhythmical expansion and dilation of the heart and arteries in beating; the lengthening of a syllable naturally short.

diastyle ('å-stīl), *n.* an arrangement of columns in which the interspace between each measures 3 or 4 diameters of the shaft.

diathesis (dī-ath'ē-sis), *n.* a condition of the body which predisposes to some particular disease: mental or physical predisposition.

diatonic (-å-ton'ik), *adj.* designating the regular tones of a key or scale.

diatribe ('å-trīb), *n.* a continued discourse or disputation; a strain of violent abuse; bitter criticism.

dibble (dib'l), *n.* a gardening tool for making holes in the earth: *v.t.* plant with a dibble: *v.i.* dip bait gently into the water.

dice (dīs), *n.pl.* small cubes marked on the sides with one to six spots: used in games of chance: *v.i.* to play with dice: *v.t.* to decorate with woven patterns to resemble cubes; cut into cubes.

dicephalous (dī-sef'å-lus), *adj.* having two heads.

dicer (dī'sēr), *n.* one who gambles; [Slang], a stiff hat or derby.

dichroism ('krō-izm), *n.* the property by which a crystallized body exhibits different colors according to the direction of light transmitted through it.

dichromatism (-mat-izm), *n.* color blindness characterized by inability to see more than one of the three primary colors.

dicing (dī'sing), *n.* gaming with dice; stamped leather ornamented with squares.

dickcissel (dik-sis'el), *n.* a black-throated bird of the finch family of Central U. S.

dicker ('ēr), *v.i.* to barter or trade on a small scale: *n.* a petty trade or deal.

dicky (dik'i), *n.* a small separate shirt front; a seat at the back of a coach; a child's bib or pinafore; a donkey; a small bird.

dicotyledon (dī'kō-ti-lē-don), *n.* a plant which has two seed-leaves with two stems.

dicrotic (dī-krot'ik), *adj.* having a double or secondary pulse-beat.

dicrotism (dī-krot'izm), *n.* abnormal pulse beat in which there are two beats to each systole of the heart.

dictaphone (dik'tå-fōn), *n.* a trade name for a phonographic instrument used in dictating letters and afterwards reproducing them for transcription.

dictate (dik'tāt), *v.t.* declare with authority; express orally so that another may take words down in writing: *v.i.* to speak with final authority; prescribe: *n.* an injunction; command; a controlling principle.

dictation (-tā'shun), *n.* the act of dictating; the thing dictated; authoritative utterance.

dictator ('tēr), *n.* one who dictates; one invested with absolute powers of government; an ancient Roman magistrate with supreme authority, appointed in times of emergency.

dictatorial (-tō'ri-ål), *adj.* pertaining to a dictator; absolute; imperious.

diction (dik'shun), *n.* manner of speaking or expression; choice of words; style.

dictionary (-ā-ri), *n.* a book containing all, or the principal, words in a language,

arranged alphabetically, with their meanings, etc.; a lexicon; vocabulary; wordbook.

dictograph (dik'tō-graf), *n.* a telephonic instrument with a device for magnifying sound: used much by detectives in efforts to obtain evidence by listening to private conversations; detectaphone.

dictum ('tum), *n.* [*pl.* dicta ('tâ)], a dogmatic or authoritative assertion; aphorism.

didactic (di-dak'tik), *adj.* teaching; instructing; explanatory.

didactics ('tiks), *n.pl.* the art of teaching.

didactyl (-dak'til), *adj.* having two digits, as fingers or toes: *n.* an animal with only two toes on each foot.

diddle (did'l), *v.t.* to overreach or cheat; to waste time.

dido (dī'dō), *n.* a caper.

didymous (did'i-mus), *adj.* growing in pairs; paired or double.

die (dī), *v.i.* to cease to live; expire; perish; wither; become extinct gradually; faint; sink; languish as with faintness; become flat or spiritless, as liquor.

die (dī), *n.* a small cube; a piece of engraved metal with a device used for coining money, medals, etc.; a tool used in cutting the threads of screws or bolts, etc.; a kind of knife used by envelope makers, and in shoe factories: *v.t.* to mold, stamp, cut with a die.

dielectric (dī-e-lek'trik), *adj.* non-conducting: *n.* any medium, as glass, etc., that transmits electric force by induction.

dieresis (-ēr'e-sis), *n.* a sign (••) placed over the second of two separate vowels to show that each has a separate sound in pronunciation, as aërated; a division in a line or verse; cell-division.

Diesel engine (dē'sel-en'gin), *n.* an internal combustion engine that uses crude oil injected under high pressure.

diesis (dī'ē-sis), *n.* the double dagger (‡) used in printing; the difference between a greater and less semitone.

diet (dī'et), *n.* solid or liquid food; manner of living, with special reference to food; a deliberative convention; a national or legislative assembly.

dietary (dī'e-tā-ri), *adj.* pertaining to the rules of diet: *n.* a certain fixed allowance of food; system of diet.

dietetic (dī-e-tet-ik), *adj.* regulating food or diet: *n.pl.* that branch of hygiene which relates to rules of diet.

dieting (dī-et-ing), *n.* the act of eating according to regimen.

diet kitchen (kich'en), a kitchen in which diet is prepared for invalids; an establishment which provides food for the sick poor.

differ (dif'ēr), *v.i.* to be dissimilar; be distinguished from or have different properties or qualities; disagree; contend.

difference ('ēr-ens), *n.* the act or state of being unlike; disparity; distinction; controversy; quarrel; on the Stock Exchange, the margin payable on settlement: *v.t.* to distinguish between; discriminate; take the difference of.

different ('ēr-ent), *adj.* unlike; distinct.

differentia (-en'shi-å), *n.* [*pl.* differentiæ (-ē)], that which distinguishes one species from another of the same genus.

differential ('shâl), *adj.* indicating a difference; having different velocities: *n.* in mathematics, an infinitesimal difference between two values; an infinitesimal change assigned to a variable; in railroading, a decrease in the rate schedule to increase traffic.

differential calculus (kal'kū-lus), *n.* the method of finding an infinitely small quantity which shall equal a given quantity when taken infinite times.

differential duties (dū'tiz), *n.pl.* duties levied unequally on similar produce from foreign countries.

differentially (li), *adv.* in a differential manner.

differentiate (-en'shi-āt), *v.t.* to constitute a difference between; specialize in structure or functions: *v.i.* to acquire a distinctive and separate character.

differentiation (-ā'shun), *n.* the act of differentiating; specialization; progressive change from the general to the special in bodily organs and tissues.

difficult ('i-kult), *adj.* not easy; arduous; perplexing; not easily managed.

difficulty (-kul-ti), *n.* something that requires labor or skill to overcome; scruple; objection; controversy: *pl.* complication of affairs; embarrassment, perplexity.

diffidence ('i-dens), *n.* lack of self-reliance; modest reserve.

diffident ('i-dent), *adj.* lacking self-reliance; shy; modest.

diffraction (dif-rak' or di-frak'shun), *n.* the modification or change in a ray of light when passing the edge of an opaque body, or through slits, or when it is reflected from a ruled surface.

diffract (di-frakt'), *v.t.* to break into parts: to decompose; cause diffraction.

diffractive ('tiv), *adj.* pertaining to diffraction.

diffuse (dif-ūz'), *v.t.* to pour out and spread all around; scatter; circulate: *adj.* (dif-ūs) widely spread; verbose; redundant.

diffused (-ūzd'), *adj.* widely spread; dispersed; flowing.

diffuser (dif-ūz'ēr), *n.* a circular chamber above a turbine wheel into which the water is dashed; a perforated disk in an oil-lamp for regulating the draft or diffusion; a vapor spray.

diffusible ('i-bl), *adj.* capable of being diffused.

diffusion (dif-ū'zhun), *n.* the act of diffusing; a spreading abroad; the passing by osmosis through animal membranes.

diffusive (-ūs'iv), *adj.* capable of diffusing; (-ūs'iv), *adj.* capable of diffusing; spreading every way; widely reaching.

dig (dig), *v.i* to work with a spade; cast up earth; study hard: *v.t.* to excavate; break up (ground); search; thrust or force in (with *into*): *n.* [Slang], a poke or thrust; a plodding student.

digamma (dī-gam'a), *n.* one of the letters of the early alphabet of the Greeks.

digest (dī'jest), *n.* any compilation, abridgment, or summary of laws arranged methodically under proper heads, or titles; (D-), the Pandects of the Emperor Justinian; a synopsis: *v.t.* (di-jest') to arrange methodically under proper heads or titles; classify; dissolve in the stomach by the action of digestive juices; think over and arrange in the mind; soften and prepare by heat: *v.i.* to be digested, or prepared by heat.

digester ('ĕr), *n.* an apparatus for extracting the essence of a substance by heat.

digestibility (-jes-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being digestible.

digestible ('ti-bl), *adj.* capable of being digested.

digestion (-jes'chun), *n.* the act of digesting; the conversion of food by the action of the gastric juices into soluble products so that it can be assimilated by the blood and thus give nourishment to the bodily organs; mental or physical assimilation.

digestive ('tiv), *adj.* pertaining to digestion.

digger (dig'ĕr), *n.* one who digs; in Australia, a gold miner; [D-], one of a class of Californian Indians who subsist chiefly on roots and nuts.

Digger pine (pīn), a Californian pine, the nuts of which are a staple food of Digger Indians.

digging ('ing), *n.* the act of excavating: *pl.* a locality where mining operations, especially for gold, are carried on; residence.

digit (dij'it), *n.* a finger or toe; a measure ($\frac{3}{4}$ inch); 1-12th of the diameter of the sun or moon; any one of the Arabic numerals.

digital ('tâl), *adj.* pertaining to a digit.

digitalin ('i-tâl-in), *n.* a poisonous crystalline alkaloid obtained from the leaves of the foxglove.

Digitalis (-i-tā'lis), *n.* a genus of tall plants, the figworts, including the foxglove.

digitate ('i-tāt), *adj.* finger-shaped.

digitigrade ('i-ti-grād), *adj.* walking on the toes, as cats, dogs, etc.

diglot (dī'glot), *adj.* bilingual; speaking two languages; expressed in two languages.

dignified (dig'ni-fīd), *adj.* invested, or marked, with dignity; noble; stately.

dignify ('ni-fī), *v.t.* to invest with, or exalt in, dignity or rank; confer honor upon; elevate; ennoble.

dignitary (-tā-ri), *n.* one who holds a position of dignity or honor; an ecclesiastic who holds rank above a parish priest or canon: *adj.* pertaining to ecclesiastical dignity.

dignity ('ni-ti), *n.* elevation of rank; degree of excellence; moral worth; qualities suited to inspire or command respect and reverence.

digraph (dī'grâf), *n.* combination of two sounds or characters to represent one simple sound, as *read*.

digress (di- or dī-gres'), *v.i.* to turn aside; deviate from the main subject or line of argument; wander.

digression (-gresh'un), *n.* the act of digressing; deviation from moral rectitude; divergence.

digressive (-gres'iv), *adj.* characterized by digression.

dihedral (-hē'drâl), *adj.* having two plane faces or sides.

dike (dīk), *n.* an embankment or cutting of earth, especially one thrown up as a protection against the sea, floods, etc.: *v.t.* to surround, protect, or inclose with a dike; drain by ditching.

dilacerate (di-las'ĕr-āt), *v.t.* to tear to pieces: rend asunder.

dilapidate (di-lap'i-dāt), *v.t.* to bring into partial ruin by neglect or misuse: *v.i.* to become dilapidated.

dilapidation ('i-dā'shun), *n.* a state of partial ruin, especially through neglect or misuse.

dilatable (-lāt'â-bl), *adj.* expansible.

dilatation (-tā'shun), *n.* expansion.

dilate (-lāt'), *v.t.* to enlarge or expand in all directions; distend: *v.i.* to be extended or enlarged; speak fully and copiously.

dilator ('ĕr), *n.* one who, or that which, dilates; a surgical instrument for opening or expanding an orifice, etc.; a muscle that dilates.

dilatory (dil'â-tō-ri), *adj.* causing, or tending to cause, delay; slow; inactive.

dilemma (di- or dī-lem'â), *n.* an awkward or vexatious situation; an argument which presents an antagonist with alternatives, each of which is fatal to his cause.

dilettante (-e-tan'tē), *n.* [*pl.* dilettanti (-ti)], one who pursues the fine arts, literature, or science, only for amusement; an amateur: *adj.* pertaining to dilettanti, or dilettantism.

dilettantism ('tizm), *n.* the characteristics of dilettanti; amateurish pursuit of art, literature, etc.: used in a disparaging sense.

diligence ('i-jens), *n.* careful attention; assiduity; industry.

diligence (dē-lā-zhäns'), *n.* a French stage-coach.

dill (dil), *n.* an herb belonging to the parsley family, with aromatic, pungent seeds; the anise of the Bible: the seeds are used in pickling.

dilly-dally (dil'i-dal'i), *v.i.* to loiter; trifle.

dilute (di- or dī-lūt'), *v.t.* to thin or weaken by the admixture of another fluid, especially water; weaken: *v.i.* to become thinner.

dilution (-lū'shun), *n.* the act of diluting; a weak liquid.

diluvial (-lū'vi-ål), *adj.* pertaining to, produce by, or resulting from, a deluge or flood.

dim (dim), *adj.* somewhat dark; hazy; obscure; faint; tarnished; ill-defined: *v.t.* to render obscure or less distinct; cloud; tarnish; dull: *v.i.* to become dim; fade.

dime (dīm), *n.* a silver coin worth ten cents.

dime novel (nov'el), a term applied to cheap sensational fiction.

dimension (di-men'shun), *n.* the size or measured extent of a body; cubic capacity; the literal factor of an algebraic product or term: *pl.* magnitude or importance.

dimensional (-ål), *adj.* pertaining to dimension.

diminish (di-min'ish), *v.t.* to make less; reduce in bulk or amount; weaken; impair; detract from; reduce by a semitone: *v.i.* to lessen; dwindle.

diminuendo (dim-in-ū-en'dō), *adj. & adv.* a musical term denoting decrease in tone or volume; decreasingly.

diminution (dim-i-nū'shun), *n.* the act of making less; reduction; lessening.

diminutive (di-min'ū-tiv), *adj.* below the average size; little; contracted; narrow: *n.* a word formed from another to express the sense of littleness.

dimissory (dim'is-ō-ri), *adj.* sending to the jurisdiction of another; giving leave to depart.

dimissory letter (let'ẽr), an episcopal letter recommending an ecclesiastic to the head of another diocese; a permit for the ordination of a clerical student.

dimity ('i-ti), *n.* a cotton cloth of thick texture with a rigid surface.

dimorphism (dī-môr'fizm), *n.* the quality of assuming, crystallizing, or existing in, two forms.

dimorphous ('fus), *adj.* existing in two forms.

dimple (dim'pl), *n.* a small depression or hollow in the cheek or chin; an indentation: *v.i.* to form dimples; sink in slight depressions: *v.t.* to mark with dimples.

din (din), *n.* a continued and violent noise: *v.t.* to stun with noise; press with clamor or persistent repetition: *v.i.* make a clamor.

dine (dīn), *v.i.* to take dinner: *v.t.* to give or provide a dinner for; feed.

ding (ding), *v.i.* to sound, as a bell, with a continuous monotonous tone: *v.t.* to impress by noisy repetition: *n.* a monotonous sound.

ding-dong ('dông), *n.* the sound of a metallic body produced by blows, as a bell; a word or phrase imitative of such sound.

dinge (dinj), *n.* a depression made by a blow: *v.t.* to make such depression.

dinghy (ding'ji), *n.* the smallest boat of a man-of-war; an East Indian ferry-boat; a small boat without outriggers.

dingle (ding'gl), *n.* a narrow hollow between hills: *v.t. & v.i.* to tinkle; tingle with cold.

dingle-dangle (-dang'gl), *adv.* swinging backwards and forwards; loosely pendent.

dingo (ding'go), *n.* the Australian wild dog.

dingy (din'ji), *adj.* dark-colored; dirty.

dinkum (ding'kum), *adj.* [Australian Slang], fair and square; reliable; honest.

dinner ('ẽr), *n.* the chief meal of the day; a dinner party; a public banquet.

Dinosauria (dī'nō-saw'ri-å), *n.* an order of huge reptiles which became extinct in the Mesozoic Period.

Dinotherium (dī'nō-thē'ri-um), *n.* a genus of huge, elephant-like, extinct mammals from the Miocene beds of Europe and Asia.

dint (dint), *n.* a mark left by a blow or pressure; force or power (with *of*): *v.t.* to make a mark on or in.

diocesan (dī-os'e-sån, or dī'ō-sē-sån), *adj.* of, or pertaining to, a diocese: *n.* a bishop.

diocese ('ō-sēs), *n.* a bishop's see; a bishopric.

dioptase (-op'tās), *n.* a vitreous, emerald-green ore of copper.

dioptric ('trik), *adj.* assisting vision by means of the refraction of light in viewing distant objects.

dioptrics (-triks), *n.* that branch of optics which treats of the refraction of light through a lens or the transparent media; refraction.

diorama (-rä'må), *n.* an exhibition of pictures on movable screens, viewed through a large opening in a darkened room.

diorite (-rīt), *n.* a granite-like rock consisting of triclinic feldspar and hornblende.

diosmose (-os'mōs), **diosmosis** (-'mō-sis), *n.* the mingling of fluids through a permeable membrane.

dioxide (-oks'īd), *n.* an oxide consisting of 2 atoms of oxygen and 1 atom of a metal.

dip (dip), *v.t.* to plunge for a short time into a fluid; baptize by immersion; lower and raise quickly: *v.i.* to immerse one's self; enter slightly into anything; in-

cline downwards; sink: *n.* the act of dipping; the inclination of the magnetic needle, or the angle made by it; the angle of inclination of strata to the horizon; a tallow candle; a liquid in which an object is immersed; a hollow among hills; a gymnastic performance; [Slang], a pickpocket.

diphtheria (dif-, dip-thē'ri-å), *n.* a contagious throat-disease characterized by the formation of a false membrane in the air-passages.

diphthong ('thông), *n.* the union of two vowel sounds pronounced in one syllable.

diplegia (dī-plē'ji-å), *n.* paralysis of corresponding parts on both sides, as of the legs.

diploma (di-plō'må), *n.* a writing on parchment or paper under sign and seal, conferring some honor, authority, etc.

diplomacy ('må-si, -plom'å-si), *n.* the art of conducting negotiations between two states or nations, or of transacting international business; skill in conducting negotiations.

diplomat (dip'lō-mat), *n.* a diplomatist.

diplomatic (-mat'ik), *adj.* pertaining to diplomacy; characterized by special tact in the management of affairs.

diplomatically (-ål-li), *adv.* with diplomatic skill; with tact.

diplomatic corps (kôr), all the diplomatic officers accredited to one sovereign government by others.

diplomatist ('må-tist), *n.* one who is skilled in diplomacy.

dipper (dip'ẽr), *n.* one who or that which, dips; a water-fowl; [D-], the group of 7 stars in the constellation of Ursa Major; a Dunker; a Baptist.

dipsomania (-sō-mā'ni-å), *n.* a morbid and uncontrollable craving for alcoholic drinks.

dipsomaniac ('ni-ak), *n.* one who suffers from dipsomania: *adj.* pertaining to dipsomania.

Diptera (dip'tẽr-å), *n.* an order of insects which includes the house fly, mosquitoes, gnats, etc.: they have but a single anterior pair of wings.

dipteral ('te-rål), *adj.* having two wings; furnished with a double row of columns, as in temples.

dipterous ('te-rus), *adj.* two-winged.

dire (dīr), *adj.* dreadful; mournful.

direct (dī-rekt'), *adj.* straight; not circuitous; open; plain; straightforward; not of collateral descent: not retrograde: *v.t.* to aim or drive in a straight line; guide or show; point out or determine with authority: *v.i.* to act as a guide.

direction (-rek'shun), *n.* relative position; a command; order; guidance; the address of a person on a package, etc.

directly ('li), *adv.* in a direct or straight line; immediately; openly.

directness ('nes), *n.* the quality of being direct; freedom from ambiguity.

director ('tẽr), *n.* one who directs or superintends; one appointed to transact the affairs of a company, etc.; a spiritual guide or adviser; a surgical instrument.

directorate ('tō-rāt), *n.* the office of a director; a body or board of directors.

directory ('tō-ri), *n.* a book containing the names, addresses, and occupations of the residents of a place; a body of directors; a book of ecclesiastical rules or directions for divine worship: *adj.* guiding; commanding.

direct primary (dī-rekt prī'må-ri), *n.* method of making nominations for political elective offices by which the people vote for persons they favor for candidates: the winners become the nominees for office in the regular election.

direful (dīr'fool), *adj.* dreadful; dismal.

dirge (dẽrj), *n.* a funeral hymn; a song or tune expressive of grief.

dirigible (dir'i-ji-bl), *adj.* that may be guided or steered: as, a *dirigible* balloon: *n.* an airship with a propelling system, rudders and stabilizers: the envelope is elongated in form and is controlled from a car suspended beneath.

dirk (dẽrk), *n.* a dagger.

dirt (dẽrt), *n.* any foul or filthy substance; garden earth; in placer-mining, the material which has been washed down and may contain gold, as *pay dirt.*

dirtiness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being dirty.

dirty ('i), *adj.* impure; soiled; morally unclean; disgusting; muddy; sleety: rainy; base; treacherous; bad: *v.t.* to soil; sully; tarnish.

dis-, a prefix signifying *separation, privation, negation.*

disability (dis-å-bil'i-ti), *n.* lack of physical, intellectual, or social fitness; legal incapacity.

disable (-ā'bl), *v.t.* to deprive of power; disqualify; impoverish; incapacitate.

disabuse (-būz'), *v.t.* to clear from mistakes or false conceptions; set right.

disadvantage (dis'ad-vân'tāj), *n.* deprivation of advantage; unfavorable condition; loss.

disadvantageous (-tā'jus), *adj.* attended with disadvantage; unfavorable.

disaffect (-å-fekt'), *v.t.* to fill with discontent; alienate the affections from; disturb the functions of.

disaffected (-fek'ted), *p. adj.* alienated in feeling; disloyal; untrue.

disaffection (-fek'shun), *n.* alienation of affection; disloyalty; ill-will.

disagreeable (-a'bl), *adj.* exciting repugnance or displeasure: *n.* that which is displeasing or unsatisfactory.

disagreeableness (-bl-nes), *n.* unpleasantness.

disagreeably (-bli), *adv.* in a disagreeable manner.
disappear (-å-pēr'), *v.i.* to pass away; vanish.
disappearance ('ans), *n.* removal from sight.
disappoint (-point'), *v.t.* to thwart or frustrate the hopes of; fail to keep an appointment with.
disappointment ('ment), *n.* defeat or failure of expectation; state of depression caused by failure, etc.
disarm (-ärm'), *v.t.* to deprive of arms; reduce to a peace footing; render harmless; subdue.
disarmament (-ärm'å-ment), *n.* the act of disarming; reduction to a peace footing.
disarrange (dis-a-ranj'), *v.t.* to throw out of order; unsettle.
disarray (-rā'), *v.t.* throw into disorder; rout; undress: *n.* negligent or insufficient dress; confusion.
disaster (-ås'tēr), *n.* a sudden or unexpected misfortune; a serious accident.
disastrous ('trus), *adj.* occasioning loss or misfortune; unfortunate; calamitous.
disavow (dis-a-vow'), *v.t.* to deny; to repudiate.
disband (-band'), *v.t.* to dismiss from military service; break up: *v.i.* to be dismissed.
disbar (-bär'), *v.t.* to deprive a lawyer of his right to practice.
disburden (-bēr'dn), *v.t.* to remove a burden from; relieve of anything annoying or oppressive: *v.i.* to ease one's mind.
disburse (-bērs'), *v.t.* to expend.
disbursement ('ment), *n.* money expended.
disc, another form of disk.
discalced (dis-kalst'), *adj.* having the shoes off; barefooted: applied to Carmelite monks.
discard (-kärd'), *v.t.* to cast off as useless; dismiss from service; reject as useless: *v.i.* in card-playing, to throw out cards not required.
discern (diz-ērn'), *v.t.* to distinguish mentally, or with the eye; judge or decide between: *v.i.* to make distinction.
discernible ('i-bl), *adj.* perceptible.
discernment ('ment), *n.* acuteness in judgment; penetration; discrimination.
discharge (-chärj), *v.t.* unload; disembark; free from any burden, impediment, or obligation; exonerate or acquit; free from restraint or custody; let fly; explode; perform (a trust or duty): *v.i.* to send out liquid matter: *n.* the act of discharging; that which is discharged; an explosion; a flowing or issuing out; dismission from office or employment; liberation.
disciple (di-sī-pl), *n.* one who receives the teaching of another; a scholar; a follower.
Disciples of Christ (krīst), a religious body organized in Pennsylvania in 1809 by Alexander Campbell: they reject creeds and sectarian names, practice immersion and communicate weekly: often referred to as *Campbellites*, which they resent.
disciplinable (dis'i-plin-å-bl), *adj.* capable of instruction, or liable to disciplinary punishment.
disciplinarian (-pli-nā'ri-ån), *adj.* pertaining to discipline: *n.* one who advocates, or enforces, strict discipline.
disciplinary ('i-plin-ā-ri), *adj.* pertaining to discipline.
discipline ('i-plin), *n.* mental or moral training; education; subjection to control; military regulation; chastisement; an instrument of punishment: *v.t.* to train to obedience or efficiency; regulate; chastise.
disclaim (-klām'), *v.t.* to disown; repudiate.
disclaimer ('ēr), *n.* disavowal; denial.
disclose (-klōz'), *v.t.* to uncover; reveal.
disclosure ('ūr), the act of revealing anything secret; discovery; uncovering.
discoid ('koid), *adj.* disk-shaped.
discolor (-kul'ēr), *v.t.* to change from the natural color; give a false complexion to stain.
discomfit (-kum'fit), *v.t.* to defeat; rout frustrate; thwart.
discomfiture ('fi-tūr), *n.* defeat; disappointment.
discommode (-kom-ōd'), *v.t.* to inconvenience.
discompose (-kom-pōz'), *v.t.* disarrange; vex; ruffle.
discomposure ('ūr), *n.* agitation; unrest.
disconcert (-kon-sērt'), *v.t.* to disturb the composure or self-possession of; frustrate.
disconsolate ('sō-lāt), *adj.* hopeless; sad.
discord ('kôrd), *n.* disagreement; a confused noise; a combination of discordant sounds; disagreement in coloring or parts.
discordant ('ånt), *adj.* at variance; inharmonious; jarring; incongruous.
discount (dis'kount), *n.* a sum deducted or allowed for prompt payment of an account; a deduction made according to the current rate of interest: *v.t.* (dis-kount') to allow a discount on; advance money, deducting a certain rate per cent; make a deduction from; anticipate.
discourage (-kur'åj), *v.t.* to deprive or lessen the courage of; dishearten; deter.
discouragement ('ment), *n.* the act of depriving of confidence; that which destroys courage.
discourse (-kōrs'), *n.* speech or language; conversation; a treatise or dissertation; sermon: *v.t.* & *v.i.* to talk or converse; utter; communicate ideas orally.

dispersion (-pēr'shun), *n.* the act of dispersing; the separation of light into different colored rays in passing through a prism.
dispersive ('siv), *adj.* tending to disperse.
dispirit (-pir'it), *v.t.* to depress the spirits of; dishearten; render cheerless.
displace (-plās'), *v.t.* to put out of place; disorder; depose fron office or dignity.
displacement ('ment), *n.* the act of displacing; substitution; apparent change of position; the weight of water displaced by a solid body immersed in it.
display (-plā'), *v.t.* to spread out; unfold; exhibit; force into notice; manifest mentally or physically: *v.i.* to make a display.
displeasure (dis-plezh'ūr), *n.* annoyance; vexation; distaste; pique.
disport (-pōrt'), *v.t.* to amuse or divert: *v.i.* to frolic; indulge in gayety; amuse one's self.
disposable (-pōz'ă-bl), *adj.* free to be employed; subject to disposal.
disposal ('ăl), *n.* arrangement; order; control; right of bestowing.
dispose (-pōz'), *v.t.* to place, arrange; order; distribute; adapt; incline.
disposition (-izh-un), *n.* the act of disposing; order; method; arrangement; tendency; natural temperament.
dispossess (dis-po-zes'), *v.t.* to deprive of possession; eject; oust.
disprove (dis-prōōv'), *v.t.* to prove to be false or fraudulent; refute.
disputable ('pū-tă-bl), *adj.* liable to be disputed; called in question.
disputation (-tā'shun), *n.* a verbal controversy; an altercation.
disputatious ('shus), *adj.* contentious.
dispute (dis-pūt'), *v.i.* to debate; argue: *v.t.* contend for by words or actions; express doubt of; controvert: *n.* a controversy; altercation; quarrel; contest.
disquisition (-kwi-zish'un), *n.* a systematic investigation or discussion of some subject; an elaborate essay.
disrate (-rāt), *v.t.* to degrade or lower in rank, as a petty officer.
disrespect (-re-spekt'), *v.t.* to show lack of respect; disregard; ignore: *n.* discourtesy; lack of respect; incivility.
disrupt (-rupt'), *v.t.* & *v.i.* to break asunder; part forcibly; rend: *adj.* broken; burst asunder.
disruption (-rup'shun), *n.* forcible separation; breach.
disruptive ('tiv), *adj.* causing disruption.
diss (dis), *n.* a reedy Algerian grass.
dissatisfaction (-sat-is-fak'shun), *n.* state of being discontented; displeasure.
dissatisfy ('is-fī), *v.t.* to render discontented; to displease.
dissect (-sekt'), *v.t.* to cut in pieces; anatomize; divide and examine minutely.
dissection (-sek'shun), *n.* the act of dissecting for critical examination.
disseize (-sēz'), *v.t.* to deprive of seizin or possession; dispossess unlawfully.
disseizin ('in), *n.* the act of unlawfully dispossessing a person of an estate.
dissemble (-sem'bl), *v.t.* to hide under a false appearance; give the semblance of something else to.
dissembling (sem'bling), *n.* dissimulation.
disseminate (-sem'i-nāt), *v.t.* to scatter abroad, like seed; propagate; diffuse.
disseminator ('tēr), *n.* one who, or that which disseminates.
dissension (dis-sen'shun), *n.* strife; disagreement; breach of union.
dissent (-sent'), *v.i.* to disagree in opinion (with *from*); refuse adherence to an established church: *n.* difference of opinion; refusal to acknowledge or conform to an established church.
dissenter ('ĕr), *n.* a nonconformist.
dissentient ('shent), *adj.* dissenting: *n.* one who disagrees.
dissenting (-sent'ing), *p.adj.* pertaining to, or characterized by, dissont; separating from an established church; pertaining to dissenters.
dissertation (-ēr-tā'shun), *n.* a formal argumentative discourse; treatise.
disservice (dis-ser'vis), *n.* injurious help.
dissever (-sev'ĕr), *v.t.* to cut in two; disjoin; divide; separate.
dissidence ('i-dens), *n.* disagreement.
dissident ('i-dent), *adj.* not agreeing, or conforming: *n.* one who disagrees, or dissents.
dissilient (-sil'i-ent), *adj.* springing asunder, or bursting open with force.
dissimulate (-sim'ū-lāt), *v.i.* & *v.t.* to dissemble; feign; disguise.
dissimulation (-lā'shun), *n.* hypocrisy; false pretense; fallacious appearance.
dissipate ('i-pāt), *v.t.* to scatter completely; drive in different directions; squander: *v.i.* to engage in dissipation.
dissipated (-ed), *p.adj.* scattered; dispersed; characterized by dissipation.
dissipation (-pā'shun), *n.* the act or state of being dissipated; mental distraction; excessive indulgence in luxury, especially drink or vicious pleasures.
dissociate (-sō'shi-āt), *v.t.* to separate.
dissolubility (-sol-ū-bil'i-ti), *n.* the capacity of being dissolved.
dissoluble ('ol-ū-bl), *adj.* capable of being disintegrated; capable of being disunited.
dissolute ('ō-lūt), *adj.* given to vice or dissipation; loose in morals or conduct.
dissolution (-lū'shun), *n.* the act of dissolving or liquefying; separation of component parts; separation of the soul from the body; death; a breaking up of a union of persons, as a society, etc.
dissolutionism (-izm), *n.* the social theory of anarchism or nihilism.

dissolvable (diz-ol′vâ-bl), *adj.* that may be dissolved.
dissolve (-olv′), *v.t.* to liquefy; melt; terminate; annul: *v.i.* to become liquefied; waste away; separate.
dissonance (′ō-nâns), *n.* discord.
dissonant (-nânt), *adj.* discordant.
dissuade (-wād′), *v.t.* to advise or counsel against; divert by argument or persuasion.
dissuasion (-swā′zhun), *n.* the act of dissuading; advice or persuasion against a purpose or action.
dissuasive (′siv), *adj.* tending to dissuade: *n.* an argument employed to dissuade.
dissyllable (-sil′â-bl), *n.* a word of two syllables.
distaff (dis′tâf), *n.* the staff from which flax is drawn in spinning.
distance (′tâns), *n.* the space or interval between two objects or points; remoteness of time, rank, relationship or place; interval between two notes; reserve of manner; alienation: *v.t.* to place remotely; leave behind in a race.
distant (′tânt), *adj.* remote; reserved.
distaste (-tāst), *n.* aversion of the palate; dislike; disinclination.
distasteful (′fool), unpleasant to the taste; expressive of dislike.
distastefully (-li), *adj.* in a distasteful manner.
distemper (-tem′pĕr), *v.t.* to disorder or derange the functions of; disturb; ruffle; compound (colors) for use in distemper painting: *n.* a disease; a catarrhal disease affecting young dogs; a method of painting in specially prepared opaque colors mixed with a binding medium soluble in water: used for mural decoration, etc.
distend (-tend′), *v.t.* to stretch out in all directions; expand: *v.i.* to swell.
distention (-ten′shun), *n.* a swelling out.
distich (′tik), *n.* a couplet.
distil (-til′), *v.i.* to fall in drops; flow gently; trickle forth; practice the art of distillation: *v.t.* to let fall in drops; obtain by distillation: rectify.
distillate (′at), *n.* the product of distillation found in the receiver of a distilling apparatus.
distillation (-ā′shun), *n.* the process of distilling; the substance drawn by the still.
distilled (dis-tild′), *p. adj.* produced by distillation.
distilled liquors (lik′ĕrz), alcoholic liquors obtained from fermented fruits, plant juice, or starchy products, as barley or potatoes after these have been brewed.
distillery (-til′ĕr-i), *n.* a building and machinery for the distillation of alcoholic liquors.
distinct (-tingkt′), *adj.* separate; different; clear; plain; unconfused.
distinction (-tingk′shun), *n.* mark of difference or superiority; eminence of rank or conduct; fame; discrimination.
distinctive (′tiv), *adj.* marking a difference or distinction; characteristic; discriminating; plain.
distingue (dis-stăn-gā′), *adj.* distinguished; of princely bearing.
distinguish (-ting′gwish), *v.t.* to separate from others by some mark of honor or preference; designate by special characteristics; discriminate; make known: *v.i.* to make a distinction (with *between*).
distinguished (′gwisht), *p.adj.* eminent; celebrated; conspicuous; noted.
Distinguished Service Cross (sĕr′vis krôs), a cross of bronze which, since April 6, 1917, has been awarded to those who have performed acts of military heroism or gallantry against an armed enemy of the U. S.; a British cross of silver awarded officers in the Royal Navy below the rank of lieutenant-commander for "distinguished service before the enemy."
Distinguished Service Medal (med′âl), a bronze medal awarded since April 6, 1917, to Americans who have distinguished themselves by meritorious action during war; a British medal of bronze awarded to enlisted men in the Royal Navy and Marines for distinguished conduct in war.
Distinguished Service Order (or′dĕr), a gold cross and ribbon awarded, since 1886, to British officers in the Army and Navy for distinguished service.
distort (-tôrt′), *v.t.* to twist or turn from the natural shape or figure; twist; pervert from the true meaning; misrepresent.
distortion (-tôr′shun), *n.* the act of distorting; perversion; a deformity.
distract (-trakt′), *v.t.* to perplex; harass; confuse the mind; bewilder; derange.
distraction (-trak′shun), *n.* perplexity; embarrassment; perturbation or mental distress; insanity.
distractive (′tiv), *adj.* causing distraction.
distrain (-trān), *v.t.* to seize and hold (goods or chattels) as security for payment of a debt: *v.i.* to levy a distress.
distraint (-trānt′), *n.* the act of distraining for debt.
distrait (dis-trā′), *adj.* absent-minded.
distraught (dis-trawt′), *adj.* bewildered or harassed.
distress (dis-tres′), *v.t.* to inflict pain or suffering upon; grieve; harass; perplex; in law, to seize for debt: *n.* physical or mental anguish; the act of distraining; goods taken in distraint.
distribute (-trib′ūt), *v.t.* to deal out or divide; allot; apportion; arrange according to classification; dispose of separately; separate and return (as types) to their respective cases.

distribution (-tri-bū'shun), *n.* the act of distributing; apportionment; arrangement; classification.
distributive ('tiv), *adj.* pertaining to distribution: *n.* a distributive word.
district ('trikt), *n.* a territorial division; circuit; region or tract of country.
distrust (-trust'), *n.* want of confidence, faith, or reliance; suspicion; discredit: *v.t.* to have no confidence or trust in; doubt; suspect.
distrustful ('fool), *adj.* suspicious.
distrustfully (-li), *adv.* suspiciously.
disturb (-tėrb), *v.t.* to trouble; vex; throw into confusion; agitate; displace.
disturbance ('ăns), *n.* the interruption of a settled state; uproar; mental agitation.
distyle ('tīl), *adj.* two-columned: *n.* a building having a portico with two columns.
disulphate (dī-sul'fāt), *n.* a sulphate containing one atom of hydrogen, replaceable by a basic element.
disulphide ('fīd), *n.* a sulphide in which two atoms of sulphur to the molecule are contained.
disunite (dis-ū-nīt'), *v.t.* to take away the union; separate; alienate: *v.i.* to become separated.
disunited (-nit'ed), *p.adj.* separated; sundered; taken apart.
ditch (dich), *n.* a trench cut in the earth; a moat: *v.i.* make a ditch; surround with a ditch; run into a ditch.
ditheism (dī'thē-izm), *n.* belief in two gods, one good, the other evil.
dithyramb (dith'i-ramb), *n.* a Bacchanalian hymn; flamboyant verse; any wild metrical composition; an impassioned speech.
ditto ('tō), *n.* that which has been said; a duplicate: *adv.* as before; likewise.
ditty ('i), *n.* a little song.
diuresis (dī-ū-rē'sis), *n.* an excessive excretion of urine.
diuretic (dī-ū-ret'ik), *adj.* promoting the secretion and flow of urine.
diurnal (ēr'nål), *adj.* pertaining to a day; daily performed in 24 hours; active during the day-time: *n.* a day-book; journal.
diurnally (-li), *adv.* daily.
diva (dē'vå), *n.* a prima donna.
divagate (dī'vå-gat), *v.i.* to wander about; stray; digress.
divagation (-gā'shun), *n.* wandering about; digression.
divan (di-van'), *n.* a court of justice; a council of state in Turkey; a council-hall; a smoking-room; café; couch.
dive (dīv), *v.i.* to plunge head foremost into water; enter deeply into any subject or question: *v.t.* to explore by diving: *n.* a sudden plunge headforemost into water.
dive (dīv), *n.* a low resort frequented by persons of dissolute character.
diverge (dī-vėrj'), *v.i.* to spread out from one point; recede from.
divergence (-vėr'jens), *n.* a receding from each other; a tending apart.
divergent ('jent), *adj.* tending to diverge.
divers (dī'vėrz), *adj.* various; sundry.
diverse ('vers, or dī-verz'), *adj.* essentially different; dissimilar; separate.
diversification (-i-fi-kā'shun), *n.* variation.
diversify (di-vėr'si-fī), *v.t.* to make different from another; give variety to; discriminate; variegate.
diversion ('shun), *n.* variation; alteration; pastime; the act of diverting the attention of an enemy from the real point of attack.
divert (di- or di-vėrt'), *v.t.* to turn aside from any direction or course; draw away from; entertain; amuse.
divertimento (di-vėrt-i-men'tō), *n.* a light pleasant vocal or instrumental composition.
divertissement ('tiz-mäng), *n.* amusement; recreation; an entr'acte, as a ballet, etc.
divest (di-vest'), *v.t.* to strip or deprive of anything; despoil; make bare.
divestiture ('i-tūr), *n.* surrender of property.
divide (di-vīd), *v.t.* to cut into two or more parts; separate; keep apart; disunite by discord; distribute: *v.i.* to be separated; cleave; diverge; have a share; vote by division: *n.* a watershed.
divided skirt ('ed skėrt), a skirt made so as to combine both skirt and knickerbockers.
dividend (div'i-dend), *n.* a share of the profits of a public company or business; a sum paid *pro rata* out of a bankrupt's estate; interest payable on money invested in the public funds; a number or quantity to be divided.
divi-divi (div'i-div'i), *n.* astringent husks of a South American tropical plant, used for dyeing and tanning.
divination (-i-nā'shun), *n.* the act of divining; the pretended art of foreseeing future events by supernatural or magical agency.
divine (di-vīn'), *adj.* partaking of the nature of God; excellent in the highest degree; godlike; sacred; holy; pertaining to theology: *n.* a theologian; clergyman: *v.t.* to foretell by, or as by, divination; presage: *v.i.* to conjecture; guess.
diving (dīv'ing), *n.* the act of plunging into water; connected with, or used in, diving.
diving-bell (-bel), *n.* a hollow apparatus supplied with air, used in work below the surface of the water.
divining-rod (-rod), *n.* a forked rod or branch, as of witch-hazel, which, when held loosely in the hand, is said to bend slightly above where water or minerals are situated.

divinity (di-vin'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being divine; Godhead; a pagan or heathen deity; theology.
divisibility (-viz-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being divisible.
divisible ('i-bl), *adj.* capable of being divided; capable of division without a remainder.
division (-vizh'un), *n.* state of being divided; separation; a partition; section; discord; difference; the separating of the members of a legislative or municipal assembly in order to take a vote; two or more brigades under the command of a general officer; a section of a fleet under one commander; the process of finding how many times one number or quantity is contained in another.
divisional (-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to division.
divisor (di-vī-zor), *n.* the number by which another (the dividend) is divided.
divorce (-vōrs'), *n.* a dissolution of the marriage contract by legal authority; disunion: *v.t.* to dissolve the marriage contract between by legal authority; release from close union.
divorcee (di-vōr-sē'), *n.* a divorced person.
divorcement ('ment), *n.* the act or process of divorcing.
divulge (di-vulj'), *v.t.* to make known, as something previously kept secret; disclose.
divulsion (di-vul'shun), *n.* the act of pulling or tearing apart.
diwan (de-wăn'), *n.* a court of justice in India.
Dixie (dik'si), *n.* a collective term for the Southern States of the U. S.; [d-], an oval pot used by campers for boiling.
dixit (dik'sit), *n.* a person's own statement or affirmation, not confirmed by another.
dizen (dī'zn), *v.t.* to deck out; dress.
dizziness ('i-nes), *n.* giddiness.
dizzy (diz'i), *adj.* giddy.
do (dōō), *v.t.* to perform; achieve; cause to bring about; make ready for some object or purpose; advance money on a note; make an effort; [Slang], cheat or swindle: *v.i.* to act or behave; succeed; suffice; fare as to health: *n.* a trick or hoax.
do (dō), *n.* the key-note of a musical scale.
doaty (dōt'i), *adj.* discolored by decay: said of trees, or timber.
dobber (dob'ĕr), *n.* a dabchick.
docile (dō'sil, dos'il), *adj.* easy to teach; tractable; easily managed.
docility (dō-sil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being docile.
dock (dok), *n.* a place for constructing and laying up ships; the place where a prisoner stands in a court to be tried; a coarse weed with broad leaves; the tail of a horse after it has been docked: *v.t.* to cut off or curtail; deduct from; diminish.
dockage ('āj), *n.* reduction; provision or accommodation for the docking of vessels; money paid for the use of a dock.
docket ('et), *v.t.* to mark the contents or titles of papers on the back of them; indorse: *n.* a directed label or ticket tied on goods; a summary of a larger writing; a digest.
dockyard ('yärd), *n.* a place where ships are built and naval stores are kept.
doctor ('tēr), *n.* one skilled in any particular branch of knowledge; an academical degree denoting the highest proficiency in a faculty of a university; a learned man; a medical practitioner: *v.t.* to treat medically; tamper with or give a false appearance to: *v.i.* to practice medicine; undergo medical treatment.
doctorate (-ăt), *n.* the degree of doctor.
doctrinaire (-tri-nār'), *n.* one who theorizes on political or other matters, disregarding practical considerations: *adj.* visionary.
doctrinal ('trin-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or containing, doctrine.
doctrine ('trin), *n.* that which is taught; the principles, belief or dogma of any church, sect, or party.
document ('ū-ment), *n.* a printed or written paper relied upon to establish some fact or assertion, or conveying information.
documentary (-men'tă-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, derived from, or consisting of, documents.
dodder (dod'ĕr), *n.* a parasitical plant.
dodecagon (dō-dek'ă-gon), *n.* a figure with twelve sides and twelve angles.
dodecahedron (-hē'dron), *n.* a solid having twelve faces.
dodge (doj), *v.i.* to start aside and shift about; evade by craft; avoid; practice tricky devices: *v.t.* to escape by starting aside: *n.* the act of dodging; a trick.
dodo (dō'dō), *n.* a large extinct bird with a short neck, a large hooked bill, short legs and rudimentary wings.
doe (dō), *n.* the female of a buck or fallow deer, or of an antelope, rabbit, or hare.
doeskin ('skin), *n.* the skin of a doe; a fine woolen cloth with a smooth finish.
doff (dof), *v.t.* to take or put off, as clothes: *v.i.* remove the hat in saluting.
dog (dog), *n.* a domesticated carnivorous animal; the male of this animal: used attributively of males of other animals; a dogfish; [D-], one of two southern constellations; a low, vulgar, mean, deceitful fellow: used contemptuously; name of various mechanical contrivances: *v.t.* to hunt as a dog; follow pertinaciously.
dogbane (dog'bān), *n.* a smooth, red-stemmed herb which gives an acrid, milky juice.
dogberry (dog'bĕr-i), *n.* the fruit of the dogwood

dogcart ('kärt), *n.* a light cart with two transverse seats back to back.

dog-days ('dāz), *n. pl.* a period in July and August when the dog star or Sirius rises and sets with the sun: usually the hottest part of the summer.

doge (dōj), *n.* the title of the chief magistrates of the ancient republics of Venice and Genoa.

dogfish (dog'fish), *n.* a species of small littoral shark very destructive to fish.

dogged ('ed), *adj.* stubborn; pertinacious.

dogger ('ĕr), *n.* a two-masted vessel with a broad beam: used in the cod and herring fisheries by the Dutch in the North Sea.

doggerel (-el), *n.* a kind of verse devoid of sense or rhythm: *adj.* weak and absurd in construction: said of verse or poetry.

dogma ('mâ), *n.* [*pl.* dogmata ('mâ-tâ)], an established principle, tenet, or doctrine; a doctrine stated in a formal manner and received by the Church as authoritative.

dogmatic (-mat'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, dogma; positive; authoritative: *n. pl.* doctrinal theology.

dogmatically (-âl-li), *adv.* in a dogmatic manner.

dogmatism (-tizm), *n.* dogmatic or positive assertion of opinion.

dogmatize ('mâ-tīz), *v.i.* to make dogmatic assertions; utter positive assertions without adducing proof: *v.t.* to treat dogmatically.

dog-star (dog'-stär), *n.* brightest of the stars: rises and sets with the sun in summer: known as Sirius.

dog-trot ('trot), *n.* a gentle trot.

dog-watch ('woch), *n.* one of two watches on board ship of two hours each, between 4 and 8 p.m.

dogwood ('wood), *n.* a flowering tree of the U. S.; striped maple; the hard, compressed wood of this tree.

doily (doi'li), *n.* a small mat or napkin: used on dessert plates, etc.

doings (dōō'ingz), *n.pl.* things done; movements; conduct; stir.

doldrums ('drumz), *n.pl.* a sailor's term for the tropical zones of calms and variable winds; depression of spirits; the dumps.

dole (dōl), *n.* that which is dealt out sparingly; a charitable gift of money or food; alms: *v.t.* to deal out sparingly.

doleful ('fool), *adj.* sorrowful; dismal.

dolefully (-li), *adv.* sorrowfully; dismally.

dolerite (dol'ĕr-īt), *n.* a dark-colored crystalline igneous rock; basaltic greenstone.

dolesome (dōl'sum), *adj.* melancholy.

dolichocephalic (dol'i-kō-sē-fal'ik), **dolichocephalous** (-sef'al-us), *adj.* having a long skull.

doll (dol), *n.* a girl's toy-baby.

dollar (-'ăr), *n.* monetary unit of the U. S. and some other countries on a gold standard, equal to 100 cents.

dollar bird (bĕrd), the Australian roller bird: so called from a white circular patch on the wings.

dollar diplomacy (di-plō'mâ-si), in the U. S., diplomacy that aims more at commerce than amity.

dolly ('i), *n.* a little doll; apparatus for washing clothes; a countrivance for washing ore in mining; in India, a brass tray on which fruit, flowers, etc., are presented as a complimentary offering.

Dolly Varden (-vär'dn), a woman's dress of light bright-figured muslin, worn over a bright-colored petticoat; a large picture hat for women having one side bent downwards and ornamented with flowers: both from a girl character in Dickens' "Barnaby Rudge."

dolman ('mân), *n.* a long outer garment worn by the Turks; a hussar's uniform jacket; a woman's sleeveless mantle.

dolmen ('men), *n.* a sepulchral monument, consisting of a large unhewn stone resting on two or more such stones.

dolomite ('o-mit), *n.* a crystalline variety of magnesian limestone.

dolor, dolour (dō'lĕr), *n.* sorrow; anguish; grief.

dolorific (-rif'ik), *adj.* causing grief.

dolorous (dol'ō-rus), *adj.* sorrowful.

dolphin (dol'fin), *n.* a cetaceous mammal about seven feet long, with a snout like a beak: found in the Mediterranean and several parts of the Atlantic: dolphins swim in large schools and frequently jump clear of the water.

dolt (dōlt), *n.* a heavy, stupid fellow.

dom (dom), *n.* a title of respect applied to gentlemen in Portugal and Brazil.

domain (dō-mān'), *n.* lordship; authority; empire; landed property; demesne; range; scope.

dome (dōm), *n.* a hemispherical roof; any circular top.

domestic (dō-mes'tik), *adj.* pertaining to the house or household affairs; private; home-made: *n.* a household servant: *pl.* articles of home manufacture, especially cotton cloths.

domesticate ('ti-kāt), *v.t.* to make domestic; familiarize with domestic life; tame: *v.i.* to become domestic.

domestic economy (e-kon'ō-mi), the art of managing household affairs in the best and thriftiest manner.

domesticity (-tis'i-ti), *n.* the state of being domestic; domestic character.

domicile (dom'i-sīl), *n.* a permanent residence or place of abode; home: *v.t.* to establish in a fixed residence.

domiciliary ('i-å-ri), *adj.* pertaining to the residence of a person or family.

dominant ('i-nânt), *adj.* exercising chief authority; ruling; predominant; as-

cending: *n.* the recitative note in Gregorian scales; the fifth tone of a musical scale in any ascending key.

dominant character (kar'ak-tĕr), a character or quality transmitted to a hybrid from one of the parents, which dominates to the apparent exclusion of the antagonistic character.

dominate ('i-nāt), *v.t.* to govern; rule; predominate over: *v.i.* to be dominant.

domination (-nā'shun), *n.* the act of dominating; absolute authority; power.

domine (dom'i-nē), *n.* a parson; a schoolmaster.

domineer (-i-nēr'), *v.i.* to exercise authority arrogantly or tyrannically; bluster.

dominical (dō-min'i-kăl), *adj.* pertaining to Christ as Lord, or to Sunday: *n.* a dominical letter.

dominical letter (let'ĕr), one of the first seven letters of the alphabet used in the calendar to denote Sunday throughout the year, and to determine the date of Easter Day.

Dominican (do-min'i-kan), *n.* in the R. C. Church, one of a preaching order of mendicant friars, founded by the Spaniard, Dominic de Gusman, at Toulouse, in France, in 1215; Thomas Aquinas, Savonarola and Lacordaire were members of this order.

dominion (dō-min'yun), *n.* supreme authority; sovereignty; independent right or possession; a territory or country subject to the control of one government.

domino (dom'i-nō), *n.* a large loose silk cape or cloak with wide sleeves and a hood, used as a masquerade garment; an ecclesiastical hood: *pl.* a game played with 28 oblong dotted pieces of bone or wood.

don (don), *v.t.* to put on; invest with; assume: *n.* [D-], formerly, a Spanish nobleman, now, simply a title of respect in Spain, corresponding to Sir, or Mr.; one who makes pretension to consequence; hence, in England, the head of a college, or one of the fellows, or professors.

Dona (dō-nyă), *n.* a title of respect applied to women in Spain, corresponding to Lady; (dō'nă), a title of respect applied to women in Portugal, corresponding to Lady.

donate (dō'nāt), *v.t.* to contribute, especially to some religious or philanthropic object.

donation (-nā'shun), *n.* a charitable gift; benefaction; present.

donative (don'ă-tiv), *adj.* vested or vesting by donation: *n.* a gift.

donator (dō-nā'tĕr), *n.* a giver.

done (dun), *p. adj.* completed; published officially; cooked sufficiently; thoroughly fatigued; cheated; fatally injured; at the end.

donee (dō-nē'), *n.* one to whom property is given in fee.

dongola (don'gō-lă), *n.* a goatskin, or sheepskin tanned to resemble kid.

doni (dō'ni), *n.* a single-masted Ceylonese coasting vessel with a long sail.

donjon (don' or dun'jun), *n.* the principal tower or keep of a mediæval castle, containing the prison.

donkey (dong'ki), *n.* an ass; a stupid or obstinate fellow.

donna (don'nă), *n.* [Italian], a lady; [D-], Lady: a title prefixed to the Christian name of a woman.

donor (dō'nĕr), *n.* a giver.

doom (dōōm), *n.* a judicial sentence of condemnation; the infliction of a sentence; irrevocable destiny; fate; ruin; the Day of Judgment: *v.t.* to pronounce condemnation upon; sentence to punishment; ordain as a penalty.

doomsday (dōōmz'dā), *n.* the day of final and universal judgment.

Doomsday Book (book), a huge book kept by the early Norman monarchs of England, listing the estates for taxation or confiscation.

door (dōr), *n.* a movable frame of wood, or other material, on hinges, giving ingress to, or egress from, a room or apartment; a gate or entrance; portal; means of access.

dope (dōp), *n.* a thick, greasy liquid; a preparation to strengthen and tighten airship fabric; (U. S. Slang) any narcotic; one addicted to use of such drugs; information concerning race horses on which to base betting: *v.t.* to plan; [Slang], to stupify, or cheer, as with a drug.

Dora (dō'rå), *n.* an acrostic term for Defense of the Realm Act, a measure passed by the English Parliament during the War, giving the Government control over all means of communication, factory supplies, and other materials, etc.

Dorian (dō'ri-ăn), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, Doris, a small district of ancient Greece: *n.* a member of the Doric or Dorian race, one of the four great divisions of the ancient Greeks.

Doric (dor'ik), *adj.* Dorian: *n.* the broad hard dialect of the Dorians.

Doric order (ôr'dĕr), the oldest and simplest of the three orders of Greek architecture.

dorking (dôr'king), *n.* one of a breed of five-toed domestic fowls, highly esteemed for the table.

dormancy ('măn-si), *n.* quiescence.

dormant ('mânt), *adj.* sleeping; quiet; in abeyance.

dormer ('mĕr), *n.* a bedroom; a window set vertically in the side of a roof-gable.

dormitory ('mi-tō-ri), *n.* a large sleeping apartment holding several beds; a student's boarding-house.

dormouse ('mous), *n.* a small European squirrel-like rodent.
dorsal ('sâl), *adj.* pertaining to, or situated near, the back.
dory (dō'ri), *n.* a golden-colored fish much esteemed for the table; the wall-eyed pike-perch; a small flat-bottomed skiff with a sharp prow.
dosage (dōs'sāj), *n.* the operation of putting into sparkling wines something to give them a distinctive taste; the administering of medicine according to prescription.
dose (dōs), *n.* the quantity of medicine to be taken at one time; anything nauseous; quantity: *v.t.* to give doses to; administer anything objectionable or nauseous.
dot (dot), *n.* a small point or speck; a diminutive child: *v.t.* to mark with dots or specks.
dotage (dō'tāj), *n.* imbecility of mind; foolish or excessive affection.
dotard ('tărd), *n.* one whose intellect is impaired by age; one who is foolishly affectionate: *adj.* imbecile.
dote (dōt), *v.i.* to exhibit the weakness of age; bestow excessive love.
dotterel ('ĕr-el), *n.* a small plover.
double (dub'l), *adj.* twofolds; two of a sort; being in pairs; twice as much; deceitful; insincere: *n.* twice the quantity; a duplicate; trick; a turning back to escape pursuit; an apparition; a fold or plait: *pl.* changes rung on five bells; games played by two on a side: *v.t.* to make double; duplicate; repeat; fold; sail round or by: *v.i.* to increase to twice the quantity; return on one's track; march at double quick time: *adv.* twice over.
double-bass (-bās), *n.* the largest violin.
double-cross (-krôs), *n.* the act of cheating, swindling or betraying; in sporting slang, the winning, or effort to win, a prize fight after promising to lose or lie down: *v.t.* to work the double-cross on another.
double-dagger (-dag'ĕr), *n.* a reference mark (‡).
double-dealing (dĕl'ing), *n.* duplicity; insincerity; treachery.
double entendre (äng-tang'dr), a word or phrase with a double meaning, one of which is usually indelicate.
doublet (dub'let), *n.* a duplicate; one of a pair; a paste gem; a close-fitting man's garment.
doubling (dub'ling), *n.* a turning; a lining, as in a garment, or book-binding; fusing antimony with iron to form a sulphide; the redistillation of spirits.
doubloon ('lōōn), *n.* a Spanish gold coin.
doubt (dout), *v.i.* to waver in opinion; hesitate; be in suspense: *v.t.* to suspect; distrust; question: *n.* uncertainty of mind; suspense; scruple; perplexity; apprehension; fear; disbelief.
doubtful ('fool), *adj.* of uncertain issue; questionable; hazardous; insecure.
doubting (('ing), *adj.* inspiring, or subject to, doubt; questionable.
doubtless ('les), *adv.* assuredly; certainly.
douceur (dōō-sĕr'), *n.* a small gift; tip; bribe.
douche (dōōsh), *n.* a jet or current of water directed upon some part of the body.
dough (dō), *n.* a soft mass of moistened flour yet unbaked; [Slang], money.
doughboy (dō'boi), *n.* [U. S. Slang], an infantryman.
doughnut (dō'nut), *n.* a small cake or roll of sweetened dough cooked in boiling lard.
doughty (dou'ti), *adj.* valiant; strong.
doughtiness (-nes), *n.* valor; bravery.
doughy (dō'i), *adj.* soft like dough.
Douma (dōō'ma), *n.* formerly, the lower branch of the Russian National parliament.
douse (dous), *v.t.* to plunge suddenly into a liquid; drench; extinguish; strike; slacken or lower suddenly, as sails: *v.i.* to fall suddenly into water; search for water or ores by a divining rod.
dove (duv), *n.* a pigeon; a gentle person; ecclesiastically, the symbol of the Holy Spirit.
dovecote ('kōt), *n.* a small house or box with compartments for doves.
dovetail ('tāl), *v.t.* to join by interlocking joints resembling a dove's tail spread out; fit closely and exactly.
dowager (dou'ă-jĕr), *n.* the widow of a king, prince, or person of rank; a widow with a jointure.
dowdiness (-nes), *n.* the state of being dowdy.
dowdy ('di), *n.* a slatternly woman who affects finery: *adj.* slovenly or ill-dressed; shabby.
dowel (dou'el), *n.* a pin to connect two pieces of wood by being sunk in the edges of each; a piece of wood driven into a wall to secure something else: *v.t.* to fasten by dowels.
dower ('ĕr), *n.* that part of a husband's property which his widow enjoys during her life; jointure; personal endowment.
dowitcher (dou'ich-ĕr), *n.* the long-billed American gray snipe.
dowlas ('lăs), *n.* a kind of coarse linen cloth.
down (doun), *n.* soft feathers, hair, or wool; the soft fibres of plants: *pl.* a tract of bare, hilly land used for pasturing sheep; banks or rounded hillocks of sand: *adv.* from a higher to a lower degree or position; at the lowest point; on the ground; below the horizon; from earlier to later times; in hand, or on the counter; on paper, or in a book: *adj.* dejected; downcast: *prep.* along a descent; from a higher place to a lower; along the course or current of.

downcast ('kåst), *adj.* directed downwards; sad: *n.* the ventilating shaft of a mine.

Down-East (ēst), *n.* the northeastern part of New England: *adj.* from, or living in, that part.

Down-Easter (ēr), *n.* a native of New England, especially of Maine.

downfall ('fawl), *n.* a falling downwards; sudden fall from rank or reputation; ruin.

downgrade ('grād), *n.* a downward movement; reverse of fortune; departure from the orthodox standard of belief.

Downing Street (doun'ing strēt), a short street in the West End of London, in which the principal government offices are located; hence, a term for the British administration or government.

downright ('rīt), *adj.* straight to the point; blunt; unceremonious: *adv.* perpendicularly; completely; thoroughly.

downward ('wård), *adj.* tending to the ground; moving from a higher to a lower place, grade, or direction; descending: *adv.* from a higher to a lower condition, state, or place; from the source; downwards.

downy ('i), *adj.* covered with, or made of, down; soft; restful; cunning; artful.

dowry (dou'ri), *n.* the property a woman brings to her husband at marriage; gift or possession.

doxology (doks-ol'ō-ji), *n.* an ascription or short hymn of praise to God.

doxy (dok'si), *n.* sweetheart; mistress; wench; paramour.

doyen (dwå-yang'), *n.* the dean of a diplomatic corps; the senior member of an official group.

doze (dōz), *v.i.* to sleep lightly or fitfully: *n.* a light sleep, or nap.

dozen (duz'n), *n.* twelve units.

dozy ('i), *adj.* sleepy; drowsy; in a state of decay.

drab (drab), *n.* a kind of thick dull brown or yellowish-gray woolen cloth; a tint of such a color: *adj.* of a drab color.

drabbett (drab'et), *n.* a coarse linen fabric.

drabble (l'), *v.t.* to make wet or dirty by dragging through mud or water: *v.i.* to fish with a long line and rod.

drachma (drak'må), *n.* a Greek silver coin.

draff (dråf), *n.* refuse from malt breweries; hog's-wash; dregs.

draft, draught (dråft), *n.* a sketch or outline; bill of exchange; an order for money; detachment of soldiers; the act of drawing a load; the state of being drawn; the act of drinking or the amount drunk at once; an outline or sketch; the act of sweeping with a net; the quantity of fish caught at one draw of the net; the depth of water a vessel draws or to which she sinks; a current of air: *v.t.* to delineate or sketch out; call forth; select by a draft for military service.

drag (drag), *v.t.* to pull or draw along by force; draw along slowly or heavily; haul; tug: *v.t.* to trail along the ground: *n.* the act of dragging; a net or apparatus for drawing along the bottom of the water; a coach drawn by four horses; a kind of sledge for heavy loads; the difference between the draft of water forward or aft of a ship.

draggle (drag'l), *v.t.* to wet or soil by dragging in the mud or along the ground: *v.i.* to become dirty or wet by dragging.

dragoman (drag'ō-mån), *n.* in the East, an interpreter, guide, or agent for travelers, especially an interpreter attached to an embassy, etc.

dragon (('un), *n.* a fabulous animal represented as a winged serpent or lizard; a fierce person; a duenna; a small lizard; a winged heraldic beast: *adj.* fierce; destructive.

dragon-fly (-flī), *n.* an insect with a long slender abdomen, large eyes and wings.

dragon's-blood (-z-blud), *n.* the red juice and gum of several South American and East Indian trees.

dragoon (drå-gōōn'), *n.* a cavalryman in the British army: *v.t.* to harass by dragoons; smite; coerce.

drain (drān), *v.t.* to draw off gradually; exhaust: *v.i.* to become dry: *n.* a channel or pipe for superfluous water; a sewer; the act of exhausting.

drainage ('āj), *n.* the act or means of draining; that which is drained off.

drake (drāk), *n.* a male duck.

dram (dram), *n.* 1-8th of an ounce troy, and 1-16th of an ounce avoirdupois; a small quantity of spirituous liquor.

drama (drä'må), *n.* a prose or poetical composition depicting a story of human life in character, etc., on the stage; theatrical entertainment; dramatic literature or art.

dramatic (drå-mat'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or appropriate to, the drama.

dramatically (-ål-lī), *adv.* in a dramatic manner.

dramatis personæ (dram'å-tis pēr-sō'nē), the characters in a play or drama.

dramatize (dram'å-tīz), *v.t.* to compose in the form of a drama; adapt for stage representation.

dramaturgist (-tēr-jist), **dramaturge** (-tērj), *n.* one who composes a drama, stages and directs it.

dramaturgy ('å-tēr-ji), *n.* the art of dramatic composition; representation and stage effect.

dramshop (-shôp), *n.* a place where liquor is sold by the dram or drink.

drape (drāp), *v.t.* to cover with cloth; arrange in folds or hangings.

draper (drā'pēr), *n.* a dealer in woolen or cotton cloth, etc.

draperied (-id), *adj.* furnished or covered with drapery.
drapery (-i), *n.* textile cloths or fabrics used for garments or hangings; costumes represented in sculpture or painting.
drastic (dras'tik), *adj.* powerful; vigorous; extreme.
draughts (drâfts), *n.* the game of checkers.
draw (draw), *v.t.* to pull along or haul; raise; suck in; pull out; force out; elongate; disembowel; win, as in a lottery; drive or boat out; sketch; draft; require a certain depth to float in; entice or allure; induce; receive; write out; leave undecided: *v.i.* to produce motion; act as an inducement; shrink; come together or near; practice drawing; settle in the water to a certain depth: *n.* the act of drawing; a lot or chance drawn; a game left undecided; a feeler; the act of drawing a covert.
drawback ('bak), *n.* loss of advantage; a discouragement; money paid back, especially to an importer of goods on which customs duty has been paid on their being exported.
drawbridge ('brij), *n.* a bridge which may be wholly or partially lifted up or drawn aside.
drawee (-ē'), *n.* one on whom an order, bill of exchange, or a draft is drawn.
drawer ('ėr), *n.* one who draws; a draftsman; a sliding box-like arrangement for holding clothes, papers, etc.; one who draws a bill of exchange, or an order for the payment of money: *pl.* an undergarment worn by both sexes, covering the lower part of the body and legs.
drawing ('ing), *n.* delineation; attraction or motion; a distribution in a lottery: *pl.* the takings or receipts of a business.
drawing-room (-rōōm), *n.* a room for the reception of company; a formal reception by the sovereign, or a distinguished official; the company assembled in a drawing-room.
drawl (drawl), *v.t.* to utter in a slow, lazy tone: *n.* a slow, lazy manner of speaking.
drawn (drawn), *p.adj.* left undecided; disemboweled; contracted.
dray (drā), *n.* a low, stoutly-built cart used for heavy loads.
dread (dred), *v.t.* to fear greatly; anticipate with shrinking or terror; venerate: *v.i.* to be in great fear: n. apprehensive terror; reverential awe: *adj.* awful; solemn.
dreadful ('fool), *adj.* inspiring dread.
dreadfully (-li), *adv.* in a dreadful manner.
dreadnaught ('nawt), *n.* a fearless person; a thick woolen felted cloth; a garment made from such cloth.
dreadnought (dred'nawt), *n.* a type of modern battle-ship of from 18,000 tons to 20,000 tons displacement, 23,000 to 24,000 horse power, and a speed of 21 knots an hour: such a ship carries ten 12-inch guns and five torpedo tubes. A ship exceeding the dreadnought is called a *super-dreadnought.*
dream (drēm), *n.* a train of thoughts or images passing through the mind during sleep; an idle fancy: *v.t.* to see or imagine in sleep; think about vainly: *v.i.* to have a train of ideas in sleep.
dreamy ('i), *adj.* pertaining to, or full of, dreams; indistinct; visionary.
drear (drēr), *adj.* dismal; sorrowful.
dreary ('i), *adj.* cheerless; gloomy.
dredge (drej), *n.* a drag or instrument for sweeping the bottoms of rivers to bring up mud, silt, obstructions, etc.: a scoop; a scraper; a dredging-machine: *v.t.* to clean out and deepen by a dredge; gather with a dredge; sprinkle flour upon.
dredger (-ėr), *n.* one who dredges; a dredging-machine; a boat used for dredging.
dredging (-ing), *n.* act of using a dredge; what is taken up by a dredge.
dredging-machine (-mâ-shēn'), *n.* a scoop-like apparatus, operated by steam or electricity; used in deepening channels and harbors and clearing river beds.
dregs (dregz), *n.pl.* the sediment of liquor; lees; worthless matter.
Dreibund (drī'bunt), *n.* a triple alliance (1883) between Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy for mutual defense.
drench (drench), *v.t.* to wet thoroughly; steep in moisture; forcibly administer a draft to: *n.* a large draft; a dose of medicine for a horse or cattle.
Dresden (dres'den), *n.* a fine porcelain.
dress (dres), *v.t.* to invest with, or as with, clothing; adorn; deck out; embellish; prepare or make ready; cook; curry or rub down; adjust to a straight line; prune or trim: *v.i.* to put on clothes: *n.* a covering for the body; a robe; elegant or fashionable attire; external finish or ornament; plumage; adjustment.
dress circle (sėr'kl), the first gallery in a theatre in which dress clothes were worn formerly.
dresser ('ėr), *n.* one who regulates or adjusts dress; a surgeon's assistant; a set of shelves or open cupboard for plates, etc.; a combination of mirror and bureau.
dressing ('ing), *n.* the act of putting on clothes; material used in sizing or stiffening fabrics; the smoothing of the surface of stone; sauce or stuffing used for preparing a dish; a beating; reprimand; an external application to a wound; the preparation of mineral ores for the furnace.
dressing-gown (-goun), *n.* a light, easy, loose gown worn while dressing or in dishabille.
dressy (dres'i), *adj.* fond of dress, especially showy or elaborate attire; stylish.
dribble (drib'l), *v.i.* to fall in small drops; drip: *v.t.* to let fall in drops; give out or deal in small portions; in football, to

drive the ball gently by a succession of light kicks: *n.* a drizzling shower; a trickling out in small drops.

driblet (drib'let), *n.* a small drop, piece, part, or sum.

drier (drī'ĕr), *n.* one who, or that which, dries; a substance added to paint, etc., causing it to dry quickly; an apparatus for drying off moisture.

drift (drift), *n.* the direction in which anything is driven; an impellent force; overbearing influence; an accumulation heaped up by sea or wind; tendency; scope; the horizontal passage of a mine; a collection of loose earth, rocks, etc., transported from a distance by the agency of ice; leeway made in a gale; the direction of a current: *v.t.* to drive along, or in heaps; cover with driftage: *v.i.* to be carried along by a current, or by circumstances; accumulate in heaps.

driftage ('āj), *n.* that which is drifted; leeway caused by wind or sea currents.

driftwood (-wood), *n.* pieces of timber cast ashore by the sea; hence, wreckage; anything floating or drifting aimlessly; a useless person.

drill (dril), *v.t.* to pierce with a drill; bore; perforate; instruct thoroughly in the rudiments of any business, etc.; train; sow in lines or rows: *v.i.* to engage in military exercises: *n.* a tool for boring or making holes in a hard substance; a machine for sowing seeds in rows; military exercise; a West African baboon.

drilling ('ing), *n.* the act of using a drill; a heavy, firm twilled cloth.

drink (dringk), *v.i.* to swallow a liquid; imbibe alcoholic liquors habitually: *n.* any beverage swallowed to quench thirst; as much liquor as can be taken at once; strong or intoxicating liquor.

drinker (dring'kĕr), *n.* one who indulges in alcoholic liquors habitually.

drip (drip), *v.i.* to fall in drops: *v.t.* to let fall in drops: *n.* that which falls in drops; a projecting cornice; a molding over a door or window; a vessel for liquid waste.

drive (drīv), *v.t.* to impel or urge forward by force; propel; communicate motion to; compel; in games, to give a swift stroke; hunt; transfer power: *v.i.* to press, or be impelled forward with violence; travel in a carriage; aim a blow (with *let*): *n.* the act of driving or impelling; a strong blow; a road prepared for driving; an excursion in a carriage; an annual gathering of cattle for branding; an onrush of troops against an enemy; in games, the act of driving the ball, or the stroke that drives it; activity to secure funds, as a drive for charity; a special sale at marked-down prices.

drivel (driv'el), *v.i.* to slaver; be weak or foolish; talk or act like a fool or dotard: *n.* senseless talk; spittle oozing from the mouth.

drizzle (driz'l), *v.i.* to rain slightly or in misty drops: *n.* a fine misty rain.

drizzly ('li), *adj.* shedding fine rain.

droit (droit, drwä), *n.* equity; right of ownership, especially in land; custom; duty.

drole (drōl'), *n.* a rogue; an artful person.

droll (drōl'), *adj.* comical; funny.

drollery ('ĕr-i), *n.* the quality of being droll; buffoonery.

dromedary (drum'ē-dā-ri), *n.* one of a domesticated breed of camels distinguished for its speed and by having one hump.

drone (drōn), *v.i.* to utter in a monotonous tone or sound; live in idleness: *v.t.* to read in a monotonous tone: *n.* a dull, monotonous tone; one of the pipes of a bagpipe; the male of the honey-bee which produces no honey; a lazy fellow.

drool (drōōl), *v.i.* to drip saliva from the mouth like a baby; to talk nonsense; to drivel.

droop (drōōp), *v.i.* to sink or hang down; languish; bend down gradually: *v.t.* cause to hang down: *n.* the act of drooping.

drop (drop), *v.i.* to fall in drops; distil; sink to a lower position; fall in death; visit informally (with *in*): *v.t.* to let fall; discontinue; utter casually; send off (a hasty note): *n.* a globule of moisture; something that hangs like a drop; a small quantity of a liquid; a falling trap-door; a fall; the distance fallen; the painted curtain of a theatre (drop-scene): *pl.* medicine regulated by dropping; laudanum.

drop-shutter (-shutt'ĕr), *n.* a camera device, operated by a spring, for taking instantaneous photographs.

dropsical ('si-kăl), *adj.* affected with dropsy.

dropsy ('si), *n.* an unnatural accumulation of serous fluid in any cavity of the body or its tissues; a disease of plants caused by too much moisture and characterized by spots on the foliage.

dross (dros), *n.* the scum or slag of melted metal; sediment; refuse.

drought (drout), *n.* continued absence of rain or moisture; dryness.

drove (drōv), *n.* a collection of cattle or sheep driven in a body; a mason's chisel.

drown (droun), *v.i.* to perish by suffocation in water: *v.t.* to suffocate by immersion in water; overwhelm; inundate; deluge.

drowse (drouz), *v.i.* to be heavy with sleepiness; be half-asleep: *n.* a light sleep.

drowsiness ('i-nes), *n.* sleepiness.

drowsy ('i), *adj.* sleepy; sluggish.

drub (drub), *v.t.* to beat vigorously: *n.* a thump.

drudge (druj), *v.i.* to labor hard at mean or uncongenial tasks; slave: *v.t.* to spend or pass laboriously: *n.* one employed in menial work who works hard for insufficient remuneration.

drudgery ('ēr-i), *n.* the work of a drudge; mean servile labor.

drug (drug), *n.* an ingredient used in medicine; a narcotic; an unsalable article: *v.t* to mix drugs with; render stupid by a narcotic drug: *v.i.* to take drugs habitually.

drugget ('et), *n.* a coarse woolen fabric.

druggist ('ist), *n.* a dealer in drugs.

druid (drōō'id), *n.* one of an order of priests, teachers, philosophers and astronomers of ancient Britain and Gaul.

druidism (-izm), *n.* the religious system and philosophy which the druids taught the ancient Celts of Gaul and Britain. Some think druidism was tree-worship, but it is known that transmigration was one of its tenets and that human sacrifice was quite common.

drum (drum), *n.* an instrument of percussion, consisting of a hollow cylinder with skin or vellum at the ends, and beaten with sticks (drumsticks); the sound of this instrument; the tympanum of the ear; a drum-shaped box; a cylinder or revolving shaft: *v.i.* to beat a drum; beat up recruits; tout for customers; beat rapidly with the fingers: *v.t.* to play (a tune) on a drum; din; expel ignominiously (with *out*).

drumfire (drum'fīr), *n.* the discharge of projectiles from machine guns.

drumhead ('hed), *n.* the head or top of a drum; the top of a capstan; a variety of cabbage, with round, flat, thick head.

drummer ('ēr), *n.* one who plays a drum; a commercial traveler; a traveling salesman.

drumstick ('stik), *n.* the stick with which a drum is beaten; the outer joint of a fowl's leg from the knee to the heel.

drunk (drungk), *n.* a fit of drunkenness; a drunken person: *adj.* intoxicated.

drunkard ('ård), *n.* one habitually drunk.

drunken ('en), *p.adj.* habitually intemperate.

drunkenness (-nes), *n.* the state of being drunk; habitual intemperance; frenzy.

dry (drī), *adj.* free from moisture or wetness; not yielding juices; devoid of interest; unintentionally humorous or quaint; without sweetness or fruity flavor; non-liquid; not giving milk; tearless; insipid; uncongenial: *v.t.* free from moisture or juice; stop the flow of; parch: *v.i.* to lose or be deprived of moisture.

Dry (drī), *n.* in the U. S., a name given to an advocate of Prohibition; a supporter of the Eighteenth Amendment.

dryad (drī'ad), *n.* a wood nymph.

dry battery (drī bat'tē-ri), a battery for generating electricity by means of dry chemicals.

dry-dock (drī'dok), a repair dock for ships.

dry-farming (-fārm'ing), *n.* farming in a dry region without irrigation by conserving the natural moisture of the soil and planting crops that can resist drought.

dry-goods (-goods), *n.* in the U. S., textile fabrics; in England, groceries and hardware.

dryly ('li), *adv.* without moisture; in a dry manner; coldly; sarcastically.

dry-nurse ('nērs), *v.t.* to rear without the breast: *n.* a woman who nourishes a child without suckling it; [Slang], an inferior who tells a superior what he should do.

dry-point (point), *n.* a fine, hard needle, used to incise lines on copperplate without the aid of acids; a line, or work, thus engraved.

drysalt ('sawlt), *v.t.* to cure by salting and drying, as meat.

dual (dū'ål), *adj.* expressing, or composed of, the number 2: *n.* the form of the noun or verb connoting two persons or things.

dualin (dū'a-lin), *n.* an explosive for projectiles, made of nitro-cellulose and guncotton.

dualism (-izm), *n.* a twofold division; the doctrine of two independent and separate principles in man, the spiritual and the corporeal; the Gnostic theory that there are two independent eternal principles, one evil and the other good.

dualist ('å-list), *n.* one who holds any of the theories of dualism.

dualistic (-å-list'ik), *adj.* twofold; characterized by, or pertaining to, dualism.

duality (-al'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being twofold; division into two.

Dual Alliance (du'ål al-ī'åns), *n.* the compact between Austria-Hungary and Germany after Italy withdrew from the original triple alliance at the outbreak of the European war of 1914.

dub (dub), *v.t.* to invest with knighthood by striking the shoulder with a sword; confer any rank, dignity, character, or name upon; rub, dress, or smooth: *v.i.* make a brisk noise: *n.* a tap or blow: [Slang], a silly, stupid, or ignorant person.

dubbing (dub'ing), *n.* a substance for softening leather and rendering it waterproof; pieces of wood thrown in to fill the hollows in a wall before plastering it.

dubious (du'bi-us), *adj.* doubtful.

ducal ('kål), *adj.* pertaining to a duke.

ducat (duk'at), *n.* one of several European coins, the value of which ranged from 83 cents to $2.98.

duchess (duch'es), *n.* the consort or widow of a duke.

duchy ('i), *n.* the territory, dominions, or jurisdiction of a duke.

duck (duk), *n.* the common domestic, web-footed, short-legged water-fowl; the female of this bird, as distinguished from the male (drake); a duck egg; a piece of rock used in playing a boy's game; [Slang], a disabled person or thing; a

conceited fellow; a smart chap; a pet; a cotton fabric: *v.t.* to plunge, especially the head, under water; bow; avoid, as a blow: *v.i.* to go under surface of water; cringe; shrink.

duckbill (duk'bil), *n.* an aquatic, egg-laying little mammal of Australia with a bill like that of a duck, a body like that of an otter and with five-toed webbed feet: it burrows on the banks of lagoons and rivers: known in Australia as the platypus.

duckboard (-bōrd), *n.* in military tactics, a plank thrown across a mud or dirt road, otherwise impassable by rains.

ducking ('ing), *n.* the act of putting under water; the sport of shooting wild ducks.

ducking-stool (-stōōl), *n.* a stool on which female scolds were ducked in the water.

duckling ('ling), *n.* a young duck.

duck on a rock (rok), a boy's game consisting of throwing stones (ducks) at another stone placed on a rock.

duckweed ('wēd), *n.* a common fresh-water plant eaten by ducks.

duct (dukt), *n.* a passage, tube, or canal by which a fluid or secretion is conveyed.

ductile ('til), *adj.* capable of being drawn out into threads or wire; tractable.

ductility ('i-ti), *n.* flexibility.

ductless glands (dukt-les glands), glands that discharge their secretion into the blood stream: now known to have great importance in the bodily economy.

dud, n. an article of apparel, especially when worn or poor quality; [Slang], counterfeit coin; worthless check; shell that failed to explode.

dude (dūd), *n.* a kind of dandy, characterized by over-affectedness in manners, dress, etc.

dudeen (dōō-dhēn'), *n.* a short clay pipe smoked by Irish peasants.

dudgeon (duj'un), *n.* sullen anger; resentment; ill-will.

dudism (dūd'izm), *n.* the affectation or social peculiarities of dudes.

duds (dudz), *n.pl.* ragged or cast-off clothes; belongings.

due (dū), *adj.* owed or owing; payable; fulfilling obligation; suitable to a case; ascribable; proper: *adv.* exactly; directly: *n.* that which is owed or required by an obligation; a custom, toll, tribute, or fee.

duel ('el), *n.* a combat between two persons with deadly weapons: *v.i.* to fight in a duel.

dueling (-ing), *n.* the fighting a duel.

duenna (dōō-ā'nyà), *n.* an elderly Spanish or Portuguese lady who acts as a guardian to a younger one; any woman who guards a younger one; a chaperon; a governess.

duet (dū-et'), *n.* a vocal or instrumental composition for two performers.

duetino (dōō-ā-tē'nō), *n.* a short duet.

duff (duf), *n.* pudding of flour, etc.; boiled in a bag; a vegetable growth accumulated in forest ground: *v.t.* to cheat; fake; in Australia, to steal cattle and alter the brands.

duffel (duf'el), *n.* a coarse woolen cloth with a thick nap; supplies; a kit.

duffer ('ėr), *n.* a peddler or hawker of feminine articles of attire, flash jewelry, etc.; one who loafs or sponges on others; a dull, stupid, inefficient person; a fogy; a spurious coin.

dug (dug), *n.* a teat or udder..

dugong (dū'gông), *n.* an aquatic herbivorous mammal resembling the seal and walrus; the sea-cow.

dugout (dug'out), *n.* a canoe hollowed out from a log; a rough kind of shelter excavated in the side of a hill or bank for protection from gunfire, shells, etc.: much used in the World War.

duke (dūk), *n.* a person of the highest order of English nobility and ranking next below an archbishop and the princes of the blood: a continental prince or noble.

dukedom ('dum), *n.* a duchy.

Dukhobors (doo-ko-hôrz), **Dukhobortsi** (-bort'si), *n. pl.* a religious sect of Russia, expelled from that country in 1885: settled in western Canada: they deny the divinity of Christ, have no churches or ministers and no marriage ceremonies.

dulcet (dul'set), *adj.* sweet or pleasant to the ear; harmonious.

dulciana (si-ā'nà), *n.* a soft-toned stop.

dulcimer ('si-mėr) *n.* an instrument with wire strings and played with padded hammers.

dull (dul), *adj.* slow of apprehension or action; stupid; sluggish; without sensibility; not bright or clear to the eye; blunt; without wind: *v.t.* to deprive of sharpness; make stupid or heavy; tarnish: *v.i.* to become calm; become dull or blunt.

dullard ('ård), *n.* a stupid person; blockhead.

dulness, dullness ('nes), *n.* the state or quality of being dull.

duly (dū'li), *adv.* in a fit and becoming manner; fitly; regularly.

dumb (dum), *adj.* incapable of speech; mute; silent; lacking clearness; stupid.

dumb-bell ('bel), *n.* one of a pair of weights used for muscular exercise; [Slang], a stupid person.

dumb-show' ('shō), *n.* gesture without speech.

dumb-waiter (wā'tėr), *n.* a movable framework for conveying groceries, meats and other articles to elevated apartments; a portable serving table for bringing food from one room to another.

dumdum bullet (dum'dum bul'let), a bullet with an incomplete steel jacket which expands on striking, owing to its soft core: named from Dumdum in

India: the International Peace Conference of 1899 decided against the use of this bullet.

dummy (dum'i), *n.* a mute; a silent person; an actor without a part; a dumb-waiter; a frame for displaying clothes; an imitation; an exposed hand in card playing; a person who acts for, or represents, another in some transaction: *adj.* sham; counterfeit.

dump (dump), *n.* a thud or heavy sound; anything short, thick, and heavy; a place to discharge rubbish in: *pl.* low spirits: *v.t.* to throw down and empty, especially, abruptly; unload from a cart: *v.i.* to unload by tilting.

dumpling (dump'ling), *n.* a covering of dough, sometimes containing meat, or fruit; dough cooked in gravy.

dumpy ('i), *adj.* short and thick; discontented; sulky.

dun (dun), *adj.* of a dull brown color: *n.* an urgent request for payment of a debt; a fortified eminence; earthwork; mound: *v.t.* to urge importunately, especially, for a debt; cure, as codfish, after salting; to impart a dark color.

dunce (duns), *n.* a dull, ignorant person.

dunderhead ('dēr-hed), *n.* a dolt; a numskull.

dune (dūn), *n.* a heap of drifted sand piled up on the seashore by the action of the wind.

dunfish ('fish), *n.* codfish cured by dunning.

dung (dung), *n.* the excrement of animals; anything filthy or rotten: *v.t.* to manure with dung.

dungaree (dung'gå-rē), coarse East Indian cotton: worn by the poor: *pl.* trousers, especially those of sailors.

dungeon ('jun), *n.* the principal keep of a mediæval castle; a dark underground cell; a prison.

dunkadoo (dung-kå-dōō'), *n.* the American bittern.

Dunkers ('kērz), *n.pl.* a sect of German-American Baptists, properly termed Brethren; also, called Dunkards, Tunkers, and Dippers.

dunlin (dun'lin), *n.* a sandpiper.

dunnage ('aj), *n.* loose wood, fagots, etc., stowed in the hold of a vessel to protect the cargo from injury; baggage; personal effects.

dunnish ('ish), *adj.* inclined to dun color.

dunnite (dun'nīt), *n.* a high explosive chiefly composed of picric acid.

duodecimal (dū-ō-des'i-mål), *adj.* consisting of, or computing by, twelves or any power of 12; having 12 leaves to a sheet (12 mo): *n.* a twelfth part; *pl.* a method of computing by twelves; a system of numbers with denominations rising in a scale of twelves.

duodecimo ('i-mō), *n.* a sheet folded into 12 leaves (12mo): said of a book.

duodenum (-dē'num), *n.* [*pl.* duodena ('nā)], the first portion of the small intestine.

duologue (dū'o-log), *n.* a dialogue between two.

dupe (dūp), *n.* one who is, or can be, easily tricked; a credulous person: *v.t.* to deceive by trickery; cheat.

duplex (dū'pleks), *adj.* double; compound; in machinery having two parts that operate in the same way at the same time: *v.i.* to transmit telegraphic messages by the duplex system.

duplex telegraphy (te-leg'rå-fi), a system of telegraphy by which two messages are sent over the same wire simultaneously.

duplicate ('pli-kāt), *v.t.* to make or render double; make a copy or copies of: *v.i.* to celebrate Mass or receive the Eucharist twice in one day: *adj.* corresponding exactly with another; twofold; double; growing in pairs: *n.* facsimile; counterpart; an exact copy.

duplication (-kā'shun), *n.* the act of duplicating; a fold; multiplication by 2.

duplicity (-plis'i-ti), *n.* deceit; hypocrisy; double-dealing.

durability (dū-rå-bil'i-ti), *n.* endurance.

durable ('rå-bl), *adj.* not perishing; permanent; stable; lasting.

durably (-li), *adv.* in a durable manner.

dura mater ('rå mā'tēr), the tough covering which envelops the brain and spinal cord.

duramen (-rā'men), *n.* the inner or heart wood of an exogenous tree.

durance ('råns), *n.* imprisonment.

duration (-rā'shun), *n.* continuance in time; permanency.

duress (dū-res', dū'res), *n.* restraint by fear or force; compulsion; imprisonment.

durian (dōō'ri-an), *n.* a tall forest-tree of the Malay Peninsula, somewhat resembling an elm: the fruit is about a foot long, has a thick rind covered with spines and contains a pulp which has a fetid odor: the natives eat the roasted seeds.

during (dūr'ing), *prep.* in the time of; at some period of.

durmast (dur'måst), *n.* either of two European oaks: the wood is dark, heavy, tough, elastic, and very valuable.

durometer (dū-rom'e-tēr), *n.* an instrument for testing the hardness of steel rails.

dusk (dusk), *adj.* tending to darkness; shadowy; swarthy: *n.* incipient darkness; twilight.

dusky (-i), *adj.* somewhat dark; swarthy.

dust (dust), *n.* fine dry particles of matter; a stirring of such fine particles; state of dissolution; unorganized matter; pollen; obscurity; confusion; downfall; humiliation; [Slang], money: *v.t.* to brush away dust from; cover with a powdered substance.

dusty ('i), *adj.* covered with dust.

Dutch (duch), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, the Dutch or Low Germans of Holland, or their language.
Dutchman (-man), a native of Holland; a Dutch ship; [Slang], a German.
Dutch metal (met'âl), a malleable alloy of copper and zinc, sold as gold-leaf: used in bookbinding.
duteous ('ti-us), *adj.* fulfilling duty; obedient.
dutiable (dū'ti-â-bl), *adj.* subject to duty.
dutiful (-fool), *adj.* respectful; obedient to parents.
duty ('ti), *n.* obligatory service; that which one is bound to do; tax, impost, or toll levied by Government on certain articles.
duumvir (-um'vĕr), *n.* one of two ancient Roman magistrates.
duvetine, duvetyn (dōō-vĕ-tēn'), *n.* any of several wool or silk fabrics with a nap like plush.
dwarf (dwawrf), *n.* a human being, animal, or plant much below the average height: *adj.* of smaller size or height than the average: *v.t.* hinder from growing to the natural size: *v.i.* become stunted; grow smaller.
dwell (dwel), *v.i.* to reside for a length of time; have a fixed abode; continue; linger: *v.t.* to inhabit.
dwelling ('ing), *n.* a house or place of abode.
dwindle (dwin'dl), *v.i.* to become gradually less; diminish; decrease.
Dyak (dī'ak), *n.* an aborigine of Borneo.
dye (dī), *v.t.* to stain or color: *v.i.* to follow the trade of a dyer: *n.* a coloring liquid or stain.
dying ('ing), *p.adj.* the passing away from life; decaying physically; drawing to a close; the act of expiring.
dynagraph (dī'nâ-grâf), *n.* an apparatus for recording the condition of a railroad track, resistance of train, speed, etc.
dynameter (dī-nam'ē-tĕr), *n.* an instrument for determining the magnifying power of telescopes.
dyname (dī'nām), *n.* the resultant of all the forces acting upon a body.
dynamic ('ik), *adj.* pertaining to mechanical forces not in equilibrium; effective: *n.pl.* that branch of mechanics which treats of the effects of force in producing motion; kinetics.
dynamism (dī'nâ-mizm), *n.* any theory or doctrine that proposes to account for the existence of the universe on the grounds of force or energy.
dynamite ('nâ-mīt), *n.* a highly explosive compound of nitro-glycerine mixed with sawdust or infusorial silica: *v.t.* to destroy by dynamite.
dynamiter (-mīt'ĕr), *n.* one who advocates the use of dynamite for revolutionary purposes.
dynamo ('nâ-mō), *n.* an electric machine for converting mechanical into electric energy.
dynamograph (-nam'ō-graf), *n.* an instrument for registering muscular power by compressing a spring held in the hand.
dynamometer (-nâ-mom'e-tĕr), *n.* an apparatus for measuring force or power, especially the muscular effort of persons or animals, or the power necessary to operate machinery.
dynastic (-nas'tik), *adj.* pertaining to a dynasty.
dynasty ('nas-ti), *n.* a line or succession of sovereigns of a particular family; the length of time during which a certain family reigns.
dyne (dīn), *n.* the force which, acting upon a gramme per second, generates a velocity of 1 centimeter.
dyophysitism (dī-of'i-sīt-izm), *n.* the theory that there are two natures united in Jesus Christ, divine and human.
dyotheism (dī'ō-thē'izm), *n.* the theory that the universe was created, and is ruled, by two Gods.
dysentery (dis'en-ter-i), *n.* a tropical disease akin to diarrhœa, attended with fever; acute diarrhœa.
dysgenic (dis'gen-ik), *n.* militating against the improvement of the race through breeding; the opposite of *eugenic.*
dyslogia (-lō'ji-â), *n.* impairment of the reasoning power; difficulty of speech.
dysmenorrhœa (-men-o-rē'â), *n.* painful menstruation.
dysopia (-ō'pi-â), **dysopsia** (-op'si-â), *n.* impaired vision.
dysosmia (-oz'mi-â), *n.* impaired smell.
dyspepsia (-pep'si-â), *n.* indigestion.
dyspeptic ('tik), *adj.* pertaining to, causing, or afflicted with, dyspepsia: *n.* a person having dyspepsia.
dysphagia (-fā'ji-â), *n.* difficulty in swallowing.
dysphasia (-fā'zhi-â), *n.* difficulty in speaking owing to brain disorder.
dysphonia (-fō'ni-â), *n.* difficulty in uttering vocal sounds; weakened voice.
dysphoria (-fō'ri-â), *n.* a morbid state of restlessness; fidgets; impatience under affliction.
dyspnœa (disp-nē'â), *n.* painful breathing.
dystocia (-tō'shi-â), *n.* difficult parturition.
dysuria (-ū'ri-â), *n.* painful discharge of urine.
dziggetai (dzig'e-tī), *n.* the wild ass of Mongolia.

E

E, e (ē), *n.* the fifth letter of the English alphabet; the letter in most frequent use; the sound of this letter.

E, e (ē), *n.* an abbreviation: in the form **E,** various personal names, beginning with this letter, as Edward, Elizabeth; various proper names and geographical designations beginning with this letter, as Elliott, Erskine, Egypt, England; a point of the compass, as East, Eastern; a term, as Evening, Easter; a title, as Earl; a distinction, as European; Elohist Prophetic Document, or the author of it, E^1, E^2, etc., indicating the different strata: in the form **e,** any word beginning with this letter which can be inferred readily from the context or the subject.

E, e (ē), *n.* a symbol: in the form **E,** the fifth in a series, as Company E.; the numeral 5; in *Logic,* the universal negative proposition; in *Electricity,* electromotive force, voltage, or potential difference; in *Astronomy,* a prominent Fraunhofer line of the spectroscope; the fifth Dominical letter; in *Music,* one of a series of tones at intervals of an octave, the third tone in the natural scale, and the fifth tone in the relative minor scale: in the form **e,** in *Algebra,* a known quantity; in *Mathematics,* the base of the Napierian system of logarithms; in *Dynamics,* the coefficient of elasticity; in *Shipping,* a rating at Lloyd's denoting second class.

E (ē), *n.* a number in Roman notation representing 250.

E, e (ē), the fifth letter of the alphabet impressed on a type-bar; a perforation of this letter in a paper-roll for machine-casting.

E (ē), *n.* an object shaped like capital E: *adj.* of, or resembling, the shape of capital E.

e- a prefix signifying *out of, from, without: ex* before vowels.

E flat (flat), a tone half a step below E.

E flat major (mā'jẽr), a major scale indicated by three flats.

E flat minor (mī'nẽr), a minor scale indicated by six flats.

E major, a major scale indicated by four sharps.

E minor, a minor scale indicated by one sharp.

Ea (ē'ä), *n.* a Babylonian deity, supposed to preside over the arts and sciences, and the watery element.

each (ēch), *adj.* & *pron.* one of two; every one.

eager (ē'gẽr), *adj.* impetuous; vehement; earnest; keen; enthusiastic.

eagle ('gl), *n.* a bird of prey of the falcon family, noted for its strength, size, and keenness of vision; a gold coin of the U. S. = 10 dollars; the military standard of ancient Rome.

eaglet ('glet), *n.* a young eagle.

ear (ēr), *n.* the organ of hearing; delicate perception of sounds; attention; a spike of corn; anything that resembles an ear.

earing (ēr'ing), *n.* a small rope for fastening the upper corner of a sail to a yard or stanchion; a plowing of land; the formation of cars, as in wheat.

earl (ẽrl), *n.* nobleman next in rank below a marquis.

earldom ('dum), *n.* the possessions or dignity of an earl.

early (ẽr'li), *adj.* before the usual time; seasonable: *adv.* soon; seasonably.

earmark (ēr'märk), *n.* a mark for identification: *v.t.* to set a distinctive mark upon.

ear-minded (ēr'mīn'ded), *adj.* tending to learn and remember and think in terms of auditory images.

ear-muff (ēr'muf), *n.* a covering to protect the ears.

earn (ẽrn), *v.t.* to gain as a just recompense for one's labor, service, etc.; merit.

earnest ('est), *adj.* in serious reality; serious in speech or action; ardent; zealous; eager: *n.* a portion of something given or done in advance as a pledge; concentrated attention; seriousness.

earnings ('ingz), *n.pl.* wages; reward.

earring (ēr'ring), *n.* an ear ornament.

ear-splitting (ēr'split'ing), *a.* deafening and overpoweringly noisy.

earth (ẽrth), *n.* the inhabited terraqueous globe; the solid materials which compose the globe; ground; soil; worldly things or interests; the inhabitants of the globe; ground forming an electric circuit; the lair of a burrowing animal; a metallic oxide: *v.t.* to hide or bury in the earth; place in connection with the earth: *v.i.* to burrow.

earthen ('ẽn), *adj.* made of earth.

earthenware (-wār), *n.* vessels or other objects made of clay or a similar earthy substance.

earthly (-li), *adj.* pertaining to the earth; sensual; worldly; coarse.

earthquake ('kwāk), *n.* a shaking or trembling of the earth produced by subterranean volcanic forces.

earthwork (-wẽrk) *n.* a cutting or embankment; an offensive or defensive fortification constructed chiefly of earth.

earthworm ('wẽrm), *n.* a burrowing worm; an insignificant person; a sordid individual.

earthy ('i), *adj.* pertaining to, composed of, or resembling, the earth; dull; coarse.
earwax (ēr'waks), *n.* cerumen.
earwig (ēr'wig), *n.* a well-known insect with a pair of curved forceps at its tail: *v.t.* to gain the ear of and influence by whispered or covert statements.
ease (ēz), *n.* freedom from pain, disturbance, labor, or affectation; quiet; repose; facility: *v.t.* to free from pain, anxiety, or trouble; give rest or relief.
easel (ē'zl), *n.* a wooden frame or tripod for supporting a canvas, blackboard, etc.
easement (ēz'ment), *n.* that which gives ease or relief; a right of accommodation in another's land, or a right of passage.
east (ēst), *n.* that part of the heavens where the sun rises; one of the four cardinals points; [E-], the eastern part of the earth: *adj.* coming from the east; designating the position of the altar of a church, as seen from the nave: *adv.* in an easterly direction.
East (ēst), *n.* the Orient; eastern part of any country.
Easter (ēs'tēr), *n.* a festival of the Christian Church to commemorate the resurrection of Jesus Christ: it is observed on the first Sunday after the full moon that occurs on March 21, or on any of the 28 days following that date; the Jewish passover: *adj.* pertaining to Easter.
easterly (-li), *adv.* situated, or moving toward, the east: *adj.* in the direction of the east.
eastern (ēst'ērn), *adj.* situated toward, or lying in, the east.
Eastern (-ērn), *adj.* Oriental.
Eastern Church (chērch), *n.* the Orthodox Oriental or Greek Church.
Eastern Empire (em'pīr), *n.* that part of the later Roman Empire which had its capital at Byzantium (Constantinople).
Easterner (-ēr), *n.* a person who resides in the eastern part of any country.
Eastern question (kwes'chun), the term applied to the complicated internal problems arising out of the possession by the Turks of the southeast of Europe, and their relations to Russia and adjoining states.
Eastertide (-tīd), *n.* the period from Easter to Whitsunday.
easting ('ing), *n.* the distance traversed by a vessel eastward from a given meridian.
eastward ('wård), *adv.* toward, or in the direction of, the east.
easy (-ēz'i), *adj.* free from pain, disturbance, etc.; not burdensome; moderate; well-to-do; credulous; natural; not formal; yielding; gentle.
easy-street (ēz'i-strēt), *n.* Americanism for comfortable circumstances.
eat (ēt), *v.t.* to chew and swallow, as food; devour; consume; corrode; waste or wear away: *v.i.* to take food; penetrate; taste.
eau (ō), *n.* [*pl.* eaux (ōz), (French)], water, especially as applied to perfumes, cordials spiritous waters, etc., as *eau de Cologne.*
eau de Cologne (dē kō-lōn'), a perfumed liquid for the toilet made up of alcohol and aromatic oils.
eau de vie (vē), French name for brandy; literally, water of life.
eaves (ēvz), *n.pl.* the edges of the roof which overhang a building.
eavesdrop ('drop), *v.i.* to listen to the private conversation of others.
ebauchoir (ā-bō-shwär'), *n.* a large broad chisel used to rough-hew sculpture.
ebb (eb), *n.* the flowing back of the tide; ebb-tide; decline: *v.i.* to flow back or return, as the tide to the sea; decline; recede.
Eblis (eb'lis), *n.* the Mohammedan Devil; in Mohammedan mythology, the chief evil spirit.
ebonite ('un-īt), *n.* a hard dark variety of vulcanite.
ebonize (-īz), *v.t.* to make black by staining like ebony.
ebony ('un-i), *n.* a hard, heavy, durable black-colored wood: *adj.* made of, or like, ebony.
eboulement (ā-bōōl'mäng), *n.* the crumbling of a wall or fortification; a landslip; avalanche.
ebullient (ē-bul'yent), *adj.* boiling up; manifesting excitement; showing feeling.
ebullition (eb-ū-lish'un), *n.* the act of boiling; effervescence; a sudden outburst of feeling.
ebur (eb'ur), *n.* [Latin], ivory.
eburine (eb'ū-rin), *n.* an artificial ivory.
eburnated (eb'ur-nāt'ed), *adj.* hardened and condensed like ivory or bone.
eburnation (eb'ur-nā'shun), *n.* ossification of cartilage; a turning into bone.
ecarte (ā-kär-tā'), *n.* a game of cards for two persons in which five cards are dealt to each and the eleventh turned as trump.
ecaudate (ē-kaw'dāt), *adj.* tailless.
ecbatic (ek-bat'ik), *adj.* denoting the relation of cause and effect.
Ecce Homo (ek'si hō'mō), a representation of Christ crowned with thorns; [Latin], literally, Behold the Man.
eccentric ('sen-trik), *adj.* not situated in, or deviating from the center; peculiar in manner or character; erratic; not having the same center: *n.* a circle or sphere not having the same center as another circle; a mechanical device for converting continuous circular motion into reciprocating rectilinear motion.
eccentricity (-tris'i-ti), *n.* deviation from a center; peculiarity of manner or character; idiosyncrasy.
ecchymosis (-i-mō'sis), *n.* a livid spot on the skin, caused by extravasated blood.

ecclesiastic (e-klē-zi-as'tik), *n.* a person in holy orders; a clergyman.

ecclesiastical (-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to the Church and its organization or government.

ecclesiasticism (-as'ti-sizm), *n.* strong attachment to the forms, usages, organization, and privileges of the Church.

Ecclesiasticus (-ti-kus), *n.* one of the Books of the Septuagint held canonical by the R. C. Church.

ecclesiolatry (-ol'ă-tri), *n.* excessive devotion to church worship, ceremonials and traditions.

ecclesiology (-zi-ol'ō-ji), *n.* the science which treats of the Church as an organized society, and of its development.

eccrinology (ek-ri-nol'ō-ji), *n.* that branch of physiology which deals with secretions and excretions.

ecdemomania (ek'dē-mō-mā'ni-ă), *n.* a form of insanity characterized by a morbid desire to wander around.

ecdysis (ek'di-sis), *n.* moulting; a shedding of integument or skin-layer, as in serpents.

echelon (esh'e-lon), *n.* an arrangement of a body of troops in the form of steps; an arrangement of ships in a similar form: *v.t.* to form in echelon.

echelon (esh'e-lon), *n.* an apparatus composed of glass plates devised by Prof. A. A. Michelson and used to separate the rays of light in spectroscopic work.

Echelon lens (lens), a combination consisting of several lenses so arranged about a central lens that all have a common focus; used in lighthouses.

echidna (ē-kid'nă), *n.* an egg-laying, burrowing mammal of Australia, covered with spines like those of a hedgehog; an ant-eater.

echinate (ek'i-nāt), **echinated** (-nāt'ed), *adj.* covered with spines; prickly; bristling.

Echinodermata (-dĕr'mă-tă), *n.* a large division of exclusively marine animals, including starfishes, sea-urchins, sea-eggs, etc.

echinus ('nus), *n.* [*pl.* echini ('nī)], a sea-urchin; a hedgehog; the cushion of the capital of a Doric column.

echo (ek'ō), *n.* the repetition of a sound caused by reflection; the repetition of the words or opinions of others: *v.i.* to emit an echo; give, or reflect back, a sound: *v.t.* to repeat the sound of; repeat closely (the words, etc., of others).

eclair (ā-klār'), *n.* a small oblong cake containing flavored cream, etc., covered on the top with sugar or chocolate.

eclaircissement (-sēs'mäng), *n.* an explanation or clearing up of something previously obscure or misunderstood.

eclat (ā-klă'), *n.* a bursting forth, as of applause or admiration; renown; striking effect; splendor.

eclectic (ek-lek'tik), *adj.* selecting or choosing from different systems, doctrines, or sources; liberal and broad in taste or belief: *n.* one of a class of ancient philosophers.

eclecticism ('ti-sizm), *n.* the eclectic system of philosophy which consists of doctrines chosen from various and diverse sources formulated into a body of accepted tenets.

eclipse (e-klips'), *n.* the total or partial obscuration of the light of a heavenly body caused by its entering the shadow of another body; hence, diminution; obscuration; temporary failure: *adj.* pertaining to an eclipse: *v.t.* to cover or obscure by an eclipse; darken or conceal; overshadow.

ecliptic (-klip'tik), *n.* the apparent path of the sun, or real path of the earth, in the heavens during a year.

eclogue (ek'log), *n.* a pastoral poem.

economic (ek-ō, ē-kō-nom'ik), **economical** ('i-kal), *adj.* frugal; saving; pertaining to domestic economy: *n.pl.* political economy.

economically (-ăl-li), *adv.* with economy.

economist (-kon'ō-mist), *n.* one prudent in expenditure; a student of political economy.

economize ('ō-mīz), *v.t.* to manage with care or frugality: *v.i.* to be careful in outlay.

economy ('ō-mi), *n.* the regulation of household affairs; frugality in expenditure; any system of religious laws, rites, or ceremonies.

ecorche (ā-kôr-shā'), *n.* an anatomical model represented as deprived of the skin for study of the muscular system.

ecrevisse (ā-kre-vēs'), *n.* a piece of armor formed of overlapping splints resembling the tail of the crawfish.

ecrhythmus (ek-rith'mus), *n.* irregularity of pulse.

ecru (ā-krōō'), *adj.* unbleached: said of the color of textile fabrics: *n.* goods of unbleached linen.

ecstasy (ek'stă-si), *n.* the state of being beside one's self; excessive joy; a kind of cataleptic trance.

ecstatic (-stat'ik), *adj.* overpowering; rapturous; entrancing.

ectasis (ek'tā-sis), *n.* the pronunciation of a vowel as long, or its lengthening if short; dilation of a hollow organ.

ecthyma (ek-thī'mă), *n.* a skin eruption characterized by large pustules upon a hardened surface.

ectoblast (tō-blast), *n.* an outer cell wall.

ectoderm (-dĕrm), *n.* the external skin, or outer layer, of an organism.

ectogenesis (ek-tō-jen'e-sis), *n.* producing structures from without instead of from within.

ectophyte (ek'tō-fīt), *n.* a vegetable parasite living on the outside of its host.
ectophytic (ek-tō-fit'ik), *a.* having the nature of an external parasite.
ectopia (ek-tō'pi-å), *n.* a morbid displacement of organs or parts, either congenital or due to injury.
ectopic (-top'ik), *adj.* marked by ectopia.
ectopic gestation (ges-ta-shon), bearing the embryo outside the uterus in the abdominal cavity.
ectoplasm (-plazm), *n.* the exterior protoplasm or sarcode of a cell; a name given by spiritualists to what they claim is a substance which can be felt, as well as photographed, surrounding spiritualistic manifestations.
ectozoa (-zō'å), *n.pl.* external parasites.
ectype (ek'tīp), *n.* a reproduction or imitation of an original design.
ectypography (-ti-pog'rå-fi), *n.* a method of etching in relief.
ecumenic, œcumenic (ek-ū-men'ik), **ecumenical, œcumenical** (-ik'al), *adj.* general; universal, pertaining to the Christian Church throughout the world: said of certain councils of the Church.
eczema ('zē-må), *n.* an inflammatory disease of the skin.
edacious (ē-dā'shus), *adj.* given to excessive eating: voracious.
edacity (ē-das'i-ti), *n.* excess in eating; gluttony.
eddy (ed'i), *n.* a contrary current of air or water causing a circular motion; a small whirlpool: *v.i.* to move with a circular motion; whirl.
edelweiss (ā'dl-vīs), *n.* a small perennial white, woolly, composite Alpine plant.
Eden (ē'dn), *n.* the garden where Adam and Eve were placed; Paradise; hence, any particularly delightful region or residence.
edentate (ē-den'tāt), *adj.* destitute of teeth; *n.* one of the placental mammals of the order Edentata, which includes the sloths and anteaters.
edge (ej), *n.* the thin, sharp or cutting part of an instrument; extreme border; brink; margin; keenness; mental acuteness: *v.t.* to furnish with an edge or a border; exasperate; incite; move forward little by little: *v.i.* to sail close to the wind.
edged ('d), *p.adj.* furnished with an edge, border, or fringe.
edge-tool (tool), *n.* any sharp tool.
edging ('ing), *n.* that which forms an edge or border; narrow lace or embroidery for a garment; the operation of shaping or ornamenting anything.
edible ('i-bl), *adj.* fit to be eaten as food: *n.* something fit to be eaten (usually in *pl*).
edict (ē'dikt), *n.* a public proclamation or decree issued by a sovereign and having the force of a law.
edification (ed-i-fi-kā'shun), *n.* a building up in a moral or religious sense; instruction.
edify ('i-fī), *v.t.* to build up or strengthen, especially in faith or morals; impart instruction to.
edit ('it), *v.t.* to revise and prepare for publication; direct, select, and adapt literary matter for the press; make a revision of.
edition (ē-dish'un), *n.* the published form of a literary work; the number of copies of a book, magazine, or newspaper published at one time; reproduction.
edition de luxe (dē lōōks), a superior edition of a book in regard to print, binding, style and general appearance.
editor (ed'i-tēr), *n.* one who superintends, revises, or prepares a literary work for publication; one who conducts a newspaper, magazine, etc.
editorial (-tōr'i-ål), *adj.* pertaining to an editor, or his duties: *n.* a leading article in a newspaper.
educate ('ū-kāt), *v.t.* to impart knowledge to; cultivate the moral or intellectual faculties of; instruct; train.
education (-kā'shun), *n.* the act, process, or result of educating; the systematic training of the moral and intellectual faculties; the rearing of animals.
educationist ('shun-ist), *n.* one versed in the art, theory, and methods of education; one who advocates the promotion and extension of education.
educator (-kā-tēr), *n.* one who, or that which, educates; a tutor; an educationist.
educe (ē-dūs'), *v.t.* to draw out; evolve; bring to light.
eduction (ē-duk'shun), *n.* the act of exhausting, as steam.
eductive ('tiv), *adj.* drawing out.
edulcorant (e-dul'kō-rant), *adj.* sweetening; correcting acidity.
edulcorate (e-dul'kō-rāt), *v.t.* to free from acids, salts, etc.; purify; sweeten.
eel (ēl), *n.* an elongated fish, destitute of ventral fins, having a slippery mucous skin.
eelbuck ('buk), *n.* a funnel-shaped wicker basket for catching eels.
eelfare ('fār), *n.* the passage of young eels up a stream; a brood of eels.
eel-pout ('pout), *n.* the burbot; a marine fish resembling an eel.
eerie (ē'ri), *adj.* lonely; weird; gloomy; mysterious.
efface (ef-fās'), *v.t.* to obliterate; render indistinguishable; destroy.
effacement ('ment), *n.* obliteration.
effect (ef-fekt'), *v.t.* to produce as a cause, consequence, or result; accomplish; fulfil: *n.* result; purpose; realization; efficiency; purport; mental impression: *pl.* goods; personal estate.
effective ('iv), *adj.* having the power to effect; operative; efficient; powerful: *n.* a soldier fit for duty; that which effects; cause.

effectual ('ū-âl), *adj.* producing, or having, effect; completely operative; efficient.

effectually (-li), *adv.* in an effectual manner.

effeminacy (-fem'i-nâ-si), *n.* the quality of being effeminate; womanish softness or delicacy; unmanliness.

effeminate ('i-nāt), *v.t.* to make womanish or delicate; unman: *v.i.* become womanish: *adj.* having the qualities or characteristics of a woman; delicate or unmanly.

effendi (e-fen'di), *n.* a Turkish title of respect.

efferent ('fĕr-ent), *adj.* conveying or discharging outwards.

effervesce (-ves'), *v.i.* to be in a state of natural ebullition; bubble or hiss; give way to excitement or high feeling.

effervescence ('ens), *n.* the state or condition of effervescing; irrepressible excitement; a display of feeling.

effervescent ('ent), *adj.* gently bubbling and hissing from the giving off of gas.

effete (-fēt'), *adj.* worn out; barren; exhausted.

efficacious (-i-kā'shus), *adj.* producing, or capable of producing, a desired effect.

efficacy (-kâ-si), *n.* power to produce results or effects; ability.

efficiency (-fish'en-si), *n.* effectual agency or power; the state of being efficient.

efficient ('ent), *adj.* producing or causing effects or results; powerful; ready: *n.* an agent or cause; a qualified person.

effigy ('i-ji), *n.* an image; a likeness or figure in sculpture, painting, or on coins, etc.

effloresce (flō-res'), *v.i.* to blossom; become covered with a whitish crust or fine white crystals.

efflorescence ('ens), *n.* the time or state of flowering; the production of flowers; redness of the skin; the formation of fine white crystals on the surface of effloresc-ing substances.

efflorescent ('ent), *adj.* blossoming.

effluence ('flū-ens), *n.* an issuing out.

effluent (-ent), *adj.* flowing or issuing forth: *n.* a stream which flows out of another or forms the outlet of a lake.

effluvial ('vi-âl), *adj.* pertaining to effluvia.

effluvium ('vi-um), *n.* [*pl.* effluvia (-â)], an invisible subtle emanation; disagreeable exhalations arising from decaying matter.

efflux ('fluks), *n.* the act of flowing out; effluence; emanation; a passing away.

effort ('fôrt), *n.* strenuous exertion, physical or mental; struggle; attempt.

effrontery (-frunt'ĕr-i), *n.* impudence; presumption; boldness.

effulgence (-ful'jens), *n.* a great luster, brightness, or splendor.

effusion (-fū'zhun), *n.* the act of pouring out, or shedding forth; an outpouring of thought or sentiment; the escape of a fluid from the vessel inclosing it.

effusive ('siv), *adj.* pouring forth freely or widely.

eft (eft), a newt.

egad (e-gad'), *interj.* an exclamation of wonder, pleasure, or admiration.

egest (e-gest'), *v.t.* to void, as excrement.

egestion (-chun), *n.* defecation; the voiding of excreta.

egg (eg), *n.* the oval or roundish body laid by birds and certain animals, from which their young are produced; something shaped like an egg; the germ or first principal of anything: *v.t.* to urge on or incite; pelt with eggs.

egg coal (kōl), anthracite coal broken to pass through a two-and-a-half inch mesh.

eggnog (eg'nog'), *n.* beaten eggs with milk, sugar and spirits.

eggplant (-plant'), *n.* a plant allied to the potato, producing large ovoid fruit of a dark purple color when ripe: highly prized as table vegetables.

eglantine ('lan-tīn), *n.* the dog-rose; the briar-rose.

ego (ē'gō), *n.* self; personality.

egoism (-izm), *n.* the habit of regarding self as the center of everything; the doctrine that everything is uncertain but the fact of one's existence.

egoist (-ist), *n.* one given to thought or consideration of self alone.

ego-maniac (eg-ō-mā'ni-ak), *n.* one whose self-love is so excessive as to become a disease.

egotism (ē'gō-, eg'ō-tizm), *n.* self-exaltation in thought, speech, or writing; vanity.

egotist (-tist), *n.* one characterized by egotism.

egotistic ('ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or characterized by, egotism: also egotistical.

egregious (e-grē'jus), *adj.* extraordinary; prominent in a bad sense; flagrant; gross.

egress ('gres), *n.* departure; going out; a place of exit.

egret ('gret), *n.* a species of heron; a heron's plume.

Egyptology ('ō-ji), *n.* the science or scientific investigation of Egyptian antiquities and hieroglyphics.

eider (ī'dĕr), *n.* a large marine duck, the down of which is an article of commercial value.

eidograph ('dō-grâf), *n.* an apparatus for copying drawings, etc.

eidoscope (-skōp), *n.* an instrument for producing an infinite variety of geometrical figures.

eight (āt), *adj.* one more than 7; a cardinal numeral: *n.* the sum of 7 and 1; a symbol, VIII, representing 8 units.

eighteen (ā'tēn), *adj.* one more than 17: a cardinal numeral: *n.* the sum of 17 and 1.

eighteenmo (-mō), *n.* a book whose sheets are folded into 18 leaves.

eighteenth ('tēnth), *adj.* next in order after 17th: an ordinal numeral.

Eighteenth Amendment (ā-mend'ment), an Article appended to the Constitution of the U. S., ratified January 6, 1919, whereby the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the U. S. and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is prohibited.

eighth (āt'th), *adj.* next after seventh; an ordinal numeral: *n.* an interval of an octave.

eightieth (ā'ti-eth), *adj.* next to 79th.

eightscore ('skôr), *adj.* containing eight times 20: *n.* 160.

eighty ('ti), *adj.* 8 times 10.

eikon (ī'kŏn), *n.* [*pl.* eikones ('kō-nēz)], a holy image; a sacred picture used in the Greek Church.

eikonometer (ī-kō-nom'e-tĕr), *n.* a device for measuring microscopic objects or determining the magnifying powers of a microscope.

Einstein theory (īn'stīn thē'ō-ri), a theory of relativity based on a belief that our knowledge of velocity must, of a necessity, be relative: it claims that the velocity of light is independent of the relative velocity of its source and of the observer, and that such velocity can never be reached by any material body: it, also, assumes that the mass of a body depends upon its velocity: after Albert Einstein, German physicist.

einkorn (īn-kôrn), *n.* one-eared wheat grown on poor soils in the mountainous parts of Central Europe.

eisegesis (ī-se-jē'sis), *n.* interpretation of a text according to one's own idea, as of a Biblical passage.

eisteddfod (āṣ-teth'vōd), *n.* an annual congress of Welsh bands, minstrels, musicians, singers, during which literary contests are held and prizes awarded.

eis-wool (īs'wool), *n.* a fine kind of worsted.

either (ē' or ī'*thĕr*), *adj.* one or the other of two; both: *pron.* one of two: *conj.* the correlative to *or*.

ejaculate (ē-jak'ū-lāt), *v.t.* to utter suddenly: *v.i.* to utter ejaculations.

ejaculation (-lā'shun), *n.* the act of uttering suddenly; an exclamation.

ejaculatory ('ū-lā-tō-ri), *adj.* uttered suddenly or sharply.

eject (ē-jekt'), *v.t.* to cast forth; dismiss from office; evict.

ejecta ('ă), *n.pl.* refuse.

ejection (-jek'shun), *n.* expulsion.

ejective ('tiv), *adj.* pertaining to ejection.

ejectment ('ment), *n.* the act of ejecting; an action for the recovery of lands, etc.

ejector ('tĕr), *n.* one who, or that which, ejects; the mechanism in a breech-loading firearm which ejects the empty shell.

eke (ēk), *v.t.* to extend or lengthen (with *out*): *adv.* also; likewise.

elaborate (e-lab'ō-rāt), *v.t.* to produce with labor; improve or refine with study or labor: *adj.* highly-finished; complicated.

elaborately (-li), *adv.* in an elaborate manner.

elaborator (-rā-tĕr), *n.* one who, or that which, elaborates.

elan (ā-läng'), *n.* dash; ardor; spirit.

eland (ē'land), *n.* a large South African antelope.

elapse (-laps'), *v.i.* to slip or glide away; run out without notice.

elastic (-las'tik), *adj.* springing back; having the power of returning to its original form; rebounding; springy; capable of extension: *n.* an elastic woven fabric made in part of india-rubber.

elasticity (-tis'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being elastic; power to recover from depression.

elastic tissue (-tish'ū), elastic light yellow tissue in the ligaments of the vertebræ.

elate (-lāt'), *v.t.* to raise the spirits of; cause to feel exultant; excite; puff up: *adj.* exalted; elevated; having the spirits raised.

elation (-lā'shun), *n.* the state of being elated; joyful elevation of mind.

elaterium (el'ă-tē'ri-um), *n.* the dried residue of the juice of the wild cucumber, obtained in the form of greenish cakes and used as a diuretic and cathartic.

elbow (el'bō), *n.* the joint or bend of the arm; anything bent or curved like an elbow: *v.t.* to thrust on one side: *v.i.* to jut into an angle; push rudely.

elder ('dĕr), *adj.* older; exceeding another in age; prior in time, origin, or appointment: *n.* one older in age, rank, or station; a lay member of the Jewish Sanhedrim; one of a body of laymen, in certain churches, authorized to superintend its spiritual interests, and to assist the minister; a shrub or tree with a spongy pith and purple berries.

elderly ('li), *adj.* somewhat old.

eldest ('est), *adj.* oldest; firstborn.

El Dorado (dō-rā'dō), *n.* an imaginary country in South America, fabled to be very rich in gold and precious stones; hence, an inexhaustible treasure.

eldritch (el'drich), *adj.* weird; ghastly.

elecampane (el-e-kam-pān'), *n.* a coarse plant of the aster family with large leaves and yellow flowers: the mucilaginous root is used as a tonic.

elect (e-lekt'), *v.t.* to choose for any office or use; choose by ballot; select from a number: *adj.* taken in preference; chosen to an office but not yet invested with the dignity: *n.pl.* those chosen to eternal life by Divine Sovereignty.

election (-lek'shun), *n.* the act of electing; voluntary preference; the act of choosing a person for some office or function by show of hands, or ballot; the selection by Divine Sovereignty of certain individuals to eternal life; one of the five points of Calvinism.

electioneer (-shun-ēr'), *v.i.* to employ means for influencing the result of an election.

electioneering ('ing), *n.* the act of canvassing for, or the means employed to secure, votes at an election.

elective (-lek'tiv), *adj.* regulated by choice; exerting the power of choice: opposed to *hereditary;* having the tendency to attract, or combine with: *n.* an optional study in a college curriculum.

elector ('tēr), *n.* one legally qualified to vote; a member of a U. S. electoral college; one of the former German princes who possessed the power of electing the Emperor.

electoral (-ål), *adj.* pertaining to elections or electors; having the rights of an elector.

electoral college (kol'ej), body of representatives elected by the voters of the several states to choose a president of the U. S.

electorate ('tō-rāt), *n.* the whole body of persons entitled to vote.

electric ('trik), *adj.* pertaining to, containing, generated by, or produced by electricity; magnetic.

electrician (-trish'un), *n.* one who is skilled in the science of electricity; the maker or vendor of electrical appliances.

electricity (-tris'i-ti), *n.* an imponderable and invisible agent producing light, heat, chemical decomposition, and other physical phenomena; the science of the laws and phenomena which characterize electricity.

electric light (līt), light produced by electrical energy.

electrifiable ('tri-fī-å-bl), *adj.* capable of receiving, being charged with, or transmitting, electricity.

electrification (-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the act of electrifying; the state of being electrified.

electrify ('tri-fī), *v.t.* to charge with, or act upon, by electricity; pass an electric current through; arouse or excite suddenly.

electro-, a combining form denoting *electric.*

electrobiology (-bī-ol'ō-ji), *n.* the science which treats of the electrical phenomena of living organisms.

electrocautery (-kaw'tēr-i), *n.* cauterizing by a platinum wire heated by electricity.

electroculture (-kul'tūr), *n.* the use of electric light to promote the growth of plants.

electrocute ('trō-kūt), *v.t.* to put to death (a criminal) by an electric current.

electrocution (-kū'shun), *n.* the act of electrocuting.

electrode (e-lek'trōd), *n.* either of the terminals of an electric source; anode or cathode.

electrodynamics (-dī-nam'iks), *n.* that branch of physics which treats of electric currents.

electrodynamometer (-nå-mom'e-tēr), *n.* an instrument for measuring the strength of an electric current.

electrogram (ē-lek'trō-gram), *n.* in meteorology, a diagram showing the electric conditions of the atmosphere.

electrograph (-gråf), *n.* an apparatus used in preparing copper cylinders for printing fabrics and wall-papers; the photograph of an electric spark; an image made by X-rays; a sciagraph; a cinemotograph in which an arc light is used.

electrokinetics (-ki-net'iks), *n.* that branch of electrical science which treats of electric currents, or electricity in motion, as distinguished from *electrostatics.*

electrolier (-trō-lēr'), *n.* an ornamental metal bracket for supporting electric lamps.

electrolysis (-trol'i-sis), *n.* the decomposition of a chemical compound by electricity into its component parts.

electrolyte (-trō-līt), *n.* a chemical compound decomposable by a current of electricity.

electrolyze ('trō-līz), *v.t.* to decompose by the direct action of electricity or galvanism.

electro-magnet (-mag'net), *n.* a coil of soft iron rendered magnetic by the passage of an electric current through it.

electromagnetics (-mag-net'iks), *n.* the science of electromagnetism.

electromagnetism (-izm), *n.* the science which deals with the relations between electricity and magnetism and the phenomena resulting from such relations.

electromassage (-mas-āj'), *n.* massage with the application of an electric current.

electrometallurgy (-met'ål-ēr-ji), *n.* the art of precipitating certain metals from their solutions, or of separating metals from their ores, etc., by a slow electric current.

electrometer (-trom'e-tēr), *n.* an instrument for measuring the amount of electrical force.

electromobile (ē-lek-trō-mō'bil), *n.* an automobile driven by electric storage-batteries.

electromotor (-mō'tĕr), *n.* any arrangement, or apparatus, which produces or excites an electric current; a dynamo.

electron (e-lek'tron), *n.* an electrical unit; a component of the hydrogen atom, estimated as 1/1700 of its mass: the smallest known particle.

electronegative (-neg'å-tiv), *adj.* having a tendency to pass to the positive pole in electrolysis.

electropathy (-trop'å-thi), *n.* the treatment of diseases by electricity.

electrophone (-fōn), *n.* an instrument for producing resonant sounds by electric currents; a form of telephonic transmitter.

electrophorus (-trof'ō-rus), *n.* an instrument for generating statical electricity by induction.

electrophotometer (-fō-tom'e-tĕr), *n.* an instrument for comparing the brightness of various lights with that produced by an electric spark.

electrophotomicrography (-fō-tō-mi-krog'rå-fi), *n.* photographing by electric light objects magnified by the microscope.

electrophysiology (-fiz-i-ol'ō-ji), *n.* that branch of electricity which investigates the electric phenomena of living organisms.

electroplate ('trō-plāt), *v.t.* to cover or give a coating of metal to by means of a current of electricity: *n.* an article thus coated: generally applied to silver plate.

electropositive (-poz'i-tiv), *adj.* tending to pass to the negative pole in electrolysis.

electroscope (-skōp), *n.* an electrometer.

electrostatics (-stat'iks), *n.* the science which treats of the phenomena of electricity at rest.

electrotherapeutics, see electropathy.

electrotechnics (-tek'niks), *n.* the science of the processes or methods in which electrocity is applied to the industrial arts.

electrotechnology (-nol'ō-ji), *n.* the science which deals with the practical applications of electricity.

electrothermal (-thĕr'mal), *adj.* combining heat and electricity; pertaining to the generation of heat by electricity.

electrotinting (-tint'ing), *n.* a method of producing a design, etc., in relief on a metal plate, the lines of which when exposed in an electrobath are protected by an agent.

electrotype ('trō-tīp), *n.* a facsimile in metal of any object made by covering a mold, plate, etc., with a coating of copper by the action of a galvanic electric current: *v.t.* to take a copy of by electrical deposition.

electrum ('trum), *n.* German silver plate.

electuary (-lek'tū-ā-ri), *n.* a purgative composed of powders and fruit preserves.

eleemosynary (el-ē-mos'i-nā-ri), *adj.* pertaining to alms; devoted to charitable purposes; dependent upon charity: *n.* one who lives on alms.

elegance ('e-gåns), *n.* the state or quality of being elegant; polish; refinement; symmetry.

elegant (-gånt), *adj.* characterized by refinement and good taste; refined; polished; beautiful in form, color, or design.

elegiac (el-ē-jī'ak, e-lē'ji-ak), *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, an elegy; plaintive; mournful: *n.* a song expressing sorrow; a funeral song.

elegit (ē-lē'jit), *n.* a writ of execution under which a creditor can hold a debtor's goods until his claim is satisfied.

elegy (el'e-ji), *n.* a funeral song or ode; dirge; requiem.

element (el'e-ment), *n.* a first or constituent principle; a component or essential part; a substance which cannot be decomposed by any known method; natural environment: ingredient: *pl.* the letters or sounds of the alphabet; the Eucharistic bread and wine.

elemental ('ål), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, an element; fundamental.

elementary ('tå-ri), *adj.* simple.

elephant ('e-fånt), *n.* a large mammal of Asia and Africa, the largest land animal, distinguished by a long flexible proboscis and the development of the upper incisors into tusks.

elephantiasis (-tī'å-sis), *n.* a cutaneous disease resembling leprosy and characterized by enormous enlargement of the affected parts.

elephantine ('tin), *adj.* pertaining to, or resembling, an elephant; huge; unwieldy.

elephantoid ('toid), *adj.* like an elephant; pertaining to elephantiasis.

elevate (el'e-vāt), *v.t.* to raise from a lower to a higher position; ennoble; animate; inspire; raise by training or education; to intoxicate slightly.

elevation (-vā'shun), *n.* the act of elevating; the state of being elevated; a sketch plan of the front or principle side of a building; the altitude of a heavenly body above the horizon; in the R. C. Church, that part of the Mass in which the priest raises the host in both hands for the people to adore; raising of the land by seismic or other agency; slight intoxication.

elevator (-tĕr), *n.* that which raises up or exalts; a hoisting machine or lift; a warehouse for the storage of grain.

elevatory (-tō-ri), *adj.* tending to elevate.

eleven (e-lev'n), *adj.* 10 with 1 added: a cardinal numeral: *n.* the sum of 10 with 1 added.

eleventh (-lev'nth), *adj.* next in order after 10th: an ordinal numeral; constitu-

ting one of 11 parts: *n.* one of 11 equal parts.

elf (elf), *n.* a diminutive, mischievous sprite, supposed to haunt hills and wild places; a dwarf; fairy.

elf-child ('chīld), *n.* a child believed to have been left by the fairies in the place of one stolen by them; a changeling.

elfin ('fin), *n.* an inhabitant of fairyland; a sportive child: *adj.* pertaining to elves.

elf-fire (elf'fīr), *n.* will-o'-the-wisp.

elfish ('ish), *adj.* resembling, or caused by, an elf; mischievous.

elfkin ('kin), *n.* a little elf.

elf-lock ('lok), *n.* a knot of hair twisted in an intricate manner.

elicit (ē-lis'it), *v.t.* to draw out.

elide (-līd'), *v.t.* to slur over, or cut off, as a final vowel.

eligibility (el-i-ji-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being eligible.

eligible (el'i-ji-bl), *adj.* capable of being, or fit to be, chosen; legally qualified.

eliminate (e-lim'i-nāt), *v.t.* to leave out of consideration, or cast aside.

eliquate (el'i-kwāt), *v.t.* to separate or melt out, as metal from ore.

elision (e-lizh'un), *n.* the cutting off of a vowel or syllable for the sake of euphony, as o'er for over.

elite (ā-lēt'), *n.* the choicest part, as of society, a profession, an army, etc.

elixir (-lik'sēr), *n.* an imaginary liquid of the alchemists supposed to be capable of prolonging life indefinitely, and of changing baser metals into gold; a tincture, essence, or cordial,

elk (elk), *n.* a very large deer of North America and Northern Europe; the moose-deer; a light flexible leather used for sport shoes; [E-], a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, a fraternal association founded in 1868.

elkwood ('wood), *n.* the wood of the umbrella-tree.

ell (el), *n.* a measure formerly used for cloth, varying in different countries, an English ell being 45 inches; anything shaped like the letter L.

ellipse (el-lips'), *n.* one of the sections of a cone; the elliptical orbit of a planet.

ellipsis ('is), *n.* the omission of a word or words in a sentence, the sense of which is obvious.

ellipsoid ('oid), *n.* an elliptical spheroid.

elliptic (-lip'tik), *adj.* pertaining to, or formed like, an ellipse; having a part omitted.

ellipticity (-lip-tis'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being elliptic; the extent of any divergence of any ellipse from the circle.

elm (elm), *n.* a large leafy tree of Europe and America with spreading top branches affording much shade; the wood of this tree.

elocution (el-ō-kū'shun), *n.* the art, manner, or style of speaking in public; delivery.

elocutionary (-ā-ri), *adj.* pertaining to elocution.

elocutionist (-ist), *n.* one skilled in, or a teacher of, the art of elocution.

eloge (ā-lōzh'), *n.* a funeral oration, especially one pronounced on the death of a member of the French Academy.

Elohim (el'ō-him), *n.* one of the Old Testament names of God.

Elohist (-hist), *n.* the assumed author of those portions of the Hexateuch in which Elohim is used for God.

Elohist Prophetic Document (prō-fet'ik dok'ū-ment), an ancient history supposed to have been the source of the Elohistic portions of the Old Testament: the symbol for this Document is E.

elongate (e-lông'gāt), *v.t.* to stretch out; extend; lengthen.

elongation (-gā'shun), *n.* extension.

elope (e-lōp'), *v.i.* to escape privately; run away with a lover or paramour.

elopement ('ment), *n.* running away.

eloquence (el'ō-kwens), *n.* the art of speaking with fluency and elegance.

eloquent (-kwent), *adj.* having the power of fluent and elegant oratory.

else (els), *adv.* besides; otherwise.

elsewhere ('hwār), *adv.* in another place.

elucidate (e-lūs'i-dāt), *v.t.* to make clear; render intelligible; illustrate.

elucidator ('i-dā-tēr), *n.* one who elucidates; an expositor.

elude (e-lūd'), *v.t.* to avoid by artifice or dexterity; shun; escape.

elusion (-lū'zhun), *n.* evasion; artifice.

elusive ('siv), *adj.* deceptive; fallacious.

elusory ('sō-ri), *adj.* evasive; deceptive.

elver ('vēr), *n.* a young conger.

elysian (-liz'i-ån), *adj.* pertaining to elysium; yielding the highest enjoyment.

Elysium ('i-um), *n.* the Greek Paradise or residence of the blessed after death; a condition of perfect happiness.

em (em), *n.* the square body of any size of type, serving as a unit of measurement.

emaciate (e-mā'shi-āt), *v.i.* to lose flesh gradually; pine away: *v.t.* to make thin.

emanate (em'å-nāt), *v.i.* to flow out, issue, or proceed, as from a source.

emancipate (e-man'si-pāt), *v.t.* to liberate from servitude or bondage; set free; enfranchise.

emancipation (-pa'shun), *n.* the act of emancipating; freedom from bondage, disability, or dependence.

Emancipation Act (akt), an Act passed by the British Parliament in 1829 whereby the Roman Catholics of the United Kingdom, particularly Ireland, were freed from political, civil and religious disabilities.

Emancipation Proclamation (prok-lå-mā'shun), a proclamation issued by

President Lincoln, January 1, 1863, declaring all slaves, in States then in rebellion, to be "then, thenceforward, and forever free."

emancipator (-pā-tĕr), *n.* a liberator.

emarginate (-mär'gin-āt), *adj.* indented at the edges; having the apex notched.

emasculate (-mas'kū-lāt), *v.t.* to castrate; deprive of virility; weaken by expurgation: *adj.* castrated; deprived of vigor.

embalm (em-bäm'), *v.t.* to preserve from decay by balsams or aromatic spices; keep from putrefaction by antiseptics.

embank (-bangk'), *v.t.* to inclose with a bank; protect by a bank.

embankment ('ment), *n.* a bank of earth, stones, etc., for protection or defense.

embargo (-bär'go), *n.* an order by authority prohibiting the departure of vessels from a port; stoppage of the foreign trade of a country by official order; any check or impediment.

embark (-bärk'), *v.t.* to put on board ship; venture or invest: *v.i.* to go on board a vessel; engage in any affairs.

embarrass (-bar'ăs), *v.t.* to hinder; perplex; involve in pecuniary difficulties; distress.

embarrassment (-ment), *n.* confusion of mind; pecuniary difficulties.

embassage (em'bă-saj), *n.* the business, or office, of an embassy, or of an ambassador.

embassy ('bă-si), *n.* the public function, mission, or official residence of an ambassador; a legation.

embattle (em-bat'l), *v.t.* to form in line of battle; array or prepare for battle; furnish with battlements.

embattled (-bat'ld), *p.adj.* furnished with battlements; drawn up in battle array.

embed (-bed'), *v.t.* to lay in, or as in, a bed; set in surrounding matter.

embellish (-bel'ish), *v.t.* to make beautiful; set off by ornamentation.

ember ('bĕr), *n.* a small live coal or unextinguished smoldering ashes.

ember, *n.* a season or period; a regularly recurring time; circuit; anniversary; a church period of prayer and fasting.

ember days (dāz), in the R. C. and Anglican Churches, twelve days of the year set apart for fasting and prayer, namely, the Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays after the first Sunday in Lent, after Whitsunday, after September 14, and after December 13.

embezzle (-bez'l), *v.t.* to appropriate fraudulently, as property entrusted to one's care.

embitter (-bit'ĕr), *v.t.* to make bitter, or more bitter; exasperate.

emblazon (-blā'zn), *v.t.* to adorn with heraldic figures; blazon; decorate; celebrate the praises of.

emblazonry (-ri), *n.* heraldic decoration.

emblem ('blem), *n.* a symbolical figure or design; a visible sign of an idea.

emblematic (-blem-at'ik), *adj.* pertaining to an emblem; symbolical.

emblements ('ble-ments), *n.pl.* annual crops produced by the labor of the cultivator.

embodiment ('i-ment), *n.* the act of embodying, or uniting in a whole.

embody (-bod'i), *v.t.* to collect into one mass or united whole; invest with, or as with, a material body; to incorporate: *v.i.* to coalesce.

embolden (em-bold'en), *v.t.* to encourage.

embolism ('bō-lizm), *n.* an intercalation; the insertion of days, months, or years into the calendar to produce regularity of time; the presence of obstructing clots in the blood vessels.

embolus ('bō-lus), *n.* [*pl.* emboli (-lī)], something inserted and acting in another thing, as a piston rod; a clot, or obstruction, in a blood-vessel.

embonpoint (ăng-bong-pwăng'), *n.* plumpness of figure, especially of the bust.

embosom (em-booz'um), *v.t.* to hold in the bosom; inclose in the midst; shelter.

emboss (-bos'), *v.t.* to cover with bosses or studs; raise in relief from the surface.

embossing ('ing), *n.* the art of producing raised or projecting figures or designs in relief on surfaces.

embouchure (ăng-bōō-shūr'), *n.* the mouth of a river, a cannon, etc.; the mouthpiece of a musical wind instrument.

embowel (-bou'el), *v.t.* to remove the intestines from; disembowel.

embower (-bou'ĕr), *v.t.* to cover with, or as with, a bower: *v.i.* to rest, as in a bower; form a bower.

embrace (-brās'), *v.t.* to take in close, or press to the bosom with affection; hug; cling to; receive with willingness; in law, to attempt to influence by threats or bribes: *v.i.* to join in an embrace: *n.* the act of embracing; a clasping in the arms; a hug.

embracery (-brā'sĕr-i), *n.* the act of attempting to corrupt or influence a jury.

embrasure ('zhūr), *n.* an opening in a wall or parapet from which to fire guns; a window or door having its sides slanted on the inside.

embrocate ('brō-kāt), *v.t.* to moisten and rub, as a diseased or injured part, with a lotion.

embrocation (-kā'shun), *n.* a liniment for applying to, or rubbing, an injured part of the body.

embroider (-broid'ĕr), *v.t.* to decorate with needlework; embellish with additions.

embroidery (-i), *n.* ornamental work of gold, silver, silk, etc., executed with the needle; embellishment.

embroil (-broil'), *v.t.* to throw into confusion; involve in contention; mix up; entangle.

embryo ('bri-ō), *n.* the first germ or rudiment of an organism; the first or undeveloped state of anything.

embryogeny (-oj'e-ni), *n.* the development of the embryo in the ovule.

embryologist (-ol'ō-jist), *n.* one who studies, or is skilled in, embryology.

embryology ('ō-ji), *n.* that branch of biology which treats of the development of embryos.

embryonic (-on'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or resembling, an embryo; rudimentary.

embryoplastic (-plas'tik), *adj.* pertaining to the formation and development of an embryo.

embryoscope ('bri-ō-skōp), *n.* an instrument for the observation of the development of embryos.

embryotomy (-ot'ō-mi), *n.* the extraction of an embryo or fœtus by cutting.

embusque (äng-bus-kē'), *n.* [French], a soldier stationed at a safe distance from the firing line; a shirker; a slacker.

Emden (em'den), *n.* one of a breed of large domestic geese with flesh-colored bills and orange legs: from Emden, in Westphalia; the name of a German cruiser which, during the World War in 1914, captured 2 warships and 20 merchantmen in the Indian Ocean, but, was, herself sunk by the Australian cruiser, "Sydney," off the Falkland Islands.

emend (ē-mend'), *v.t.* to make corrections; alter the form of words, as in a literary composition, to improve it.

emendation (e-men-dā'shun), *n.* the alteration or correction of a text, so as to give an improved reading.

emendator (-tēr), *n.* one who corrects or improves the text of a work.

emerald (em'e-råld), *n.* a precious stone of a rich, deep green color; a variety of beryl; a size of type: *adj.* of a color like the emerald.

emeraldine (-din), *n.* a dye of a dark green color.

Emerald Isle (īl), Ireland.

emerge (e-mērj'), *v.i.* to rise up, or come forth, from anything which conceals; become apparent.

emergency (-mēr'jen-si), *n.* a sudden occasion; pressing necessity; strait; crisis: *adj.* pertaining to, or used in, an emergency.

emeritus (-mer'i-tus), *adj.* retired from service with honor: said of a university or college professor.

emersion (-mēr'shun), *n.* the act of emerging; the reappearance of a heavenly body after an eclipse.

emery (em'ēr-i), *n.* a very hard variety of corundum: used when powdered for grinding or polishing.

emesis (em'ē-sis), *n.* vomiting.

emetic (e-met'ik), *adj.* inducing vomiting: *n.* a medicine possessing emetic properties.

emeute (ā-mūt'), *n.* a seditious or revolutionary outbreak; riot.

emiction (ē-mik'shun), *n.* urination.

emigrant (em'i-grånt), *n.* one who quits his own country to settle in another: *adj.* moving from one country to another; pertaining to or used by, emigrants.

emigrate ('i-grāt), *v.i.* to leave one's country to settle in another.

eminence (em'i-nens), *n.* that which is lofty: elevation; height; exalted rank, station, celebrity, or repute; a title given to cardinals.

eminent (-nent), *adj.* high in office, rank, or reputation; distinguished; exalted; conspicuous.

emir (ē-mēr'), *n.* a prince: a title of dignity given to a Mohammedan prince or chieftain.

emissary (em'i-sa-ri), *n.* a person, or agent, sent on a mission, especially of a secret nature.

emission (e-mish'un), *n.* the act of sending out; that which is issued at the time, as bank notes.

emissive (-mis'iv), *adj.* sending out.

emit (-mit'), *v.t.* to send or give forth; issue, as an order or decree.

emmenagogue (e-men'å-gog), *n.* a medicine that stimulates the menstrual flow.

emmensite (em'men-zīt), *n.* an explosive compound for projectiles.

emmer (em'ēr), *n.* a hardy variety of Russian grain used for stock-feeding: also, used for porridge by the peasantry.

emmetropia (em'ē-trō'pi-å), *n.* a normal refractive condition of the eye denoting perfect vision.

emodin (em'ō-din), *n.* a crystalline purgative of a deep orange color, obtained from rhubarb, aloes and buckthorn.

emollient (e-mol'yent), *adj.* softening: *n.* a medicine that has a softening effect on living tissues.

emolument ('ū-ment), *n.* profit; remuneration; income; pecuniary gain.

emotion (-mō'shun), *n.* mental agitation; excited feeling; passion.

emotional (-ål), *adj.* pertaining to, or characterized by, emotion.

emotionality (-ål'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being emotional.

emotive (-mō'tiv), *adj.* producing emotion.

empasma (em-paz'må), *n.* a skin powder used to mask the odor of sweat; a poultice.

empathy (em'på-thi), *n.* a sensation aroused by the hearing or reading of some remarkable occurrence or event which gives one the feeling of a participator in such occurrence or event.

emperor (em'pēr-ēr), *n.* the sovereign or supreme ruler of an empire.

emphasis ('fă-sis), *n.* a particular stress of the voice on a word or words in reading or speaking; special force of language or thought.

emphasize ('fă-sīz), *v.t.* to pronounce with emphasis; bring out clearly and distinctly.

emphatic (-fat'ik), *adj.* uttered with emphasis; forcibly significant; impressive; earnest: also emphatical.

emphatically (-ăl-li), *adv.* in an emphatic manner.

emphractic (em-frak'tik), *adj.* closing the pores of the skin.

emphraxis (-frak'sis), *n.* a closing or stoppage of the skin pores.

emphysema (em'fi-sē'mă), *n.* a puffed up condition of the skin caused by air in the cellular tissue; heaves.

empire ('pīr), *n.* supreme power or dominion; imperial rule or sovereignty; the region ruled over by an emperor or sovereign; sway; control.

empiric (-pir'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, founded upon, or derived from, experience: *n.* one who relies on practical experience to guide his actions; a physician who adopts methods of his own and ignores the institutes and rules of medical science; a quack.

empirically (-ăl-li), *adv.* in an empirical manner.

empiricism ('i-sizm), *n.* observation, or practical experience apart from scientific knowledge; the practice of medicine without the usual medical training or qualification; quackery.

employ (-ploi'), *v.t.* to give occupation to; keep busy; exercise; make use of; apply or devote to an object: *n.* occupation.

employee (-ē'), *n.* [French, employé (-ā)] one who works for another.

employment ('ment), *n.* business; occupation; service.

emporium (-pō'ri-um), *n.* a commercial center or place of trade; a large shop.

empower (-pou'ĕr), *v.t.* to authorize; enable.

empress ('pres), *n.* a woman invested with sovereign sway over an empire; the consort or widow of an emperor.

empressement (ăn-pres-mang'), *n.* an animated and vivacious deportment; a cordial manifestation of interest.

emptiness (emp'ti-nes), *n.* the state of being empty; want of knowledge or sense.

emption (emp'shun), *n.* act of buying; purchase.

empty ('ti), *adj.* containing nothing; vague; unsatisfactory; destitute of force, knowledge or sense; fasting; vacant: *v.t.* to deprive of the contents; pour out; discharge; make vacant: *v.i.* to become empty; discharge itself: *n.pl.* empty vessels, packing cases, or sacks.

emptying (-ing), *n.* the act of making empty: *pl.* the lees of beer or cider, used as yeast (pronounced *emptins*).

empyrean (em-pir'e-ăn), *adj.* pertaining to the highest and purest region of heaven or the region of pure fire; ethereal: also, empyreal.

emu (ē'mū), *n.* a large Australian ostrich-like bird.

emulate (em'ū-lāt), *v.t.* to strive to equal or excel; vie with; rival.

emulation (-lā'shun), *n.* ambition to excel; rivalry.

emulator (-lā-tĕr), *n.* a rival; competitor.

emulous (em'ū-lus), *adj.* desirous to excel; rivaling; competitive.

emulsion (e-mul'shun), *n.* a liquid preparation resembling milk, in which minute particles remain in suspension, as fatty globules in milk; a substance suspended in gelatine or collodion, used in the preparation of dry photographic plates.

emunctory (e-mungt'ō-ri), *n.* any organ or part of the body which serves to carry off excrement or waste: *adj.* carrying off waste or excrement.

en (en), *n.* in printing, half an em.

enable (en'ā-bl), *v.t.* to make able; furnish with adequate means or power; empower.

enact (-akt'), *v.t.* to decree; pass into law; act the part of.

enacting clause (klawz), the introductory clause of a bill or act, usually commencing, "Be it enacted."

enactment ('ment), *n.* the act of enacting; a statute; the passing of a bill into law.

enactor ('tĕr), *n.* one who enacts.

enamel (-am'el), *n.* an opaque, semi-transparent, or colored substance, or glass, used in coating the surface of metals or porcelain, and afterwards fired; anything enameled; any smooth hard coating, especially the dense white substance of the teeth: *v.t.* to lay on, cover, or decorate with enamel.

enamor, enamour (-am'ĕr), *v.t.* to captivate.

enarthrosis (en'ăr-thrō'sis), *n.* an articulation in which the round head of a joint fits into a cup-shaped cavity in another; ball-and-socket joint.

encamp (-kamp'), *v.i.* to form a camp; halt on the march; go into camp or settle in temporary quarters: *v.t.* to form into a camp.

encampment ('ment), *n.* a temporary resting place for an army or company of travelers.

encase (en-kās'), *n.* to inclose in a covering.

encaustic (-kaws'tik), *adj.* pertaining to the art of painting in burnt wax; burned in or done by burning in.

encaustic tile (tīl), a variegated paving-tile inlaid on ground of another color.

enceinte (äng-sangt'), *n.* the line of works which forms the main inclosure of a fortress or place; a close or precinct: *adj.* with child; pregnant.

encephalic (en'se-fal'ik), *adj.* pertaining to the brain.

encephalitis (-lī'tis), *n.* inflammation of the brain.

enchain (en-chān'), *v.t.* to hold fast with, or as with, a chain.

enchant (-chănt), *v.t.* to charm or subdue, as by spells or sorcery; bewitch; fill with delight.

enchantment ('ment), *n.* the use or practice of magic, sorcery, charms, etc.; the state of being enchanted; rapture.

enchase (en-chās'), *v.t.* to inclose in a setting, or border, as a jewel; ornament by inlaying.

encina (en-sē'nâ), *n.* the Californian live oak.

encircle (-sĕr'kl), *v.t.* to form, or inclose, in a circle; enclasp; embrace.

enclave (en-klāv'), *n.* a tract or territory inclosed within foreign territory: *v.t.* to inclose within the territory of another.

enclitic (en-klit'ik), *adj.* relating, in Greek and Latin grammar, to particles that have their accent submerged in another word.

enclose, see inclose.

encomiastic (en-kō-mi-as'tik), *adj.* bestowing praise; eulogistic.

encomium ('mi-um), *n.* formal praise; eulogy.

encompass (-kum'pâs), *v.t.* to surround.

encore (äng-kōr'), *adv.* once more; again: *n.* a repetition in response to a call by an audience: *v.t.* to call for a repetition of (any particular part of a performance).

encounter (en-koun'tĕr), *v.t.* to come upon suddenly; meet face to face: *v.i.* to come into collision; meet in combat: *n.* a sudden or accidental meeting; conflict; battle.

encourage (-kur'āj), *v.t.* to give, or inspire with, courage; stimulate.

encouragement (-ment), *n.* the act of encouraging; that which gives courage or incites to action or perseverance.

encrinite ('kri-nīt), *n.* a stone-lily.

encroach (-krōch'), *v.i.* to invade gradually or by stealth; infringe; intrude (usually with *on* or *upon*).

encroachment ('ment), *n.* intrusion.

encumber (-kum'bĕr), *v.t.* to impede; retard; clog; obstruct; load with debt or other legal liabilities.

encumbrance ('brans), *n.* that which encumbers; a lien or liability attached to real property.

encyclical (-sik'lik-âl), *adj.* sent to all members of a class or community; intended for general circulation: *n.* a circular letter sent by the Pope to the bishops, treating of topics of general ecclesiastical interest.

encyclopædia, encyclopedia (-sī-klō-pē'di-â), *n.* the circle of the arts and sciences; a dictionary of the arts, sciences, and literature; a comprehensive summary of knowledge; a cyclopædia.

encyclopædic (-pē'dik), *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, an encyclopædia.

encyclopædist (-pē'dist), *n.* a compiler of an encyclopædia; one whose knowledge is wide and varied.

encyst (-sist'), *v.t.* & *v.i.* to inclose, or become inclosed, in a cyst or vesicle.

end (end), *n.* the extreme limit or terminal point of anything; purpose in view; design; necessary termination, or logical outcome; death: *v.t.* to bring to an end; finish; terminate; destroy: *v.i.* to come to an end; die.

endanger (en-dān'jĕr), *v.t.* expose to, or bring into, danger; hazard.

endear (-dēr'), *v.t.* to make dear or beloved; attach to one's self.

endearment ('ment), *n.* affection.

endeavor (-dev'ĕr), *v.i.* to strive for the attainment of some object; attempt: *n.* an effort or attempt; physical or intellectual exertion toward the attainment of some object.

endemic (-dem'ik), *adj.* peculiar to a nation, people, or locality: applied to a disease.

endermic (en-dĕr'mik), *adj.* acting through the skin: said of remedies applied to the skin.

ending (end'ing), *n.* result; end.

endive (en'div), *n.* an herb whose leaves are blanched and used for salads.

endless (end'les), *adj.* without end; endless chain: *n.* a belt or rope whose ends are joined; a plan of writing letters whereby the number increases indefinitely.

endman (-man), *n.* the performer at either end of the line of entertainers at a minstrel show.

endo-, a combining form denoting *within.*

endocarp (en'dō-kārp), *n.* the inner coat or shell of a fruit.

endocrine (en'dō-krin), *n.* an internal secretion: *adj.* secreting internally.

endogastritis (en'dō-gas-trī'tis), *n.* inflammation of the mucous membrane of the stomach.

endogen ('dō-jen), *n.* an endogenous plant; one of the primary classes of the vegetable kingdom, in which the plants increase by internal growth and elongation at the summit, and have a distinct pith.

endogenous (doj'en-us), *adj.* pertaining to the endogens; originating or growing within.

endoscope ('do-skōp), *n.* an instrument used for examining some internal part of the body, as the urethra.

endosmose (-'doz-mōs), **endosmosis** (-dos-mō'sis), *n.* the transmission of a

fluid inward from outside when two fluids are separated by a porous septum.

endosperm ('dō-spĕrm), *n.* the albumen of a seed.

endostosis (en'dos-tō'sis), *n.* an ossification between cartilage-cells.

endothelium (-thē'li-um), *n.* a thin membrane lining the inside walls of blood-vessels and lymphatic tubes and cavities.

endow (-dou'), *v.t.* to bestow a fund or income upon; settle upon; furnish, as with some gift or quality (with *with*).

endowment ('ment), *n.* the act of endowing; that which is bestowed, settled, or appropriated to any object; that which is given or bestowed on the person or mind: *pl.* natural gifts.

endue (-dū'), to clothe; invest; assume; furnish with some moral or spiritual gift.

endurability (-dūr-å-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being endurable.

endurable ('å-bl), *adj.* bearable.

endurance (-dūr'ans), *n.* the capacity to endure; power of suffering without succumbing; continuance; fortitude.

endure (-dūr), *v.t.* to support without breaking or yielding; put up with; remain in: *v.i.* to harden; remain in the same state.

enduring ('ing), *adj.* permanent.

endways (end'wāz), *adv.* on end; with the end forward or uppermost; lengthwise.

enema (en'e-må), *n.* an injection thrown into the rectum as a medicine.

enemy ('e-mi), *n.* one hostile to another; foe; antagonist; a hostile army.

energetic (-ĕr-jet'ik), *adj.* possessing, or displaying, energy; vigorous in action; forcible: *n.pl.* physical, as distinguished from vital dynamics.

energize ('ĕr-jīz), *v.t.* to endow with energy: *v.i.* to act with energy.

energumen (en'ĕr-gū'men), *n.* a fanatic; in church history, one possessed by an evil spirit.

energy ('ĕr-ji), *n.* internal or inherent power; vigorous operation; power efficiently and forcibly exerted; capacity for performing work; emphasis.

enervate (en'ĕr-vāt, e-nĕr'vāt), *v.t.* to deprive of nerve, force, or vigor; to render effeminate or feeble; debilitate.

en famille (āng få-mēl), with one's family; at home; in domestic fashion; without formality.

enfeeble (en-fe'bl), *v.t.* to weaken; relax.

enfeoff (-fēf'), *v.t.* to invest with a feud, fief, or fee; give, sell or convey lands in fee to.

enfilade (-fi-lād'), *n.* a straight line or passage; the situation of a place or a body of men liable to be raked with shot through its whole extent: *v.t.* to pierce or rake with shot in a straight line.

enforce (-fōrs'), *v.t.* to put into execution with vigor; compel; make clear or intelligible.

enfranchise (-fran'chiz), *v.t.* to liberate or set free; make free of a state, city, or corporation; confer the electoral franchise upon; admit to the right of voting in public elections.

engage (en-gāj'), *v.t.* to pledge or bind by oath or contract; make liable for a debt; secure for aid or employment; encounter in battle; occupy the time or attention of; interlock: *v.i.* to promise or assume an obligation; occupy one's self; enter a conflict.

engaged (-gājd'), *p.p. adj.* busy or occupied; affianced.

engagement (-gāj'ment), *n.* the act of engaging; the state or condition of being engaged; betrothal; occupation; a conflict between armies or fleets.

engaging ('ing), *adj.* winning; pleasing.

engender (-jen'dĕr), *v.t.* to beget; excite: *v.t.* to come into existence.

engine (-jin), *n.* anything used to effect a purpose; a machine by which power is applied for the performance of work; a locomotive; an apparatus for producing some mechanical effect.

engineer (-ji-nēr'), *n.* one who is skilled in the principles or practice of any branch of engineering; one who has charge of and manages an engine; one who carries through a scheme or undertaking by skill or astuteness; one of an army division which constructs roads, forts, bridges, etc.: *v.t.* to plan, lay out, or direct, as an engineer, the formation or execution of, as a road or work.

engineering ('ing), *n.* the art of constructing and using machinery; the art and science by which natural forces and materials are utilized in structures or machines.

English (ing'glish), *adj.* belonging to, characteristic of, or pertaining to, the language or the people of England, or those descended from them: *n.* the English people or the language spoken by them; a size of printing-type: *v.t.* to translate into English; [e-], to give a twisting or spinning motion to, as a ball at billiards so as to deflect it from its course.

engrail (en-grāl'), *v.t.* to variegate; spot, as with hail: *v.i.* to put a border on; indent or curve.

engrailment (-grāl'ment), *n.* a ring of dots round the edge of a coin or medal.

engrave (en-grāv'), *v.t.* to cut or carve in sunken patterns; incise with figures or lines; impress deeply or indelibly.

engraving ('ing), *n.* the act, process, or art of producing designs, etc., incised or relief, on metal, stone, or hard wood; that which is engraved; an impression from an engraved plate.

engross (-grōs'), *v.t.* to purchase in the gross or bulk; monopolize; write in a large distinct round hand.

enucleate (ē-nū'klē-āt), *v.t.* to peel, or shell, as a kernel; to remove without cutting, as a tumor.
enucleation (-ā'shun), *n.* the operation of removing a tumor in its entirety.
enumerate (e-nū'mĕr-āt), *v.t.* to reckon or name singly; count; go over in detail.
enumeration (-ā'shun), *n.* the act of numbering; counting up; a catalogue; list.
enunciable (-nun'shi-å-bl), *adj.* capable of being enunciated.
enunciate ('shi-āt), *v.t.* to declare or proclaim; utter; express; speak.
enunciation (-ā'shun), *n.* definite or declaratory statement; articulation; the words in which a proposition is expressed.
enunciative ('shi-å-tiv), *adj.* declaratory.
enunciator ('shi-ā-tĕr), one who enunciates or declares.
enuresis (en-ū-rē'sis), *n.* an involuntary discharge of urine.
envelop (-vel'up), *v.t.* to surround with, or as with, a wrapper; hide; cover.
envelope (en'vel-ōp), *n.* a case or wrapper, usually gummed, for safe conveyance of a letter by post, etc.; covering; wrapper; an investing integument; the outer covering of a rigid airship; the bag which holds the gas in a non-rigid airship or balloon; exterior fortified works.
envelopment (-vel'up-ment), *n.* the act of enveloping; a covering; wrapper.
envenom (-ven'um), *v.t.* make poisonous; infuse venom into; embitter.
enviable ('vi-å-bl), *adj.* exciting envy; capable of awakening the desire to possess.
enviably (-bli), *adv.* in an enviable manner.
envious ('vi-us), *adj.* feeling, or characterized by, envy; jealous.
environ (-vī'run), *v.t.* to surround or inclose; encompass; hem in: *n.pl.* places near a town or city; suburbs.
environment (-ment), *n.* that which surrounds; external circumstances of an organism.
envisage (-viz'āj), *v.t.* to face or confront; meet openly; bring fully into view.
envoy ('voi), *n.* a diplomatic representative, second in rank to an ambassador; one sent on a special mission.
envy ('vi), *v.t.* to grudge; feel displeasure at the excellence or prosperity of; covet: *v.i.* to feel or exhibit envy: *n.* malice; ill-will; displeasure felt at the excellence of another; an object of envy.
enwrap (-rap'), *v.t.* to wrap up.
enzootic (-zō-ot'ik), *adj.* pertaining to a disease which affects animals of a particular district.
enzyme (en'zīm), *n.* a chemical compound of animal or vegetable origin which causes chemical transformation in other compounds.
epact (ē'pakt), *n.* the excess of the solar over the lunar month, about 11 days in the year.
epaulement (ē-pawl'ment), *n.* a side-work to protect troops in flank.
epaulet (ep'aw-let), *n.* an ornamental badge sometimes worn on the shoulder by naval and military officers.
epenthesis (-en'thē-sis), *n.* the insertion of a letter or syllable in the middle of a word.
epergne (e-pern'), *n.* an ornamental stand with a dish and branches for holding flowers, etc.
ephemera (ef-em'e-rå), *n.* [*pl.* ephemeræ (-rē)], that which exists but for a day; a May-fly; a fever of one day's duration.
ephemeral ('ĕr-ål), *adj.* existing only for a day; short-lived.
Ephemerida (ef'ē-mer'i-då), *n.*, a group of slight insects with membranous wings: so called because their adult life covers but a few hours, though often the larval stage takes from one to three years.
ephemeris ('ĕr-is), *n.* [*pl.* ephemerides (-mer'i-dēz)], an astronomical almanac showing the daily positions of the sun, moon, and planets; any astronomical list as to position or movement of the planets and stars.
ephod (ef'od), *n.* a priestly vestment worn by the Jewish high priest.
ephor (ef'ĕr), *n.* one of the five Spartan magistrates.
epic (ep'ik), *adj.* heroic; narrative; said of a poem: *n.* a narrative poem of some heroic deed or event.
epicanthus (-kan'thus), *n.* a fold of the skin of the upper eyelid over the inner angle of the eye, as often seen in Mongolians.
epicarp ('i-kärp), *n.* the outer layer or skin of a fruit.
epicene ('i-sēn), *adj.* of common gender: *n.* a noun common to both genders.
epicranium (-i-krā'ni-um), *n.* the scalp of the cranium or skull.
epicure ('i-kūr), *n.* one devoted to luxury, especially of a dainty kind.
epicurean (-kū-rē'ån), *adj.* luxurious; devoted to the pleasures of the table: *n.* a voluptuary; gormand; epicure.
epicycle ('i-sī-kl), *n.* a small circle whose center is situated on the circumference of a greater circle.
epicycloid ('kloid), *n.* a curve described by a point in the circumference of one circle which rolls upon the convex circumference of another circle.
epidemic (-i-dem'ik), *adj.* attacking many at the same time: said of a disease: *n.* a disease having this characteristic.
epidermal (-dĕr'mål), *adj.* pertaining to the epidermis.
epidermis ('mis), *n.* the cuticle or scarf skin; the outer coating or bark of a plant.

epigamic (ep-i-gam'ik), *adj.* relating to the efforts among animals to attract mates in the pairing season.

epigastric (ep'i-gas'trik), *adj.* pertaining to that part of the abdomen above the umbilicus; relating to the anterior walls of the abdomen.

epigastrium (ep-i-gas'tri-um), *n.* the portion of the abdomen over the walls of the stomach.

epigene (ep'i-jēn), *adj.* produced at the surface of the earth.

epigenesis (-jen'e-sis), *n.* the hypothesis that the germ is created by the division or segmentation of a fecundated egg-cell.

epiglottis (-glot'is), *n.* the leaf-shaped cartilage which covers the upper part of the larynx in the act of swallowing.

epigram ('i-gram), *n.* a verse or short poem ending in some ingenious or witty turn; a pithy phrase.

epigrammatic (-at'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, an epigram; pointed.

epigrammatically (-ål-li), *adv.* in an epigrammatical manner; pointedly and concisely.

epigraph ('i-grăf), *n.* an inscription on a building, monument, etc.; a motto or quotation prefixed to a literary work.

Epihippus (ep-i-hip'us), *n.* a genus of ancestral horses of the Eocene period.

epilepsy ('i-lep-si), *n.* a chronic nervous disease accompanied by loss of consciousness and convulsions.

epileptic ('tik), *adj.* pertaining to, or affected with, epilepsy: *n.* one affected with epilepsy.

epilogue ('i-log), *n.* a poem or speech at the conclusion of a play.

epinephrin (ep'i-nef'rin), *n.* the active principle of the secretion of the adrenal gland: adrenalin: it has extraordinary power to stop hemorrhages.

Epiphany (e-pif'ă-ni), *n.* a Church festival (Jan. 6) to commemorate the visit of the Magi to Bethlehem, and the manifestation of Christ to the Gentiles.

epiphyte (ep'i-fīt), *n.* a plant which, though growing on others, is not a parasite, but derives its sustenance from the air.

episcopacy (e-pis'ko-pă-si), *n.* church government by bishops; prelacy.

episcopal ('ko-păl), *adj.* pertaining to, or characterized by, episcopacy; vested in a bishop.

episcopalian (-pā'liăn), *adj.* pertaining to episcopacy.

Episcopalian *adj.* pertaining to the Protestant Episcopal Church: *n.* a member or supporter of this Church.

episcopally (-li), *adv.* by episcopal authority.

episcopate ('ko-pāt), *n.* the office and dignity of a bishop; bishopric.

episode (ep'i-sōd), *n.* an incident; a digression, or incidental narrative.

episodic (-sod'ik), *adj.* pertaining to an episode; adventitious.

episperm (-spērm), *n.* the outer covering of a seed.

epistle (e-pis'l), *n.* a letter; a written communication or message.

epistolary ('tō-lă-ri), *adj.* pertaining to letters.

epitaph (ep'i-tăf), *n.* a memorial inscription on a tomb or monument.

epithalamium (-thē-lā'mi-um), *n.* a nuptial song; a poem in praise of the bride and bridegroom.

epiphora (ep-if'ō-rā), *n.* watery eye; a disease in which the tears accumulate and overflow the cheek.

epithet ('i-thet), *n.* an adjective denoting any quality either good or bad; appellation.

epitome (e-pit'ō-me), *n.* a summary; abridgment; compendium.

epitomize ('ō-mīz), *v.t.* to describe briefly; condense.

Epizoa (ep'i-zō'ă), *n. pl.* a group consisting of the fish-lice.

epizoon (ep'i-zō'on), *n.* an external parasite; one of the Epizoa.

epizootic (ep-i-zō-ot'ik), *adj.* parasitic on animals; prevailing among animals: *n.* an epizootic disease; influenza among horses.

e pluribus unum (ē plū'ri-bus ū'num), from many one: motto of the U. S.

epoch (ē'pok), *n.* a point of time from which succeeding years are reckoned; era; date; a subdivision of a geologic period; time when a heavenly body reaches a known position.

epode (ep'ōd), *n.* a lyric poem in which a longer verse is followed by a shorter one; the last part of an ode; a burden or refrain in music.

eponym ('ō-nim), *n.* the presumed ancestor or founder of a race, tribe, city, nation, etc.; surname.

Epsom salts ('sum-sawltz), sulphate of magnesia, used as a purgative.

equability (ē-kwă-bil'i-ti), *adj.* evenness.

equable ('kwă-bl), *adj.* uniform; consistently equal; proportionate.

equably (-bli), *adv.* in an equable manner.

equal ('kwăl), *adj.* of the same extent, or magnitude; uniform; adequate; of the same rank, degree, or value; just; parallel: *n.* one of the same age, rank, office, talents, etc.: *v.t.* to be, become or make equal; return a full equivalent for.

equality (-kwäl'i-ti), *n.* the state of being equal; uniformity; evenness; equability.

equalize ('kwă-līz), *v.t.* to make equal; render uniform.

equally (-li), *adv.* in an equal manner; in the same degree; uniformly; in equal parts or shares.

equanimity (-kwă-nim'i-ti), *n.* evenness of temper or mind; calmness.

equate (-kwāt'), *v.t.* to reduce to an average; put in the form of an equation.
equation (-kwā'shun), *n.* in mathematics, a proposition expressing the equality of two quantities, the sign = being placed between them; a representation of a chemical reaction expressed by symbols.
equator (-kwā'tĕr), *n.* the imaginary circle which passes round the middle of the earth and divides it into two equal parts.
equatorial (-tō'ri-ål), *adj.* pertaining to the equator: *n.* a telescope mounted on two axes, one axis being parallel to the axis of the earth's rotation: used for keeping any star constantly in the field independently of the earth's rotation.
equatorially (-li), *adv.* in a line with the equator.
equerry (ek'wer-i), *n.* an officer in the house of a prince or nobleman, who attends him in public, and has the supervision of his horses.
equestrian (e-kwes'tri-ån), *adj.* pertaining to horses or horsemanship; performing with horses: *n.* one skilled in horsemanship.
equestrienne (-kwes-tri-en'), *n.* a skillful horsewoman.
equi-, a prefix meaning *equal*, *equally*, *same*, found in many words, the sense of which is usually self-evident, as *equi*angular *equi*distant, *equi*form, etc.
equilateral (ē-kwi-lat'ĕr-ål), *adj.* having all the sides equal: *n.* a figure with equal sides.
equilibrator (ē-kwi-lī'brā-tĕr), *n.* that which conduces to equilibrium; the tail of a flying machine.
equilibrium (-lib'ri-um), *n.* equality of weight, power, force, etc.; equipoise.
equine (ē'kwīn), *adj.* pertaining to, or resembling, a horse or horses.
equinoctial (-kwi-nok'shål), *adj.* pertaining to the equinoxes: *n.* the equinoctial line.
equinoctially (-li), *adv.* in the direction of the equinoctical line.
equinox ('kwi-noks), *n.* the point of intersection of the ecliptic and the equator; the time the sun enters one of the two equinoctial points when the days and nights are of equal duration.
equip (e-kwip'), *v.t.* to furnish or fit out; accoutre; prepare or qualify.
equipage (ek'wi-pāj), *n.* the arms and outfit of an army, vessel, traveler, etc.; the carriage, horse, liveried servants of a person of rank; a collection of small articles for table service.
equipment (e-kwip'ment), *n.* articles or supplies necessary for any particular service; arms, horses, etc., required for military service; rolling-stock or plant of a railway.
equipoise (ē'kwi-poiz), *n.* equilibrium; equality of weight.
equiponderant (-pon'dĕr-ånt), *adj.* of the same weight.
equitable (ek'wi-tå-bl), *adj.* impartial; just.
equitably (-bli), *adv.* justly; impartially.
equity ('wi-ti), *n.* justice; just regard to right or claim; impartiality; the administration of law according to its spirit and not according to the letter.
equivalence (e-kwiv'å-lens), *n.* equality of value or power; in chemistry, the property of having equal valency.
equivalent ('å-lent), *adj.* equal in value or power; the same in significance or affect; commensurate: *n.* a thing of the same value, weight, power, effect, etc.
equivocal ('ō-kål), *adj.* of a doubtful or double significance; ambiguous; open to suspicion or doubt.
equivocate ('o-kāt), *v.i.* to use words of double meaning; prevaricate.
era (ē'rå), *n.* the point of time from which a series of years is reckoned; period; the beginning of a new geological system or formation.
eradicate (e-rad'i-kāt), *v.t.* to destroy thoroughly; exterminate.
erase (-rās'), *v.t.* to obliterate by, or as by, scratching, or blotting out; expunge.
eraser (-rā'sĕr), *n.* a knife or prepared india-rubber for rubbing out pencil-marks, etc.
Erastianism (ē-ras'chan-izm), *n.* advocacy of state supremacy in ecclesiastical affairs: from Thomas Erastus, German physician and theologian.
erasure ('zhūr), *n.* the act of erasing.
erbium (ĕr'bi-um), *n.* a metallic element of the rare earth group.
ere (ār), *conj.* & *prep.* before; sooner than.
Erebus (er'e-bus), *n.* a place of utter darkness; Hades.
erect (e-rekt'), *v.t.* to raise upright; construct; build; raise; establish; distend or stiffen: *adj.* upright; firmly uplifted; bold or unshaken.
erectile (-rek'til), *adj.* having the property of, or susceptible to, erection.
erection ('shun), *n.* the act of constructing or raising edifices; a structure or building.
erective ('tiv), *adj.* tending, or serving, to erect, or to build up.
erector ('tĕr), *n.* one who erects; a muscle that erects any part.
eremacausis (er-i-må'kaw-sis), *n.* decay of animal or vegetable matter through oxidation when exposed to the air.
eremite (er'ē-mīt), *n.* a hermit.
erethism (er'e-thizm), *n.* unnatural excitation of some organ or tissue of the body.
erg (ĕrg), *n.* a unit of work in the centimeter-gram-second system.
ergmeter ('mē-tĕr), *n.* an instrument for measuring the strength of an electric current in ergs.
ergo (ĕr'gō), *adv.* therefore; consequently.

ergometer (-gom'e-tĕr), *n.* an instrument for measuring work performed or force produced.

ergot ('got), *n.* a black horn-like fungus, growing upon rye, etc.

Erin (ē'rin), *n.* poetic name for Ireland.

Erin go bragh (gō brä), Erin forever: war cry of the ancient Irish.

erinite ('in-īt), *n.* a rich emerald-green arsenate of copper.

ermine (ĕr'min), *n.* a weasel-like animal, much valued for its fur, which becomes white in winter, except the tip of the tail, which remains black; the emblem, dignity, or office of a judge

ermined ('mind), *p.adj.* clothed or invested with ermine.

ern (ĕrn), *n.* the white-tailed sea-eagle of Europe.

erode (e-rōd'), *v.t.* to eat away; corrode.

erose (-rōs'), *adj.* toothed irregularly, as if gnawed away: said of a leaf.

erosion (-rō'zhun), *n.* the act of eroding; gradual destruction or eating away; an eroded part.

erosive (-rōs'iv), *adj.* gnawing or wearing away.

erostrate (-ros'trāt), *adj.* beakless.

erotic (-rot'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or caused by, love; amorous: *n.* an amatory poem or composition.

eroticism (e-rot'i-sizm), *n.* an abnormal emphasis of sex and sexual relations.

erotogenic (-rō'to-jen'ik), *adj.* producing sexual desires.

err (ĕr), *v.i.* to commit an error or mistake; wander; deviate from the path of rectitude.

errand (er'ånd), *n.* a message; commission.

errant ('rånt), *adj.* roving; wandering.

errantry (-ri), *n.* knight-errantry; errant condition, or character.

erratic (-rat'ik), *adj.* wandering; irregular; eccentric; transported, as boulders, by natural agencies from their original site.

erratically (-ål-li), *adv.* irregularly.

erratum (-rā'tum), *n.* [*pl.* errata ('tå)], an error in printing or writing.

erroneous (-rō'nē-us), *adj.* characterized by error; incorrect; mistaken; wrong.

error ('ĕr), *n.* deviation from the truth; mistake; blunder; an irregularity.

Erse (ĕrs), *adj.* pertaining to the Kelts of Ireland or Scotland, or to their language: *n.* Irish Gaelic.

erst (ĕrst), *adv.* formerly.

eructation (e-ruk-tā'shun), *n.* the act of throwing off wind from the stomach.

erudite (ĕr'ū-dīt), learned.

erudition (-dish'un), *n.* knowledge obtained by the study of books; learning.

erupted (e-rupt'ed), *adj.* violently ejected.

eruptive (-rup'tiv), *adj.* bursting forth.

eryngo (ē-ring'gō), *n.* a thistle-like plant with spiny-toothed leaves and blue flowers.

erysipelas (er-i-sip'e-las), *n.* an inflammation of the skin, accompanied with fever.

erythema (er'i-thē'mâ), *n.* abnormal redness of the skin, due to capillary congestion.

escadrille (es-kā-dril), *n.* [French], a small squadron; applied to a group of aeroplanes.

escalade (es-kå-lād'), *n.* the act of scaling the walls of a fortified place by means of scaling-ladders.

escalator (es-ka-la-tĕr), *n.* a moving stairway, ascending and descending, constructed on the endless chain principle.

escallop, same as scallop.

escapade (-pād'), *n.* a breach of propriety; misdeed; freak.

escape (-kāp'), *v.t.* to flee from; get out of the way of; avoid; enjoy immunity from: *v.i.* to get out of danger; fly: *n.* getting away from danger; flight; deliverance.

escapement ('ment), *n.* a mechanical device for securing regularity of movement.

escarp (-kärp'), *v.t.* to give a steep slope to: *n.* the side of the ditch next the rampart forming a steep slope.

escarpment ('ment), *n.* the precipitous face of a ridge of high land.

eschalot (esh-a-lot'), *n.* a kind of onion, resembling garlic.

eschar (es'kår), *n.* a dry crust or scab which falls off from a healed part of the body.

eschatology (es'kå-tol'ō-ji), *n.* the doctrine of finality, in regard to death, judgment, and a future state.

escheat (-chēt), *v.t.* to forfeit through failure of heirs: *v.i.* to revert to the crown or lord of the manor by reason of forfeiture of heirs: *n.* reverting of land to the crown, in England, to the State, in the U. S.

eschew (-chū'), *v.t.* to shun; avoid.

escolar (es-kō-lär'), *n.* a large food-fish, somewhat like the mackerel.

escorial (es-kō'ri-ål), *n.* a dump of slag at the mouth of a mine; [E-], a Spanish palace near Madrid, built in the form of a gridiron.

escort (es'kôrt), *n.* a body of armed men acting as a guard; a retinue: *v.t.* (es-kôrt'), to accompany; convoy.

escritoire (-kri-twär'), *n.* a writing desk, table, or bureau.

escrow (es-krō'), *n.* in law, a deed or bond delivered to a third person, who is to turn it over to the grantee upon the fulfilment of certain conditions.

esculent ('kū-lent), *adj.* eatable.

escutcheon (-kuch'un), *n.* a shield on which the heraldic arms of a family are emblazoned.

Eskimo ('ki-mō), *adj.* pertaining to the Eskimos: *n.* one of a tribe of diminutive people inhabiting Greenland and adjacent parts.

esophagus, œsophagus (e-sof'å-gus), *n.* the gullet or canal through which food and drink pass to the stomach.
esoteric (es-ō-ter'ik), *adj.* pertaining to doctrines taught privately; secret; confidential.
espalier (-pal'yĕr), *v.t.* to train trees or fruit bushes on trellis work: *n.* a trellis frame on which to train small trees and fruit bushes; a tree or bush thus trained: *adj.* relating to the training of trees or fruit bushes on trellis frames.
esparto (-pär'tō), *n.* a species of Spanish grass used for making paper.
especial (-pesh'ål), *adj.* particular; chief.
especially (-li), *adv.* particularly; chiefly.
Esperanto (es-pĕr-an'tō), *n.* an eclectic, artificial language, based on root-words from several languages, chiefly those derived from the Latin tongue: designed for international usage.
espionage ('pi-ō-nāj), *n.* the act or practice of spying to detect wrongdoing, or of employing spies or secret agents.
esplanade (-plå-nād'), *n.* a level walk or drive, especially by the seaside; a lawn; glacis.
espousal (-pouz'ål), *adj.* pertaining to the act of espousing: *n.* the act of espousing or betrothing: *pl.* the ceremony of contracting a man and woman to each other in marriage.
espouse (-pouz'), *v.t.* to promise, engage, or give in marriage; wed; adopt; advocate or defend, as a cause.
esprit de corps (-prē'de kōr'), a spirit of common devotion, honor, interest, binding together men of the same profession, society, etc.
espy (-pī'), *v.t.* to see at a distance; discover (something intended to be hid); see unexpectedly.
Esquimau, same as Eskimo.
esquire (-kwīr'), *n.* originally the armor-bearer or attendant on a knight; a title next below a knight; a title applied to professional men, justices of the peace, and often used instead of Mr. in the address of a letter.
essay ('sā), *n.* a short written composition or treatise; an attempt; experiment: *v.t.* (es-sā'), to try or attempt.
essence ('ens), *n.* the concentrated preparation of any substance; volatile matter; perfume; that in which the real character of a thing consists.
Essene (e-sēn'), *n.* one of a strict brotherhood or ascetic order of Jews established in Palestine two centuries B. C. and continuing until 2nd century A.D.: members practiced severe austerity and remained celibate.
essential (-sen'shål), *adj.* necessary to the existence of a thing; most important; indispensable; pure; volatile; highly rectified.
essentiality (-shi-al'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being essential.
essentially (-li), *adv.* in the highest degree.
establish (-tab'lish), *v.t.* to fix firmly; settle; prove legally; strengthen; restore.
establishment (-ment), *n.* the act of establishing; ratification; settlement; a place of residence or business; household; income; a form of religion connected with the state.
estate (-tāt'), *n.* condition of life; rank, position, or quality; the title or interest one has in lands or tenements; property in general: *pl.* orders or classes of men in a country; a legislative assembly composed of these classes.
esteem (-tēm'), *v.t.* to set a high value upon; respect; prize; consider: *n.* favorable opinion; estimation; respect; reverence.
esthetics, same as æsthetics.
estimable ('ti-må-bl), *adj.* worthy of regard, esteem, or honor; calculable.
estimate ('ti-māt), *v.t.* to compute; determine the value of: *n.* the computed cost or value of anything; appraisement.
estimation (-mā'shun), *n.* calculation; appraisement; honor, respect, or esteem; conjecture.
estival (es'tī-val), *adj.* of or pertaining to summer: *n.* summer complaint; disorder of the bowels.
estop (-top'), *v.t.* to place under estoppel; bar.
estoppel ('el), *n.* a bar to prevent a person admitting or denying, because of statements made by him previously contrary to what he desires to admit or deny; a legal prohibition.
estovers (-tō'vĕrz), *n.pl.* alimony; wood taken for his own use by a tenant.
estrade (-trād'), *n.* a level place; a slightly raised platform.
estrange (-trānj'), *v.t.* to alienate; keep at a distance; turn from kindness to indifference or enmity (with *from*).
estrapade (-trå-pād'), *n.* the effort of a horse in trying to throw his rider, by kicking, rearing, etc.
estray (es-trā'), *n.* a domestic animal found wandering.
estrich ('trich), *n.* a trade name for fine ostrich down.
estuarial (-tū-ā'ri-ål), *adj.* pertaining to, or formed in, an estuary.
estuary ('tū-å-ri), *n.* the mouth of a tidal river.
et cætera (et set'ĕr-å), and others of the same kind; and so forth: usually abbreviated, etc.
etch (ech), *v.t.* to engrave by biting out with an acid the design previously drawn with an etching needle: *v.i.* to practice etching.
eternal (e-tĕr'nål), *adj.* without beginning or end; everlasting; perpetual; incessant.

Eternal, *n.* an appellation of God (with *the*).

eternally (-li), *adv.* perpetually.

eternity ('ni-ti), *n.* infinite duration; unending existence.

etesian (e-tē'zhi-ân), *adj.* annual; periodic; noting the winds from the north that blow over the Ægean Sea and the Levant in the summer time.

ether (ē'thĕr), *n.* an extremely fine fluid, lighter than air, supposed to pervade all space beyond the atmosphere of the earth; a volatile inflammable liquid produced by the distillation of alcohol with sulphuric acid; any similar oxide of hydrocarbon radicals.

ethereal (-thē're-ål), *adj.* pertaining to, or formed of, ether; airy; exquisite; heavenly.

ethereally (-li), *adv.* in an ethereal manner.

etherol (ē'thĕr-ol), *n.* a yellowish, viscid, oily hydrocarbon.

ethical (eth'i-kål), *adj.* pertaining to ethics; moral.

ethics ('iks), *n.pl.* the science that treats of the principles of human morality and duty; moral philosophy; morals.

Ethiopian (-thi-ō'pi-ân), *adj.* pertaining to Ethiopia: *n.* a native of Ethiopia.

ethmoid (eth'moid), *adj.* pertaining to the nasal cavity or to the ethmoid bone: *n.* a bone composed of thin plates, at base of skull behind the root of the nose; part of the nasal septum.

ethnic ('nik), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, races or peoples.

ethnography (-nog'rå-fi), *n.* the scientific description of races and nations of mankind.

ethology (-ol'ō-ji), *n.* the science of ethics.

ethos (ē'thos), *n.* the characteristic genius of a people, institution, or system.

ethyl (eth'il), *n.* a univalent hydrocarbon radical, contained in alcohol and ether.

ethylene (-ēn), *n.* heavy carburetted hydrogen, or olefiant gas.

etiolate (ē'ti-ō-lāt), *v.t.* to blanch or whiten by exclusion from sunlight.

etiology, ætiology (ā-tī-ol'ō-ji), *n.* the branch of science which treats of the origin of diseases.

etiquette (et'i-ket), *n.* the conventional rules or ceremonial observed in polite society; good breeding.

etymological (et-i-mō-loj'i-kål), *adj.* pertaining to etymology.

etymologically (-li), *adv.* in an etymological manner.

etymologist (-mol'ō-jist), *n.* one who is proficient in etymology: also, etymologer.

etymologize (-mol'o-jīz), *v.i.* to investigate the origin and primary meaning of words.

etymology ('o-ji), *n.* that branch of philology which treats of the origin and derivation of words; that part of grammar which treats of the parts of speech and their inflections.

etymon ('i-mon), *n.* the root of a word, or its primitive signification.

eucalyptol (ū-kå-lip'tol), *n.* a liquid compound contained in eucalyptus oil.

Eucalyptus ('tus), *n.* [*pl.* Eucalypti ('tī)], a genus of Australian evergreen trees, some species of which furnish gum and a valuable medicine.

eucalypt, eucalyptus, *n.* a tree of the genus above defined.

Eucharist (ū'kå-rist), *n.* the Holy Communion; the sacrament of the Lord's Supper; the elements, bread and wine, used in that sacrament.

eucharistic (-ris'tik), *adj.* pertaining to the Eucharist; expressing thanksgiving.

euchlorine (-klō'rin), *n.* a greenish explosive gas, having bleaching properties.

euchre ('kĕr), *n.* a particular game of cards, those between seven and ace being discarded: *v.t.* to prevent (an opponent at euchre) from taking three of the five tricks; hence, to outwit.

Euclid (ū'klid), *n.* a text-book on geometry; in general, the science of geometry: from Euclid, an Alexandrian geometer (300 B.C.).

eudæmonics (ū'dē-mon'iks), *n.* the branch of ethics which treats of happiness; the science of happiness.

eudiometer (-di-om'e-tĕr), *n.* a graduated instrument for measuring the volume of a gas.

eugenic (ū-jen'ik), *adj.* relating to the improvement of a race; well-born.

eugenics (ū-jen'iks), *n.* the science relating to the betterment of the human race by improving conditions as to conception, gestation and birth.

eulogist (-jist), *n.* one who eulogizes.

eulogistic ('ik), *adj.* laudatory.

eulogize ('lō-jīz), *v.t.* to praise highly; commend.

eulogy (-ji), *n.* the praise of anyone spoken or written; panegyric.

eunuch ('nuk), *n.* a castrated person, especially an attendant in a harem.

eupepsia (ū-pep'si-å), *n.* healthy digestion: opposed to *dyspepsia.*

euphemism ('fem-izm), *n.* the substitution of a delicate or pleasing expression in place of that which is offensive or indelicate.

euphemistic (-is'tik), *adj.* pertaining to, or characterized by, euphemism.

euphonic (-fon'ik), *adj.* sounding pleasantly to the ear.

euphonium (-fō'ni-um), *n.* a bass brass instrument; a musical instrument consisting of glass tubes united by metal bars.

euphony ('fō-ni), *n.* an agreeable sound, or pronunciation.

euphoria (ū-fō'ri-å), *n.* a condition of feeling well; good health.
euphuism ('fū-izm), *n.* the pedantic or affected use of words or language.
Eurasian (ū-rā'zhan), *adj.* pertaining to a person whose parentage is partly European and partly Asiatic: *n.* the offspring of a European and Asiatic.
eureka (ū-rē'ka), *n.* originally a Greek word meaning "I have found it."
eurhythmics (ū-rith'miks), *n.* a physical expression of music; rhythmic training of the body in response to musical values.
European (-rō-pē'ån), *adj.* pertaining to Europe: *n.* a native of Europe.
European plan (plan), in hotel keeping, the system of furnishing room accommodation and service to guests, leaving the taking of meals optional.
eustachian (-stā'ki-ån), *adj.* noting a tube which leads from the cavity of the tympanum of the ear to the pharynx.
eutectic (-tek'tik), *adj.* melting at a low temperature.
euthanasia (-than-ā'zhi-å), *n.* a painless, easy death; a proposed method, widely advocated, of putting painlessly to death persons suffering from incurable diseases.
euthenics (ū-then'iks), *n.* the study of environmental conditions that tend to improve the race: complementary to eugenics.
eutrophy (ū'trō-fi), *n.* healthy action of the nutritive functions.
evacuate (e-vak'ū-āt), *v.t.* to make void or empty; discharge through the excretory passages; abandon possession, or withdraw from.
evacuation (-ā'shun), *n.* the act of evacuating; withdrawal of troops; voidance of excreta; discharge at stool.
evade (-vād'), *v.t.* to elude; escape by artifice, stratagem, or sophistry.
evadible ('i-bl), *adj.* capable of being evaded.
evanescent (ev-å-nes'ent), *adj.* disappearing gradually from sight; vanishing.
evangel (e-van'jel), *n.* good news, especially that of the Gospel.
evangelical ('ik-ål), *adj.* pertaining to the Gospel, or the four Gospels; maintaining the fundamental doctrines of the Protestant faith; spiritually minded: *n.* one who holds evangelical doctrines.
evangelically (-li), *adv.* in an evangelical manner.
evangelism ('jel-izm), *n.* the doctrine and preaching of evangelical principles.
evangelist (-ist), *n.* one of the four writers of the Gospel; an itinerant preacher.
evangelize ('jel-īz), *v.t.* to instruct in the Gospel; convert to Christianity.
evaporate (-vap'ō-rāt), *v.i.* to disperse in vapor; pass away without effect: *v.t.* to convert into vapor.
evaporation (-rā'shun), *n.* the slow conversion of a fluid into vapor.
evasion (-vā'zhun), *n.* the act of evading; an excuse; equivocation; subterfuge.
evasive (-vā'siv), *adj.* tending, or seeking to evade; elusive.
evasively (-li), *adv.* with evasion.
Eve (ēv), *n.* the first woman of Creation and mother of mankind, according to the Bible.
eve (ēv), *n.* the fast or vigil before a church festival, or saint's day; the period immediately preceding some important event; evening.
evection (-vek'shun), *n.* a periodical irregularity of the moon's motion.
even (ē'vn), *adj.* level; uniform; smooth; parallel; divisible by 2 without a remainder; equal; balanced; calm; whole: *n.* evening: *v.t.* to level or make even: *v.t.* to be quits: *adv.* verily; exactly; noting emphasis; but also.
evening ('vn-ing), *n.* the close of the day and beginning of the night; the latter end of life.
evening star (stär), a bright star of early evening dominating the western sky: Venus is the most conspicuous evening star and generally appears east of the sun: others are Jupiter, Saturn, Mars and Mercury, the last seldom visible.
evenly (-li), *adv.* in an even manner; smoothly; uniformly; impartially.
evenness (-nes), *n.* smoothness; uniformity; regularity; equality of surface; equanimity.
evensong (-sông), *n.* vespers; in the Anglican church, the prayers recited during the hour before sunset.
event (-vent'), *n.* an occurrence; incident; consequence of an action; any single item in a program of sports or games.
eventful ('fool), *adj.* full of incidents or events; momentous.
eventide ('vn-tīd), *n.* evening.
eventration (ē'ven-trā'shun), *n.* act of disemboweling; an abdominal tumor into which the intestines protrude; ventral hernia.
eventual (-ven'tū-ål), *adj.* happening as a result; ultimate; contingent.
eventuality (-'ti), *n.* a possible occurrence; a propensity to take cognizance of events or facts.
eventually (-li), *adv.* ultimately.
eventuate ('tū-āt), *v.i.* to happen; terminate result.
ever (ev'ėr), *adv.* at any time; always without end; in any degree.
everglade (-glād), *n.* a low, swampy tract of land, with patches of tall grass.
evergreen (-grēn), *n.* a tree or plant which retains its foliage throughout the year: *adj.* always green, or fresh.

everlasting (-lăst'ing), *adj.* perpetual: *n.* eternity; a plant whose flowers retain their color when dried; a kind of stout woolen material.

Everlasting, *n.* God, the Eternal.

evermore (-mōr), *adv.* eternally; always.

evert (e-vĕrt'), *v.t.* to destroy; overthrow; turn outwards.

every (ev'ri, ev'ĕr-i), *adj.* the whole, taken one at a time; each.

evict (e-vikt'), *v.t.* to expel or dispossess by legal process.

eviction (-vik'shun), *n.* the act of evicting.

evidence (ev'i-dens), *n.* indubitable certainty; proof; testimony: *v.t.* to prove; make evident or plain

evident (-dent), *adj.* plain; obvious.

evidential (-den'shăl), *adj.* proving clearly.

evidentially (-li), *adv.* as evidence.

evil (ē'vl), *adj.* morally bad; wicked; sinful; unfortunate; mischievous; disastrous; worthless: *adv.* badly; unkindly: *n.* moral depravity; injury; affliction.

evil-eye (-ī), *n.* an influence for injury, supposed to be exerted by certain persons who cast a malignant glance at anyone.

evilly (-li), *adv.* maliciously; wickedly.

evil-minded (-mīn'ded), *adj.* having an evil disposition; disposed to harm or mischief; malicious.

evince (e-vins'), *v.t.* to manifest or make evident; demonstrate.

evincible (-vin'si-bl), *adj.* capable of proof or demonstration.

eviscerate (-vis'ĕr-āt), *v.t.* to disembowel.

evocation (-kā'shun), *n.* act of calling forth, as from burial; the summoning of a cause from an inferior by a superior court.

evoke (-vōk'), *v.t.* to call forth.

evolution (ev-o-lu'shun), *n.* development or growth; the movements of troops in marching or on the battlefield; the extraction of roots of any arithmetical or algebraical power; the gradual development or descent of forms of life from simple or low organized types consisting of a single cell.

evolutional (-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or resulting from, evolution.

evolutionist (-ist), *adj.* pertaining to evolution: *n.* one who maintains the doctrine of evolution, especially one who adheres to, or advocates, the theory that man is a development from a lower order of creation; a teacher or advocate of Darwinism.

evolve (e-volv'), *v.t.* to develop; unfold; expand; work out.

ewe (ū), *n.* a female sheep.

ewer ('ĕr), *n.* a large water jug, used in the toilet.

ex (eks), *prep.* out of; from; without.

ex-, a prefix signifying *out of, away from, beyond, completely.*

exacerbate (egs-as'ĕr-bāt), *v.t.* to irritate; exasperate; render violent.

exacerbation (-bā'shun), *n.* increase of violence in a disease, as in fever.

exact (egz-akt'), *adj.* very correct or accurate; precise; methodical; strict; particular: *v.t.* require or claim authoritatively; compel to be paid; insist upon as a right.

exacting ('ing), *p.adj.* making unreasonable demands; oppressive; severe; arduous.

exaction (-ak'shun), *n.* the act of exacting; extortion.

exactly ('li), *adv.* accurately; precisely.

exactness ('nes), *n.* accuracy; precision.

exaggerate (egz-aj'ĕr-āt), *v.t.* to enlarge or heighten by overstatement; color highly.

exalt (-awlt'), *v.t.* to elevate in rank, station, or dignity; raise on high; glorify or extol.

exaltation (egs-awl-ta'shun), *n.* state of being exalted; elevation; refinement, as of a chemical substance; place of a planet when exerting its strongest influence; intensification of a mental state; a high sense of personal power or well-being.

examine (-am'in), *v.t.* to scrutinize or investigate carefully; search or inquire into; interrogate as a witness; test orally or by papers the knowledge, qualifications, etc., of, as a candidate for a degree or office; experiment; analyze; test.

examinee (-i-nē'), *n.* one who is examined.

example (-am'pl), *n.* a pattern; a model or copy; an illustration of a rule or precept; sample; specimen; one punished for the admonition of others.

exanthema (ek-san-the'mă), an eruption of the skin; a disease characterized by rash, as scarlatina.

exasperate (egz-as'pĕr-āt), *v.t.* to irritate exceedingly; enrage greatly; embitter; intensify: *adj.* covered with hard, stiff points: said of a plant.

ex cathedra (eks kă-thē 'drâ), with an air of official authority; dogmatically.

excavate (eks'ka-vāt), *v.t.* to dig or hollow out; scoop or cut out.

excavation (-vā'shun), *n.* a hollow cavity formed by cutting or digging out earth; an open earth-cutting.

excavator (-vā-tĕr), *n.* one who, or that which, excavates; a digging machine.

exceed (ek-sēd'), *v.t.* to go beyond the limit or measure of; surpass; excel; transcend: *v.i.* to be greater; go beyond bounds.

exceeding ('ing), *p.adj.* very great.

exceedingly (-li), *adv.* extremely.

excel (-sel'), *v.i.* to possess good qualities in a great degree: *v.t.* surpass; outdo in comparison; to be superior to.

excellence (-ens), *n.* the state of excelling in anything; superior merit, goodness, or virtue.

Excellency (-en-si), *n.* a title of honor of various high officials, as an ambassador, governor, etc.

excellent (-ent), *adj.* of great value, merit, or virtue; highly useful or desirable; eminently distinguished for goodness, or ability.

excelsior ('si-ẽr), *adj.* yet higher: *n.* long wood shavings used chiefly for packing or stuffing.

except (-sept'), *v.t.* to omit or leave out; exclude: *v.i.* to object (with *to*): *prep.* omitting; without inclusion of; besides: *conj.* unless.

exception ('shun), *n.* the state of being excepted; omission; exclusion; objection; offense taken (with *to*); a formal objection to a decision of a court during trial.

exceptionable (-å-bl), *adj.* objectionable.

exceptional (-âl), *adj.* unusual; superior.

exceptionally (-li), *adv.* unusually.

excerpt (-serpt'), *v.t.* to take out or select from, as a book; quote: *n.* a selection or extract from a book or writing.

excess (-ses'), *n.* that which exceeds the ordinary limit, measure, or experience; overplus; superfluity; intemperance.

excessive ('iv), *adj.* extreme; unreasonable.

exchange (eks-chānj'), *v.t.* to give in return for an equivalent; barter, give, resign, or abandon: *n.* the act of exchanging; barter; reciprocity; the act of resigning one thing for another; a place where merchants meet (often 'change).

exchangeable ('å-bl), *adj.* that may be exchanged; ratable.

exchange-broker (-brō'kẽr), *n.* a broker who negotiates foreign bills.

exchanger ('ẽr), *n.* a money-changer.

exchequer (-chek'ẽr), *n.* a treasury; cash or funds; the department of an administration having charge of public revenues; formerly an English court of law, now merged into the Queen's Bench division of the High Court of Justice.

excisable (ek-sīz'å-bl), *adj.* dutiable.

excise (-sīz'), *v.t.* to levy an excise duty upon: *n.* an inland tax levied on commodities of home production and consumption; in Great Britain, a branch of the civil service having charge of inland revenue, taxes, duties, etc.

excision (-sizh'un), *n.* the act of cutting out, or off; the state of being cut off; destruction; ruin; amputation.

excitability (-sīt-tå-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being excitable or easily stirred up; sensitiveness to irritation.

excitant (-sī'tånt), *n.* a stimulant.

excitation (-tā'shun), *n.* the act of exciting; the excitement produced.

excite (-sīt'), *v.t.* to animate; rouse up; encourage; put into motion or action.

excited ('ed), *p.adj.* aroused; provoked.

excitement ('ment), *n.* the state of being excited; commotion; sensation; stimulation; warmth of temper.

exciter (-er), *n.* one who or that which excites; a source of electrical energy which supplies magnetizing current for field-magnets of some dynamos; a spark-machine for generating waves of definite length.

exciting ('ing), *p.adj.* tending to excite; stirring; lively.

excito-motor (ek-sī-to-mō'tẽr), *adj.* pertaining to that which induces nutrition by reflex action.

excitor (-sī'tor), *n.* a nerve of reflex action connected with the spinal division of the nervous system.

exclaim (eks-klām'), *v.i.* & *v.t.* to cry out abruptly and passionately; to vociferate.

exclamation (-klå-mā'shun), *n.* an abrupt or clamorous outcry; an expression of surprise, pain, etc.; a mark (!) in writing or printing to denote emotion, surprise, etc.

exclamatorily (-li), *adv.* in an exclamatory manner.

exclamatory (-klam'å-tō-ri), *adj.* containing, expressing, or using, exclamation.

exclave ('klāv), *n.* a small part of a country lying within the territory of another power.

exclude (-klūd'), *v.t.* to shut out; hinder from entrance or admission; prohibit; debar; except.

exclusion (-klū'zhun), *n.* the act of excluding; the state of being excluded; omission.

exclusionist (-ist), *n.* one who would debar another from any privilege or right.

exclusive ('siv), *adj.* tending to exclude; illiberal; shutting out from limits fixed by law: *n.* one who excludes all but a few from his society or fellowship.

excogitate (-koj'i-tāt), *v.t.* to invent; discover by thinking.

excommunicable (-kom-mū'ni-kå-bl), *adj.* deserving, or punishable by, excommunication.

excommunicate ('ni-kāt), *v.t.* to punish by cutting off from the membership and communication of the church.

excoriate (-kō'ri-āt), *v.t.* to strip off the skin; rub or gall; abrade.

excorticate (-kor'ti-kāt), *v.t.* to strip off bark, shell or skin.

excortication (-kôr-ti-kā'shun), *n.* the act of stripping off bark, shell, or skin.

excrement ('kre-ment), *n.* matter discharged from the body of an animal after digestion.

excremental (-men'tål), *adj.* of the nature of excrement.

excrementitious (tish'us), *adj.* pertaining to, or consisting of, excrement.

excrescence (-kres'ens), *n.* an unnatural or disfiguring outgrowth.

excrescent ('ent), *adj.* pertaining to an excrescence; superfluous.
excreta (-krē'tâ), *n.pl.* useless matter eliminated from the body.
excretion ('shun), *n.* the throwing off or ejection of waste matter from the body; the matter ejected or thrown off.
excretory ('tō-ri), *adj.* pertaining to excretion: *n.* a duct or vessel that transmits excreted matter.
excruciate (-krū'shi-āt), *v.t.* to inflict severe pains upon; torture.
excruciating (-ā-ting), *adj.* agonizing.
excruciation (-ā'shun), *n.* agony; torture.
exculpate (-kul'pāt), *v.t.* to clear from the imputation of a fault; exonerate.
exculpatory ('pa-tō-ri), *adj.* vindicatory.
excurrent (-kur'ent), *adj.* running out beyond the edge: said of trees or leaves.
excursion (-kēr'shun), *n.* a pleasure trip; a short or rapid tour; a digression.
excursive ('siv), *adj.* rambling.
excursus ('sus), *n.* a dissertation supplemental to a work, giving additional information on certain points; a digression.
excusable (-kūz'â-bl), *adv.* pardonable.
excuse (-kūz'), *v.t.* to extenuate by apology; pardon; free from obligation or duty; remit; justify: *n.* (-kūs'), a plea offered in extenuation of some fault or neglect of duty; apology; pretext.
exeat ('e-at), *n.* leave of absence from a college; permission granted by a bishop to a priest to depart from his diocese.
execrate ('e-krāt), *v.t.* to imprecate evil upon; detest; abhor.
execration (-krā'shun), *n.* the act of execrating; imprecation; detestation.
execute ('e-kūt), *v.t.* to perform; carry into effect; put to death; pursue to the end; make valid or legal by signing or sealing: *v.i.* to perform any act or office; play some piece of music.
execution (-kū'shun), *n.* the act of executing; performance; manner of carrying anything into effect; completion; a legal warrant or order; the act of giving validity to a legal instrument; capital punishment; destruction; effective work or operation.
executive (egs-ek'u-tiv), *adj.* pertaining to the governing body; administrative; active: *n.* an official, or body, charged with carrying the laws into effect; the administrative branch of a government.
executor ('u-tēr), *n.* a person appointed by a testator to see that the terms of his will are duly carried out.
executory ('u-tō-ri), *adj.* pertaining to the execution of laws; carrying out official duties; to be performed at a future period.
executrix ('u-triks), *n.* a woman who serves as an executor.
exegesis (eks-e-jē'sis), *n.* explanation or interpretation of a text or passage, especially of the Bible.
exegetic (-jet'ik), *adj.* expository; interpretative: *n.pl.* the science which deals with the interpretation of Scripture.
exemplar (egz-em'plâr), *n.* something to be copied, or serving as a model; example.
exemplary (-em'plā-ri), *adj.* serving as a copy or model; commendable.
exemplification (-pli-fi-kā'shun), *n.* illustration by example; a certified copy.
exemplify ('pli-fī), *v.t.* to illustrate by example; transcribe.
exempt (-empt'), *v.t.* to free from some duty or obligation; grant immunity to: *adj.* free from some duty or obligation (with *from*): *n.* a person thus set free, especially from military duty.
exemption (-zemp'shun), *n.* state of being exempt; a dispensation of freedom from a duty or penalty; immunity.
exequatur (eks-e-kwā'tēr), *n.* a written recognition of a consul or commercial agent given by the foreign government to which he is accredited, authorizing him to exercise his authority in the place where he is stationed.
exercise ('ēr-sīz), *v.t.* to train by use; exert; practice; employ actively; make anxious; harass: *v.i.* to undergo training: *n.* bodily exertion; mental or physical development; labor; practice; a lesson or example for practice.
exercitor (egz-ēr-si-tēr), *n.* the person to whom the profits of a ship belong.
exergue (-ērg'), *n.* the small space beneath the principal design on a coin or medal for the insertion of a date, etc.
exert (-ērt'), *v.t.* to put forth; use with an effort.
exeunt (eks'e-unt), they go out: a word used in plays to denote that the actors retire from the stage.
exfoliation (-fō-li-ā'shun), *n.* the act of scaling or peeling off.
exhalation (eks-ha-lā'shun), *n.* the act of exhaling; emanation.
exhale (-hāl'), *v.t.* to breathe forth; emit or send out; cause to evaporate: *v.i.* to rise in vapor.
exhaust (egz-awst'), *v.t.* to empty by drawing off the contents; drain; weaken; wear out by exertion; discuss or treat thoroughly: *adj.* wholly or partially deprived of strength: *n.* the escape of the motive fluid from the cylinder of an engine after accomplishing the work; the outlet from an engine cylinder; vitiated air escaping from a room by a pipe or register.
exhaustible ('i-bl), *adj.* capable of being exhausted.
exhaustion (-zos'chun), *n.* state of being exhausted; condition of being worn out; lack of strength or energy.
exhaustive ('iv), *adj.* exhausting; complete.
exhibit (egz-ib'it, eks-hib'it), *v.t.* to present to view; display; show; manifest

publicly; present formally or officially; administer: *n.* a legal document presented in proof of facts; an object offered for public view.

exhibition (-hi-bish'un), *n.* the act of exhibiting; a public show; a private benefaction for the support of a scholar at a university.

exhilarate (egz-il'ă-rāt, eks-hil'ă-rāt), *v.t.* to make joyous, glad, or cheerful; enliven.

exhort (egz-ôrt, eks-hôrt'), *v.t.* to incite by appeal or argument to good deeds; caution; admonish.

exhortation (-sor-tā'shun), *n.* act of exhorting; act of inciting to some worthy deed; language designed to arouse to laudable effort; admonition; advice.

exhortative ('ă-tiv), *adj.* containing exhortation.

exhortatory ('ă-tō-ri), *adj.* tending to exhort.

exhumation (-hū-mā'shun), *n.* a digging up that which has been buried, especially the disinterring of a corpse.

exhume (eks-hūm'), *v.t.* to disinter.

exigency (eks'i-jen-si), *n.* pressing necessity or demand; urgency.

exigent ('i-jent), *adj.* urgent; pressing.

exiguous (-zig'ū-us), *adj.* small; diminutive; slender.

exile (ex'il), *v.t.* to banish from one's native country: *n.* the state of being banished from one's native country; the condition of living away from one's home or friends.

exist (egz-ist'), *v.i.* to have existence; live.

existence ('ens), *n.* the state of being; life; duration; occurrence.

existent ('tent), *n.* having being.

exit (eks'it), *n.* the act of going out; egress; the departure of an actor from the stage.

exo-, a prefix denoting *out of, outside.*

exodus (ek'sō-dus), *n.* a going out or forth, as of a multitude from a country; [E-], the departure of the Israelites from Egypt under the guidance of Moses; the second book of the Pentateuch.

ex officio (of-fish'i-ō), by virtue of office.

exogamy (ek'sog'ă-mi), *n.* a tribal law forbidding marriage outside one's own tribe or clan; marriage outside one's own tribe or clan.

exogen ('ō-jen), *n.* a plant which increases year by year by the addition of layers outside the previous bark: opposed to *endogen.*

exogenous (-oj'en-us), *adj.* pertaining to exogens or their method of growth.

exonerate (egz-on'ĕr-āt), *v.t.* to free from the imputation of a fault; acquit; justify; relieve or discharge from a responsibility, duty, etc.

exonerative (-ā-tiv), *adj.* tending to exonerate.

exophthalmia (eks-of-thal'miă), *n.* abnormal prominence of the eyeball.

exorable (ek'sō-ră-bl), *adj.* capable of being moved or persuaded.

exorbitance (egz'ôr-bi-tâns), *n.* going beyond due limits; excess.

exorbitant (-tânt), *adj.* excessive.

exorcise (eks'ôr-sīz), *v.t.* to expel (an evil spirit) by prayers or incantations; pronounce exorcisms over.

exorcism (-sizm), *n.* the act of expelling evil spirits.

exorcist (-sist), *n.* one who exorcises; one of the minor orders in the R. C. and Greek Churches.

exordium (egz-or'di-um), *n.* the opening part of a speech or composition; a prelude.

exosmose (eks'os-mōs), *n.* the passage outwards, through a membrane, of gases and liquids.

exostosis (ek-sos-tō'sis), a morbid enlargement or protuberance of a bone; formation of knots on trees.

exoteric (-ō-ter'ik), *adj.* external; public; capable of being quickly comprehended: opposed to *esoteric.*

exotic (-ot'ik), *adj.* foreign.

expand (-pand'), *v.t.* to distend; dilate; extend: *v.i.* to increase in size.

expanse (-pans'), *n.* a continuous area; the firmament; extent.

expansible (-pan'si-bl), *adj.* capable of, or permitting, expansion.

expansion (-pan'shun), *n.* the state of being expanded.

expansive ('siv), *adj.* capable of being expanded; widely extended; large.

ex parte (păr'tē), one-sided.

expatiate (-pā'shi-āt), *v.i.* to enlarge in statement or language; be copious in discussion.

expatriate (-pat'ri-āt), *v.t.* to drive from one's native country: *n.* an exile.

expect (-pekt'), *v.t.* to wait for; look for with an apprehension of something good or evil.

expectance ('ăns), *n.* the act or state of expecting.

expectant ('ânt), *adj.* waiting in expectation; presumptive.

expectation (-tā'shun), *n.* the act of looking forward to; anticipation; contingent prospect of wealth.

expectorant ('to-rânt), *n.* a medicine that promotes expectoration.

expectorate ('tō-rāt), *v.t.* to eject from the lungs by coughing, etc.; spit.

expectoration (-tō-rā'shun), *n.* the act of expectorating; the mucous matter expectorated.

expediency (-pē'di-en-sī), *n.* suitability to an end or purpose; fitness; propriety.

expedient ('di-ent), *adj.* fit; convenient; suitable; proper: *n.* that which aids as a means to an end; device;

expedite ('pe-dīt), *v.t.* to hasten; facilitate.

expedition (-dish'un), *n.* haste; despatch; promptness; a march, voyage, etc., by an army or several persons for some particular purpose.

expeditionary (-a-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, or constituting, an expedition.

expeditious ('us), *adj.* quick; speedy.

expel (-pel'), *v.t.* to drive away; force out; send away by authority; exclude.

expend (-pend'), *v.t.* to lay out; spend.

expenditure ('i-tūr), *n.* a laying out, as money, time, labor, etc.; disbursement.

expense (-pens'), *n.* expenditure; drain on resources; detriment; cost; source of expenditure.

expensive ('iv), *adj.* causing expense; high-priced.

experience (-pē'ri-ens), *n.* knowledge gained by trial and practice; test; practice; spiritual exercise of mind.

experientialism (-en'shāl-izm), *n.* the theory that all knowledge is based upon experience.

experiment (-per'i-ment), *n.* a trial or operation to discover something or to verify something; proof; trial: *v.i.* to search out by trial.

experimental (-āl), *adj.* pertaining to, or founded on, experiment; guided, or learned by experience.

expert (-pērt'), *adj.* skilful, through practice or experience; adroit; dexterous.

expert (eks'pērt), *n.* one who has special skill in some branch of knowledge; a specialist.

expiate ('pi-āt), *v.t.* to atone for.

expiation (-ā'shun), *n.* act of expiating; making reparation for an injury; atoning for a sin; suffering punishment for an offense or crime.

expiatory (-ā-tō-ri), *adj.* having the power or nature of atonement.

expiration (-pi-rā'shun), *n.* termination.

expire (-pīr'), *v.t.* to breathe out from the lungs: *v.i.* to die.

explain (-plān'), *v.t.* to make intelligible or clear; expound or interpret.

explanation (-pla-nā'shun), *n.* the act of explaining; elucidation; interpretation; a mutual clearing up of a misunderstanding.

explanatory (-plan'ā-tō-ri), *adj.* serving to explain.

expletive ('plē-tiv), *n.* a word not necessary for the sense inserted in a sentence for ornament or to fill up a verse: *adj.* filling up; added or inserted for emphasis, etc.

explicable ('pli-kā-bl), *adj.* that may be explained or interpreted.

explicative (-kā-tiv), *adj.* serving to explain.

explicit (-plis'it), *adj.* plain; definite.

explode (-plōd'), *v.i.* to burst forth with sudden noise and violence; collapse: *v.t.* to cause to pass from a solid to a gaseous state; refute; demolish.

exploit (-ploit), *v.t.* to make use of for one's own profit; put to use; explore in search of; explain at length: *n.* a remarkable deed or heroic act.

exploitation (-ploi-tā'shun), *n.* the act of exploiting; the improvement of lands, working of mines, etc.; an examination to utilize natural resources previously neglected; selfish utilization.

exploration (-plō-rā'shun), *n.* the act of exploring; careful investigation or search, especially geographical research.

explore (-plōr'), *v.t.* to search into or examine thoroughly; travel in or over (a country) to discover its characteristic features, etc.

explosion (-plō'zhun), *n.* the act of exploding; a sudden bursting with a loud report; a sudden and violent outbreak.

explosive ('siv), *adj.* pertaining to, or causing, explosion: *n.* any substance that causes an explosion; a mute consonant.

exponent (-pō'nent), *n.* the index of an algebraical power; one who explains or interprets the principles of something.

exponential (-nen'shāl), *adj.* pertaining to an exponent.

export (-pōrt'), *v.t.* to send or carry out of a country, as merchandise: *v.i.* to send goods to a foreign country: (eks'port), *n.* a commodity carried to a foreign country.

expose (-poz'), *v.t.* to lay open; put forward for sale; leave to the action of any force or circumstance; disclose; place in peril; lay open to censure or ridicule.

exposé (-pō-zā'), *n.* an exposure of something discreditable.

exposition (-zish'un), *n.* an explanation or interpretation; an exhibition.

expositor (-poz'i-tēr), *n.* one who expounds or interprets.

expository ('i-tō-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, or conveying exposition; serving to elucidate or explain.

ex post facto (pōst fak'tō), (Latin, after the deed is done), a law enacted with retroactive effect.

expostulate (-pos'tū-lāt), *v.i.* to reason earnestly or remonstrate (followed by *with*, *on* or *upon*).

expostulatory ('tū-lā-tō-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, containing, or of the nature of, expostulation.

exposure (-pō'zhūr), *n.* the act of exposing; situation; aspect.

expound (-pound'), *v.t.* to set forth, explain, or interpret; make clear.

express (-pres'), *v.t.* to exhibit by language; utter; show; represent; squeeze out; despatch by express: *adj.* plainly stated; exact; resembling precisely; not implied; specially prepared; pertaining to quick or direct conveyance: *n.* a person or vehicle that carries letters or small packages expeditiously; an express-train; a message or despatch; a regular and sys-

tematic method of conveyance for passengers, mails, goods of small bulk, etc.

expressible ('i-bl), *adj.* capable of being expressed, in any sense of the word.

expression (-presh'un), *n.* the act or power of representing anything; a saying; mode of speech; transient change of the countenance; modulation of the voice.

expressive ('iv), *adj.* serving to express; full of significance; forcibly.

expressively (-li), *adv.* in an expressive manner.

expressly (-pres'li), *adv.* plainly; specially.

expressman ('mǎn), *n.* the person who takes charge of express matter and attends to its delivery; the driver of an express wagon.

expropriate (eks-prō'pri-āt), *v.t.* to deprive of property rights; take from a private owner for public use.

expropriation (-prō-pri-ā'shun), *n.* the exclusion of a small owner from the ownership of land, etc.

expulsion (-pul'shun), *n.* forcible ejection.

expulsive (-siv), *adj.* serving to expel.

expunge (-punj'), *v.t.* to blot out; erase; destroy; obliterate.

expurgate ('pĕr-gāt), *v.t.* to remove whatever is offensive to good taste or morality from: said of books.

expurgation (-pur-gā'shun), *n.* act of purging or cleansing; emergence of the moon or sun after occultation.

expurgator (-gā-ter), *n.* one who expurgates.

expurgatory ('gā-tō-ri), *adj.* serving to expurgate.

exquisite ('kwi-zit), *adj.* refined; delicate; nice; accurate choice; excellent; highly finished; very sensibly felt; extreme: *n.* a person over-refined in dress; a dandy.

extant ('tant), *adj.* still existing.

extemporaneous (-tem-pō-rā'ne-us), *adj.* unpremeditated; without previous notes or study; off-hand.

extempore ('po-re), *adv.* without study or premeditation.

extemporize ('pō-rīz), *v.t.* to compose on the spur of the moment: *v.i.* to discourse, etc., without notes or previous study.

extend (-tend'), *v.t.* to stretch out; enlarge; amplify; continue; diffuse; communicate; disseminate: *v.i.* to reach to any distance; be prolonged.

extensible (-ten'si-bl), *adj.* capable of extension.

extension ('shun), *n.* the act of extending; the state of being extended; a branch line of railway, etc.; space regarded as having dimensions.

extensive ('siv), *adj.* having great extent; wide; comprehensive.

extensively (-li), *adv.* widely; largely.

extensometer (-som'e-tĕr), *n.* a micrometer for measuring the expansion of a body.

extensor (-ten'sĕr), *n.* a muscle that extends, or straightens, a limb.

extent (-tent'), *n.* the space or degree to which a thing is extended; size; compass; reach; a writ of execution.

extenuate (-ten'ū-āt), *v.t.* to offer excuses for; palliate; mitigate.

extenuator (-ā-tĕr), *n.* one who extenuates.

extenuatory (-tō-ri), *adj.* palliative.

exterior (-tē'ri-ĕr), *adj.* outward; external: *n.* that which is outside; outer surface.

exterminate (-tĕr'mi-nāt), *v.t.* to destroy utterly; annihilate; root out.

extermination (-nā'shun), *n.* total destruction; extirpation.

exterminator (-nā-tĕr), *n.* one who, or that which, exterminates.

exterminatory (-tō-ri), *adj.* pertaining to extermination; serving to exterminate.

extern (-tĕrn'), *n.* a non-resident scholar; an out-patient of a hospital.

external (-tĕr'nal), *adj.* outside; exterior; superficial; objective; foreign: *n.* an exterior or outward part; an outward form, rite, or ceremony.

externally (-li), *adv.* outwardly.

exterritoriality (-ter-ri-tō-ri-al'i-ti), *n.* the right possessed by ambassadors to live under the laws of their own country.

extinct (-tingkt'), *adj.* extinguished; put out; quenched; worn out; inactive; no longer existing.

extinguish (-ting'gwish), *v.t.* to put out; render legally dead; void; eclipse.

extinguisher (-ĕr), *n.* one who, or that which, extinguishes; a hollow cone for extinguishing a light.

extirpate ('tĕr-pāt), *v.t.* to eradicate; destroy; exterminate.

extirpative (-tiv), *adj.* capable of, or tending to, extirpate.

extirpator (-tĕr), *n.* one who, or that which, extirpates.

extol (tōl'), *v.t.* to praise highly; magnify; laud; celebrate.

extort (-tôrt'), *v.t.* to obtain by threats, violence, or injustice: *v.i.* to practice extortion.

extortion (-tôr'shun), *n.* the act or practice of extorting; oppressive or unjust exaction.

extortionate ('shun-āt), *adj.* characterized by extortion; unjust.

extortioner ('shun-ĕr), *n.* one who practices extortion.

extra ('trà), *adj.* additional: *n.* something not included in the usual fee or charge; an edition of a newspaper issued in addition to the regular edition, or for some particular object.

extra-, a prefix, meaning *over and above, beyond, besides*, found in numerous words, the sense of which is self-evident.

extract (-trakt'), *v.t.* to draw out of; pull out; select from a larger literary work: *n.* (eks'trakt), a substance extracted by distillation, solution, etc.; an abstract or excerpt from a book; quotation.

extractible ('i-bl), *adj.* capable of being extracted.
extraction (-trak'shun), *n.* the act of extracting; lineage, birth, or descent.
extractor ('tĕr), *n.* one who, or that which, extracts; a surgeon's forceps; a device for removing cartridges, or shells, from a breech-loader.
extradite ('tra-dīt), *v.t.* to surrender (a person) to another government under the terms of a treaty of extradition.
extraditable (-dī'tă-bl), *adj.* liable or subject to, extradition.
extradition (-dish'un), *n.* the surrender by the government of one nation to another of a person guilty of a crime, in accordance with the terms of a treaty existing between the two nations.
extrados ('dos), *n.* the exterior curve of an arch.
extramural (eks-tra-mū'ral), *adj.* outside of the walls.
extraneous ('nē-us), *adj.* external; foreign; not essential.
extraordinary (-trôr'di-nā-ri, -trå-ôr'di-nā-ri), *adj.* beyond or out of the usual course; uncommon; unusual; remarkable; rare; eminent; special.
extravagance (-trav'å-gans), *n.* excess in anything, especially expenditure; profusion.
extravagant ('å-gânt), *adj.* exceeding reasonable limits; wasteful; prodigal; irregular; needlessly lavish in expenditure; visionary.
extravaganza (-gan'zå), *n.* a stage burlesque; an irregular piece of music; a wild flight of language or feeling.
extravasate ('å-sāt), *v.t.* to force out of a duct or vessel, as blood: *v.i.* to pass by infusion from a blood vessel into the tissues.
extreme (-trēm'), *adj.* of the highest degree; last; utmost; furthest; final; most severe or strict; uncompromising: *n.* the utmost degree of anything; extremity; excess; end: *pl.* points at the greatest distance from each other.
extremely ('li), *adv.* exceedingly.
extremist ('ist), *n.* a supporter of extreme views or practice.
extremity (-trem'i-ti), *n.* the utmost point or degree; remotest part; utmost violence, vigor, or necessity; end: *pl.* the limbs.
extricate ('tri-kāt), *v.t.* to free from difficulties, complications, or perplexities; disembarrass.
extrinsic (-trin'sik), *adj.* external; not inherent or essential; foreign.
extroversion (-trō-vĕr'shun), *n.* the turning of an inner part outward.
extrude (-trūd'), *v.t.* to thrust out.
exuberance (-ū'bĕr-ans), *n.* superabundance.
exuberant (-ânt), *adj.* copious.
exude (-ūd'), *v.t.* to discharge gradually through pores: *v.i.* to flow out slowly.
exult (egz-ult'), *v.i.* to rejoice in triumph; be glad above measure.
exultant ('ânt), *adj.* rejoicing triumphantly.
exultation (-tā'shun), *n.* joy over a victory; rapturous delight; high spirits.
exuviæ (eks-ū'vi-ē), *n.pl.* the cast-off skins, shells, etc., of animals; fossil remains of animals.
exuviate (egs-ū'vi-āt), *v.t.* to shed the old skins, or shell; molt.
exuviation (-ā'shun), *n.* the casting off of an old skin, shell, or layer.
eye (ī), *n.* the organ of sight; the eyeball; sight; observation; view; a small perforation; bud; that which resembles an eye; look or expression; mental vision; regard; desire: *v.t.* to watch closely; keep in view; scrutinize.
eyeball ('bawl), *n.* the globe of the eye.
eyebright ('brīt), *n.* a plant of the figwort family.
eyebrow ('brou), *n.* the hairy arch above the eyes.
eyelash ('lash), *n.* the ridge of hair that lines the eyelid.
eyelet ('let), *n.* a small hole to receive a lace or cord.
eyelid ('lid), *n.* the movable skin which covers over and closes the eye.
eye-minded (ī-mīn'ded), *n.* having the tendency to acquire knowledge through the eye and to conduct mental processes in association with visual images.
eye-opener (-ōp'en-ĕr), *n.* anything that opens the eyes; something incredible, as news; an early dram of spirits.
eye-piece ('pēs), *n.* the lens in an optical instrument through which the image of an object is magnified and viewed.
eyesight ('sīt), *n.* the sight of the eye; range of vision; view.
eyesore ('sōr), *n.* anything that offends the sight.
eye-spot ('spot), *n.* a rudimentary visual organ; an eye-like marking.
eye-tooth ('tōōth), *n.* one of the upper canine teeth in the human jaw.
eyewitness (-'wit-nes), *n.* one who testifies to what he has seen.
eyot (ī'ot), *n.* a little island in a river or lake.
eyra ('rå), *n.* a wild cat of Central America, of a reddish-yellow color, slender body and short legs.
eyre (ār), *n.* a circuit of itinerant judges.
eyrie (ē', ā'ri), *n.* the nest of a predatory bird.
Ezra (ez'rå), *n.* a famous Hebrew priest and prophet of the fifth century B. C.; a book of the Old Testament.

F

F, f (ef), *n.* the sixth letter in the English alphabet; the sound of this letter.

F, f, *n.* an abbreviation: in the form **F,** various personal names beginning with this letter, as Frank, Fanny; various proper names and geographical designations beginning with this letter, as Foster, Franklin, France, Finland; in *Pharmacy,* fac (make), fiat (let there be made); in *Baseball,* games finished by a substitute pitcher; any prominent word beginning with this letter, as Father, Fellow, Flag, February, Fahrenheit; in the form **f,** any word beginning with this letter which can be inferred readily from the context or the subject.

F, *n.* a symbol: in the form **F** or **f,** in *Music,* one of a series of tones at intervals of an octave; the key having this letter for a key-note; in *Algebra,* a function having a differential coefficient; in *Chemistry,* fluorin; in *Astronomy,* a line in the spectrum representing hydrogen; in *Electricity,* magneto-motive force; in *Physics,* force; a size of shot; the sixth in a series, order, or class; the numeral 6; the sixth dominical letter in the church calendar.

F, *n.* a medieval Roman numeral denoting 40; with a bar (Ⅎ) 40,000.

F, f, *n.* the sixth letter of the alphabet impressed on a type-body or -bar; the perforation of this letter in a paper-roll for machine-casting.

F, *n.* an object shaped like capital F: *adj.* of, or resembling, the shape of capital F.

F hole (hōl), *n.* one of the sound holes of a violin.

F major (mā'jẽr), a major key or scale indicated by one flat.

F minor (mī'nẽr), a minor key or scale indicated by four flats.

F panel (pan'el), a panel formed like capital F.

F sharp (shärp), a tone half a step above that of F.

F sharp major, a major key or scale indicated by six sharps.

F sharp minor, a minor key or scale indicated by three sharps.

F system (sis'tem), a method of rating photographic lenses.

fa (fä), *n.* the fourth note in the sol-fa musical notation; the subdominant of any major key.

Fabaceæ (fā-bā'sē-ē), *n.* an immense family of herbs, shrubs and trees, comprising over 320 genera and 5,000 species: the leaves are stipulate and the fruit enclosed in pods or legumes.

fabaceous (-shus), *adj.* pertaining or belonging to the Fabaceæ; of the bean family.

fable (fā'bl), *n.* a short fictitious narrative intended to convery some moral; an idle story or falsehood: *v.t.* to feign; fabricate: *v.i.* to speak falsely or untruthfully.

fabric (fab'rik), *n.* an edifice or building; a woven, felted, or knitted material.

fabricate ('ri-kāt), *v.t.* to construct; form by manufacture or art; invent falsely.

fabricator (-kā-tẽr), *n.* one who fabricates.

fabulist ('ū-list), *n.* a writer of fables; a liar.

fabulous ('ū-lus), *adj.* fictitious; mythical.

facade (fā-sād'), *n.* front elevation.

face (fās), *n.* the countenance; dial of a clock, etc.; front; visage; surface; appearance; outward aspect; confidence; personal influence; an expressive grimace; value, excluding discount or interest: said of a note: *v.t.* to meet in front; oppose with boldness or confidence; stand opposite to; cover with an additional surface: *v.i.* to turn the face.

faced (fāst), *p.adj.* provided with a show surface; furnished with a covering of harder metal.

facer (fās'ẽr), *n.* a blow in the face; a quick retort; an unexpected check.

facet (fas'et), *n.* a small surface or face; one of the minute planes into which the surface of a diamond is cut: *v.t.* to cut or work a facet upon.

facetiæ (fā-sē'shi-ē), *n.pl.* witty sayings; books characterized by coarse wit.

facetious ('shus), *adj.* humorous; jocular.

facial ('shāl), *adj.* pertaining to the face.

facial angle (ang'gl), the angle formed by the two lines drawn respectively from the nostrils to the ear, and from the nose to the forehead: used in craniometrical calculations.

facies ('shi-ēz), *n.* the face; the general resemblance or aspect of any group of organisms or rocks.

facile (fas'il), *adj.* yielding; pliant; affable.

facile princeps (prin'seps), easily first.

facilitate (fā-sil'i-tāt), *v.t.* to make easy or less difficult; lessen the labor of.

facility ('i-ti), *n.* freedom from difficulty; dexterity; ease; pliancy; ready compliance: *pl.* the means by which the performance of any act may be more easily accomplished.

facing (fā'sing), *n.* a covering in front for ornamental or other purposes: *pl.* military movements in drill in turning to the right, left, etc.; the collars, cuffs, etc., of

different color to the coat on a military uniform.

fac-simile (fak-sim'i-lē), *n.* an exact reproduction, counterpart, or likeness of an original.

fact (fakt), *n.* anything that is done; reality; event; truth.

faction (fak'shun), *n.* a party in disloyal opposition; dissension.

factious ('shus), *adj.* given to, or characterized by, faction; turbulent.

factitious (-tish'us), *adj.* artificial; sham.

factor ('tēr), *n.* an agent who transacts business for another; an agent in charge of a trading post of the Hudson's Bay Co.; one of two or more quantities; (multiplier and multiplicand) which, multiplied together, give a product; any circumstance, etc., which produces a result: *v.t.* to manage or act as a factor for; resolve into mathematical factors.

factor (fak'tor), *n.* in heredity, the hypothetical element in the germ-plasm that transmits a character.

factorage (-āj), *n.* a factor's commission.

factory ('to-rī), *n.* a manufactory; a trading settlement.

factotum (-to'tum), *n.* a man of all work.

faculæ ('ū-lē), *n.pl.* luminous spots on the sun's surface.

facultative ('ul-tā-tiv), *adj.* enabling; permissive.

faculty ('ul-ti), *n.* any mental or physical power; mental capacity; skill obtained by practice; ability; ease; readiness; the members collectively of any one of the learned professions, especially the medical; the masters and professors of a department in a university.

fad (fad), *n.* a crotchet; a pet idea or hobby; a passing fashion.

faddist ('ist), *n.* one given to fads.

fade (fād), *v.i.* to lose color or distinctness; languish; wither; droop; die away.

fading ('ing), *n.* decay; loss of color.

fæcal (fē'kăl), *adj.* pertaining to excrement or sediment.

fæces ('sēz), *n.pl.* excrement; sediment.

fæcula, same as fecula.

fag (fag), *v.i.* to work hard; grow weary; drudge for another. *v.t.* to tire out or exhaust; to compel to drudge for another: *n.* one who drudges for another; a schoolboy who performs menial duties for another in a higher class; fatigue or weariness; drudgery.

Fagaceæ (fă-gā'sē-ē), *n.* a family of trees and shrubs, of which the beech is typical.

fag-end ('end), *n.* the latter or meaner part of anything; the frayed end of a piece of cloth, rope, etc.

Fagin (fā'gin), *n.* a fence; a receiver of stolen goods; a corrupter of youth: from the villainous old Jew in Dickens' *Oliver Twist.*

fagot (('ot), *n.* a bundle of sticks bound together; a bundle of fish laid up for drying; a bundle of scrap- or wrought-iron or steel to be worked over; a kind of meat-cake of pork: *v.t.* to form into fagots.

fagoting (-ing), *n.* a method of ornamenting textile fabrics.

Fahrenheit (fä'ren-hīt), *n.* a thermometer-scale, having 32° as the freezing point, and 212° as the boiling point of water: *adj.* relating to the Fahrenheit scale: after Gabriel Daniel Fahrenheit.

faience (fā-yängs'), *n.* a variety of decorated majolica ware.

fail (fāl), *v.i.* to fall short; be deficient; waste away; decline; turn out badly; become bankrupt: *v.t.* to be wanting, or insufficient for; forsake: *n.* failure; omission.

failing ('ing), *n.* a fault; weakness; imperfection; infirmity; the act of becoming bankrupt.

faille (fāl, fā'ye), *n.* a soft untwilled silk used for dresses or bonnet trimmings, etc.

failure (fāl'ūr), *n.* the act of failing; omission; neglect or non-performance; want of success; lapse; the act of becoming bankrupt.

fain (fān), *adv.* willingly; gladly.

faint (fānt), *v.i.* to become feeble; lose consciousness; swoon; lose courage and hope: *adj.* feeble; languid; depressed; spiritless; not bright or vivid in color; not loud or clear: *n.* a sudden loss of consciousness.

fainting ('ing), *n.* a sudden and temporary loss of consciousness; syncope.

fair (fār), *adj.* beautiful; handsome; pleasing to the eye or mind; free from any dark hue; spotless; not cloudy; fine; favorable; prosperous; just; equitable; civil; legible; above mediocrity; of good reputation; reasonable; passably good; propitious; promising; honest; impartial; a market held at particular times: *adv.* distinctly; openly; honestly; on good terms; legibly.

fairly ('li), *adv.* honorably; openly.

fairness ('nes), *n.* the quality of being fair; beauty; equity; clearness; candor.

fairy (fār'i), *n.* an imaginary being of graceful and diminutive human form, supposed to interfere in human affairs for good or evil; an elf; fay; sprite; brownie: *adj.* pertaining to, or resembling, fairies.

fairy finger (fing'gēr), the foxglove.

fairyland (-land), *n.* the supposed abode of fairies; an enchanting and pleasant abode.

fairy ring (ring), a small circle of grass greener than the turf surrounding it, caused by underground mushroom fungi.

fairy thimbles (thim'blz), the flowers of the foxglove.

fait accompli (fāt ă-käng-plē'), something already done.

faith (fāth), *n.* belief; trust in the honesty and truth of another; the assent of the mind to Divine revelation; unshaken adherence; fidelity; honesty; a system of doctrines or tenets.

faith cure (kūr), a method of treating diseases by prayer; a cure effected by this method.

faithful ('fool), *adj.* full of faith; trustworthy; truthful; honest; loyal: *n.* Christians in full communion (with *the*).

faithfully (-li), *adv.* in a faithful manner.

fake (fāk), *v.t.* to fold or coil; to cover up imperfections of, or fabricate with the view to deception; steal: *n.* a coil or turn of a rope; a cheat or dodge; canard; hoax; a swindler or trickster.

fakement ('ment), *n.* fraud; deception.

faker ('ēr), *n.* one who fakes; a swindler; pickpocket; a peddler of jimcracks or geegaws on the streets or at fairs.

fakir (fā'kēr), *n.* a Mohammedan ascetic, or mendicant priest.

falcate (fal'kāt), *adj.* sickle-shaped.

falchion (fawl'shun), *n.* a short slightly curved sword, with a broad blade.

falcon ('kn, faw'kn), *n.* a predatory bird with a hooked beak: formerly, trained for hunting: *v.i.* to hunt with falcons.

falconer (faw'kn-ēr), *n.* one who trains or sports with falcons.

falconry (faw'kn-ri), *n.* the art of training hawks to pursue other birds.

faldstool (fawld'stōōl), *n.* a folding- or camp-stool; a litany-stool, or -desk; the bishop's chair near the altar.

fall (fawl), *v.i.* to drop from a higher to a lower place; drop from an erect posture; descend; sink; flow into; perish; be degraded or disgraced; happen; apostatize or fall into sin; begin with ardor; become the property of: *adj.* pertaining to the autumn: *n.* the act of falling; distance through which anything falls; overthrow; ruin; death; cadence; water fall; cataract; decrease in value; a veil; autumn.

fallacious (fal-lā'shus), *adj.* deceptive.

fallacy ('ă-si), *n.* a deceptive or false appearance; mistake; an unsound method of reasoning; sophism.

fallen (fawl'n), *p.adj.* sunk to a lower state or condition; degraded; ruined; outcast; overthrown; dead.

fallfish (-fish), *n.* a fresh-water fish of the carp family inhabiting the waters of eastern North America.

fallibility (fal-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state of being fallible; liability to err.

fallible ('i-bl), *adj.* liable to be deceived, or mislead; prone to err, or fail.

falling (fawl'ing), *p.adj.* moving or hanging downwards; sinking; declining; decreasing in value or quantity: *n.* the act or process of falling; descent; downward displacement.

Fallopian (fal-ō'pi-ăn), *adj.* pertaining to the ducts which convey the ova to the uterus.

fallow ('ō), *v.t.* to make or keep fallow: *adj.* plowed but not sown for the season; untilled; neglected; of a pale yellow or reddish-yellow color: *n.* land plowed but left unseeded.

fallow-deer (-dēr), *n.* a species of deer of yellowish-brown color, with branched and recurving horns.

false (fawls), *adj.* untrue; dishonest; disloyal; perfidious; counterfeit; not well founded; unreliable; made for temporary use; not in harmony: *adv.* falsely.

falsehood ('hood), *n.* an untruth; lie.

false keel (kēl), the timber below the main keel.

falsetto (fawl-set'ō), *n.* an artificial tone higher in key than the natural compass of the voice.

falsification (-fi-kā'shun), *n.* wilful misrepresentation; deceit; act of falsifying.

falsify ('si-fī), *v.t.* to make, or prove to be false; counterfeit; forge; *v.i.* to lie.

falsity ('si-ti), *n.* the quality of being false; an untruth; false statement.

Falstaffian (fawl'staf-i-an), *adj.* resembling Falstaff; hence, boasting; coarsely jovial.

falter ('ter), *v.t.* to utter in a weak, trembling manner (with *out*): *v.i.* to exhibit moral or physical hesitancy; waver; tremble; fail in utterance.

fame (fām), *n.* public report; rumor; celebrity; renown.

famed ('d), *adj.* renowned; celebrated.

familiar (fă-mil'yēr), *adj.* well acquainted, or intimate, with; domestic; affable; easy; unconstrained; unceremonious; habituated by custom: *n.* a spirit or demon supposed to attend at the call of a necromancer; a domestic of the papal household.

familiarity (-i-ar'i-ti), *n.* intimacy; ease of conversation; freedom from ceremony or conventionality; a liberty or freedom.

familiarize ('yēr-iz), *v.t.*, make familiar; habituate.

family (fam'i-li), *n.* a household; children as distinguished from the parent; a body of persons descended from a common ancestor; tribe; race; genealogy; noble lineage; class; a group of animals larger than a genus, but less than an order; a group of rocks from the same mass.

famine (fam'in), *n.* extreme dearth; great scarcity.

famish ('ish), *v.t.* & *v.i.* to starve.

famous (fā'mus), *adj.* renowned; conspicuous; noted.

famously (-li), *adv.* in a famous manner; admirably.

famulus ('ū-lus), *n.* the familiar spirit of a magician; an assistant.

fan (fan), *v.t.* to cool with a fan; agitate the air, as with a fan; ventilate; winnow:

n. a flat implement used to cool the face by agitating the air; an instrument for exciting a current of air; anything resembling a fan in shape; a winnowing implement; an enthusiastic lover of any sport, as baseball.

fanatic (fa-nat'ik), *n.* one who is intemperately zealous, or wildly extravagant, especially on religious subjects: *adj.* characterized by fanaticism; visionary.

fanatically (-ål-li), *adv.* in a fanatic manner.

fanaticism ('i-sizm), *n.* extravagant or frenzied zeal; wild enthusiasm.

fancied (fan'sid), *adj.* imaginary.

fancier ('si-ẽr), *n.* one who breeds or sells animals and birds; an amateur.

fanciful ('si-fool), *adj.* influenced by the fancy; unreal; whimsical; wild.

fancy ('si), *v.t.* to imagine; take liking to; be pleased with: *v.i.* to imagine; suppose: *adj.* ornamental; elegant; imaginary; characterized by variety: *n.* creative imagination; idea; notion; liking; judgment; taste; opinion; caprice; pet pursuit; sporting characters, as pugilists, etc. (with *the*).

fandango (-dang'gō), *n.* a lively Spanish dance; a lively ball.

fane (fān), *n.* a temple; church.

fanfare (fan'fār), *n.* a flourish of trumpets; noisy ostentatious parade.

fanfaronade (-o-nād'), *n.* blustering talk or swagger.

fang (fang), *n.* the lower part of a tooth set in the socket; the poison-tooth of a serpent; a tusk, claw, talon, or pointed tooth: *v.t.* to seize with the teeth.

fanion (fan'yun), *n.* a small banner.

fanlight (-līt), *n.* a semi-circular window over a door.

fantail ('tāl), *n.* a variety of pigeon; a center-piece in an arch.

fantan ('tan), *n.* a Chinese gambling game.

fantasia (-tā, tä'zhi-å), *n.* a musical composition not restricted by the usual laws of form or time.

fantastic (-tas'tik), *adj.* odd; whimsical; grotesque; unreal; imaginary: also fantastical.

fantasy, see phantasy.

fantod (fan'tod), *n.* [Slang], fuss; fidget; state of excitement; *pl.* visions of delirium tremens.

far (fär), *adj.* remote; distant; extending widely or at length; contrary to design or purpose; alienated: *adv.* remotely; very much; to a certain point or degree; to a great distance; widely.

farad (far'ad), *n.* a unit of electric capacity.

farandole (få'räng'dōl'), *n.* a quick dance in which a number join hands and go through various figures.

farce (färs), *n.* a short comedy in which qualities and actions are much exaggerated; ridiculous or empty parade.

farcical (fär'si-kål), *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, a farce; ludicrous.

farcy ('si), *n.* a disease of horses, closely allied to glanders.

fare (fār), *v.i.* to be in any state, either good or ill; be entertained with food; live; succeed; result: *n.* the sum paid for a journey by rail, etc.; a person conveyed for hire in a vehicle; provisions of a table; entertainment; the quantity of fish taken by a smack.

farewell ('wel), *interj.* may you fare well or prosper; good-bye: *adj.* noting, or accompanying, a parting: *n.* an adieu.

far-fetched ('fecht), *adj.* unnatural; forced.

farina (få-rē', få-rī'nå), *n.* starch; flour or meal obtained by grinding the seeds of cereals and leguminous plants.

farinaceous (nā'shus), *adj.* consisting of, or made from, farina; like meal.

farinose (far'i-nōs), *adj.* producing, or covered with, farina; mealy.

farm (färm), *n.* a portion of land, cultivated as a single property, with the buildings, etc., appurtenant to it; a plot of land for the raising of domestic animals and fowls; [Slang], a baby farm: *v.t.* to cultivate (land) at a fixed rental; lease or let: *v.i.* to carry on the operation of farming.

farmer ('ẽr), *n.* one who cultivates a farm; an agriculturist; one who collects revenues, taxes, etc., for a certain commission or rate.

farming ('ing), *adj.* pertaining to, or engaged in, agriculture: *n.* the leasing out, or collection of taxes, revenues, etc., for a certain commission or rate per cent.

faro (fā', fā'rō), *n.* a game of chance, played with cards: so called from the picture of Pharaoh, which formerly was printed on one of the cards.

farness (fär'nes), *n.* distance; remoteness.

farrago (far-rā'gō), *n.* a medley; hotchpotch.

farrier ('i-ẽr), *n.* one who shoes horses; a veterinary surgeon.

farriery (-i), *n.* the occupation of shoeing horses; veterinary surgery.

farrow ('ō), *v.t.* to give birth to: said of pigs: *n.* a litter of pigs: *adj.* noting a cow not calving in a given season.

farther (fär'*th*ẽr), *adj.* more distant or remote; additional: *adv.* more remotely: *conj.* moreover.

farthing ('*th*ing), *n.* ¼ of an English penny.

farthingale (-gāl), *n.* a kind of hoopskirt formed of circles of whalebone, worn by women of the 16th and 17th centuries.

fasces (fas'ēz), *n.pl.* a bundle of rods containing an axe, carried by the lictors before the magistrates of ancient Rome as a symbol of authority.

fascia (fash'i-å), *n.* [*pl.* fasciæ (-ē)], a filet or belt; a surgical bandage; a layer of connective tissue binding or supporting various internal organs.

fascicle ('i-kl), *n.* a small collection, group, or bundle; a serial division of a book.
fasciculate (fas-ik'ū-lāt), *adj.* formed of, or growing in, bundles.
fascinate ('i-nāt), *v.t.* to influence the mind or will of, as if by enchantment; bewitch; captivate: *v.i.* to exercise a bewitching or captivating power.
fascination (-nā'shun), *n.* the act of fascinating; the state of being fascinated; any invisible influence that overpowers the mind or will; bewitchment; charm.
fascine (-ēn'), *n.* a cylindrical bundle of sticks or fagots bound together, used for fortifying ditches, building earthwork, etc.
Fascisti (fä-shē'stä), *n.* Italian reform party organized in 1919 to oppose all radical and revolutionary movements in Italy.
fashion ('un), *n.* the shape or form of anything; conventional custom or usage, especially in dress; compliance with the rules of good society.
fashionable (-å-bl), *adj.* according to the prevailing mode; made in accordance with the fashion of the day; observant of the rules of polite society and its usages; well-bred.
fashion-plate (fash'un-plāt), *n.* a drawing representing the current fashions in dress.
fast (fåst), *v.i.* to abstain from food, either from necessity, or as a religious obligation: *n.* abstinence from food; religious mortification by abstinence.
fast (fåst), *adj.* quick; speedy in motion; expeditious; in advance of the standard: said of a timepiece; firm; immovable; close; faithful; dissipated; gay: *adv.* rapidly; firmly.
fast day (dā), a day set apart by civil or ecclesiastical authority for religious fasting.
fasten (fås'n), *v.t.* to fix securely; make fast; bolt or bar: *v.i.* to seize or take hold; generally with *on*.
fastening (-ing), *n.* the act of making fast; a bolt or clasp.
fastidious (-tid'i-us), *adj.* squeamish; overnice; hard to please.
fasting (fåst'ing), *n.* abstinence from food, especially as a religious observance.
fastness ('nes), *n.* the state or quality of being fast; a fortress or natural stronghold.
fat (fat), *adj.* corpulent; fleshy; adipose; greasy; broad; sluggish; stupid; dull; lucrative; fertile; affluent: *n.* a solid, oily, yellow or white substance forming part of the tissue of animals; the best or richest of anything: *v.t.* to fatten; cause to gain flesh: *v.i.* to become fat.
fatal (fā'tăl), *adj.* causing death or destruction; mortal; fateful.
fatalism (-izm), *n.* the doctrine that all things happen by irresistible necessity overruling all things.
fatalist (-ist), *n.* a believer in the doctrine of fatalism.
fatalistic (-is'tik), *adj.* pertaining to fatalism.
fatality ('i-ti), *n.* predetermined order or series of events; destiny; a calamity; fatal occurrence.
fatally ('tăl-i), *adv.* in a fatal manner.
fata morgana (fā'tå môr-gā'nå), *n.* a mirage sometimes seen off the coast of Sicily, near the straits of Messina.
fatbird (-bērd), *n.* a nocturnal bird of northern South America, allied to the goatsucker; the sandpiper.
fate (fāt), *n.* destiny; inevitable necessity; death or destruction; predestined lot: *pl.* [F-], the three classic goddesses, Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos, who presided over the destinies of mankind.
fated (fā'ted), *p.adj.* decreed by fate; destined.
fateful (fāt'fool), *adj.* possessing fatal power; determining destiny; fatal.
father (fä'*th*ēr), *n.* a male parent or ancestor; one who stands in the relation of a father; an originator or founder; the official title of a confessor of the R. C. Church; the superior of a convent; an ancient Roman senator; the senior member of any class, profession, or body; an ecclesiastical writer of the Early Christian Church; [F-], the Deity; *pl.* the leading men of a city, town, or community: *v.t.* to adopt as a son or daughter; to ascribe to anyone as his offspring or production: with *on*.
fatherhood (-hood), *n.* paternity.
fatherland (-land), *n.* one's native country.
fatherly (-li), *adj.* pertaining to a father; kind, affectionate, as a father: *adv.* like a father.
fathom (fa*th*'um), *n.* a measure of length = 6 ft.: *v.t.* to reach; ascertain the depth of.
fatigue (få-tēg'), *n.* weariness; toil; bodily or mental exhaustion: *v.t.* to weary with bodily or mental exertion; tire; harass.
fatigue-duty (dū'ti), *n.* any mechanical labor assigned to a soldier.
fatling ('ling), *n.* a young animal fattened for slaughter.
fatness ('nes), *n.* the quality or state of being fat; corpulency; fertility.
fatten ('n), *v.t.* to make fat, plump, or stout; feed for the table; make fertile or abundant.
fatty ('i), *adj.* consisting, or having the qualities of, fat; greasy; oily.
fatuity (få-tū'i-ti), *n.* weakness of intellect; obstinate folly.
fatuous ('ū-us), *adj.* weak in intellect; silly; obstinately foolish; illusory.

faubourg (fō'bōōrg), *n.* a suburb; the part of a city outside the walls.
fauces (faw'sēz), *n.pl.* the upper part of the throat and entrance to the gullet.
faucet ('set), *n.* a short pipe with a valve, used for drawing out liquor.
faugh (faw), *interj.* an exclamation expressive of disgust or abhorrence.
fault (fawlt), *n.* a slight crime or offense; blemish; defect; omission; the loss of scent in hunting: said of a hound; fracture of strata; an accidental leak in an electric circuit; an improper service in lawn-tennis.
faultfinder ('fīnd-ĕr), *n.* one given to finding fault; a mechanical device for discovering faults in an electric circuit.
faulty ('i), *adj.* imperfect; erroneous.
faun (fawn), *n.* a classic woodland deity, resembling a satyr in appearance.
fauna (faw'nâ), *n.* [*pl.* faunæ ('nē)], the animals characteristic of any particular region, or geological period.
Faust (foust), *n.* a celebrated drama by Goethe woven around the legends of Dr. Faustus, a German mountebank of the 16th century.
fauteuil (fō-tāl', -tūl'), *n.* an upholstered arm chair; membership in the French Academy; the seat of a president, etc.; seating space in an airplane.
faux pas (fō pâ'), an error or slip, especially in respect of good manners or morality.
Favonian (fā-vō'ni-ăn), *adj.* pertaining to Favonius, the west wind; hence, auspicious.
favor (fā'vĕr), *n.* kindness; support; patronage; good will; facility; partiality; bias; a love token; a bunch of ribbons worn on some special occasion; a letter: *v.t.* to regard with favor; befriend; facilitate; resemble in features; spare.
favorable (-ă-bl), *adj.* propitious; advantageous; friendly; partial.
favored ('vĕrd), *adj.* featured; aided; befriended.
favorite (-it), *n.* one who, or that which, is particularly esteemed; one regarded with undue preference; a person or animal considered to have the best chance of winning in a contest: *adj.* preferred; esteemed.
favoritism (-izm), *n.* the disposition or tendency to favor one person or class in preference to others possessing equal claims; partiality.
favus (fā'vus), *n.* a contagious disease of the scalp, causing loss of hair.
fawn (fawn), *n.* a young deer: *v.i.* & *v.t.* to court servilely (with *on* or *upon*); to exhibit affection by leaping upon, cringing, or licking the hand of a person: said of a dog.
fawn-colored (kul'ĕrd), *adj.* of a light yellowish brown.
fawning ('ing), *n.* gross, or servile, flattery.
fay (fā), *n.* an elf; fairy: *v.t.* to fit (two pieces of wood) flush together: *v.i.* to fit closely: *adj.* [Scotch], fated; dead.
fealty (fē'ăl-ti), *n.* the duty of a vassal or tenant to his feudal superior; loyalty; fidelity.
fear (fēr), *n.* apprehension of evil or danger; dread; anxiety; solicitude; reverence: *v.t.* to regard with apprehension; dread: *v.i.* to be in fear; feel anxiety.
fearful ('fool), *adj.* affected with fear; timorous; apprehensive; inspiring fear.
fearless ('les), *adj.* intrepid.
fearlessness (-nes), *n.* intrepidity.
fearsome (fēr'sum), *adj.* fearful; terrible.
feasibility (-bil'i-ti), *n.* practicability.
feasible (fē'zi-bl), *adj.* practicable.
feast (fēst), *n.* a sumptuous repast, especially in commemoration of some event, etc.; a festival, especially of the Church; anything affording pleasure to the palate or mind: *v.t.* to entertain sumptuously; delight: *v.i.* to feed sumptuously; enjoy one's self.
feat (fēt), *n.* a notable achievement, deed, or performance.
feather (feth'ĕr), *n.* part of the exterior covering of a bird; a plume; something resembling a feather; the water thrown up by the turn of the blade of an oar; kind or class: *v.t.* to ornament with feathers; cover with, or as with, feathers; turn the blade of (an oar) horizontally when leaving the water: *v.i.* to become covered with, or something resembling, feathers.
feather-brained (-brānd), *adj.* giddy.
feather-edged (-ejd), *adj.* thin at the edges.
feather-weight (-wāt), *n.* in a handicap, the least weight than can be put on a racehorse; a boxer of the lightest weight; hence, any one of little importance.
feathery (-i), *adj.* covered with, or resembling, feathers; very light.
feature (fē'tūr), *n.* the cast of the face; lineament; principal part outline; characteristic; appearance; a leading point or characteristic: *v.t.* to display as important matter, as in a newspaper.
featured ('tūrd), *adj.* having a particular cast of face; displayed in a newspaper.
feaze (fēz), *v.t.* to disturb; disconcert; frighten.
febrifuge (feb'ri-fūj), *n.* a medicine that lessens or dispels fever.
febrile (feb', fē'bril), *adj.* pertaining to, accompanied by, or indicating fever.
February (feb'rōō-ă-ri), *n.* the second month of the year.
fecal, same as fæcal.
feces, same as fæces.
feckless (fek'less), *adj.* trifling; shiftless.
fecula (fek'ū-lă), *n.* farina; starch; chlorophyll.

feculence ('lens), *n.* the quality of being feculent; dregs.

feculent ('lent), *adj.* containing, or full of, dregs or sediment; turbid; muddy.

fecund (fek', fē-kund'), *adj.* fruitful; prolific.

fecundate (fek'un-dāt), *v.t.* to make fruitful or prolific; fertilize; impregnate.

fecundity ('di-ti), *n.* fruitfulness; prolificness; fertility of invention; germination.

federal (fed'ēr-al), *adj.* pertaining to, constituting, or founded upon, a league or treaty; consisting in a union or compact between the states, especially of the U. S. or Switzerland; confederated: *n.* a supporter of federalism.

Federal, *adj.* supporting the cause of the Union in the American civil war (1861–'65): *n.* one who favored the Union cause in that war.

Federal Food and Drug Act, an act passed June 30, 1906, by the 59th Congress of the U. S. prohibiting the manufacture of adulterated or misbranded foods or drugs in U. S. territory and interstate or foreign transportation of such foods or drugs.

federalism (-izm), *n.* the doctrine of federal union, and the support of the central government of the U. S.

federalize (-īz), *v.t.* to bring together in a political federacy: *v.i.* to unite under a federal form of government.

Federal Land Bank, any of twelve regional banks established under the Rural Credits Act by the U. S. Congress of July 17, 1916, to enable farmers to capitalize their holdings through long-time mortgage loans.

Federal Reserve System, a system of banking established in U. S. by the Federal Reserve Act of December 23, 1913, to concentrate all banking resources, so as to provide an elastic currency with a view to displacing national bank notes.

federate (-āt), *adj.* united by compact: *v.t.* & *v.i.* to unite in a federation.

federation (-ā'shun), *n.* a league; federal government.

federative (-tiv), *adj.* forming a league or confederacy; federal.

fee (fē), *n.* a compensation or payment for service rendered, especially professional service; a gratuity; an heritable or inherited estate; land held from a superior; feud: *v.t.* to pay or give a fee to.

feeble (fē'bl), *adj.* weak; wanting in physical strength or mental vigor; infirm: *v.t.* to weaken.

feed (fēd), *v.t.* to give food to; nourish; graze or pasture; supply with necessaries; furnish with materials, as a machine: *v.i.* to eat; subsist (with *on* or *upon*): *n.* a certain quantity of food given to animals at one time; fodder; pasture; material supplied for the operation of a machine; [Slang], a meal; a public dinner.

feed-board (fēd'bōrd), *n.* a table to hold the pile of paper fed into a printing or folding machine.

feeder ('ēr), *n.* one who, or that which, feeds; one who fattens cattle; that which nourishes or supplies the needs of, or increases the importance or value of; a branch canal or railway; an electric wire supplying a current to a main conductor.

feed-gage (fēd'gāj) *n.* a guide to insure accuracy in printing or folding sheets of paper.

feed-gate (fēd'gāt), *n.* the gate regulating supply of material to a machine, or flow of water to a water-wheel.

feeding ('ing), the act of eating; pasture.

feed-pipe (-pīp), *n.* a pipe which supplies water to the boiler of a steam-engine.

feed-pump (-pump), *n.* a force-pump which supplies water to the boiler of a steam-engine.

feedstuff (-stuf), *n.* fodder for domestic animals.

feel (fēl), *v.t.* to perceive by the touch; be conscious of; understand; test; be influenced or moved by; experience, as pleasure or pain; examine by touching or handling: *v.i.* seem to the touch; have the passions moved: *n.* the sense of feelings; touch; sensation.

feeler ('ēr), *n.* one who, or that which feels; that part of an invertebrate animal which serves as an organ of touch, as the antennæ of insects, etc.; something put forth as a means of gaining information not directly obtainable.

feeling ('ing), *p.adj.* easily affected; sympathetic; of great sensibility; perceptible by touch: *n.* sense of touch; physical or mental sensation; perception; tenderness.

fee simple (fē sim'pl), an estate in land or tenement, held by a person in his own right, without restrictions.

fee tail (āl), an estate entailed to a person and his heirs.

feign (fān), *v.t.* to pretend; invent.

feigned (fānd), *adj.* pretended; counterfeited.

feint (fānt), *n.* a pretense; mock attack.

feldspar (feld'spär), *n.* a name for various crystalline minerals occurring in igneous rocks, composed principally of silicate of aluminia.

felicitation (fe-lis'i-tā'shun), *n.* congratulation; a wishing of happiness.

felicitate (fe-lis'i-tāt), *v.t.* to congratulate.

felicitous ('i-tus), *adj.* characterized by, or causing, happiness; appropriate.

felicity ('i-ti), *n.* a condition of supreme happiness; blissfulness; prosperity; appropriateness; a neat or well-chosen expression.

eline (ˈlīn), *adj.* pertaining to, or resembling, a cat; stealthy; treacherous.

fell (fel), *v.t.* to hew, cut, or knock down; cause to fall; turn down (a seam): *adj.* cruel; savage; barbarous; hideous; powerful; *n.* the skin of an animal; a hem laid level with the material; a rocky or barren hill; small pieces of ore.

fellah (ˈä), *n.* [*pl.* fellaheen (-hēnˈ)], in Egypt and Syria, a peasant or laboring man.

felloe, same as felly.

fellow (ˈō), *n.* a companion or associate; one of the same kind; compeer; one of a pair; an individual; one held in slight esteem; a member of an incorporated society; a graduate member of a college who holds a fellowship; the trustee of a college: *adj.* associated or joined with (used in composition).

fellowship (-ship), *n.* association; communion; intimacy; society; joint interest or feeling; a college endowment for the support of a fellow; one of the rules of arithmetic.

felly (ˈi), *n.* one of the curved pieces of wood which form the rim of a wheel; the rim.

felo-de-se (fē'lō-de-sē), *n.* a suicide.

felon (fel'un), *n.* one guilty of felony; a whitlow: *adj.* malignant; traitorous.

felonious (fe-lō'ni-us), *adj.* done with the intention of committing crime; malignant.

felony (fel'ō-ni), *n.* a crime punishable by death or imprisonment in a state prison.

felsite (sīt), *n.* a variety of feldspar.

felspar (ˈspär), *n.* same as feldspar.

felt (felt), *n.* an unwoven fabric composed of wool or wool and hair, compacted together by pressure or heat.

felting (ˈing), *n.* the material of which felt is made, or the process of manufacturing it.

felucca (fe-luk'ä), *n.* a small sailing-vessel, propelled by lateen sails and oars, used in the Mediterranean.

female (fē'māl), *n.* one of that sex which conceives and produces young; the plant or flower which bears the pistil and receives the pollen of the male flower: *adj.* pertaining to that sex which produces young; feminine; womanly; having pistils but destitute of stamens; noting, in mechanics, something, as a hollow, into which another part fits.

feme coverte (fam kuv'ėrt), a married woman: used in referring to status in law.

feme sole (sōl), an unmarried woman: used in referring to status in law.

feminine (fem'i-nin), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, women; delicate; tender; sensitive; wanting in manly characteristics; effeminate.

femininity (-i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being feminine; womankind.

feminism (fem'in-izm), *n.* a condition ascribed to men apparently lacking in the chief masculine traits; the cult of advocating for women full equality with men in regard to political rights, working conditions, social standing, etc.; propaganda on behalf of "woman's rights."

femme de chambre (fam' de shäng'br), a lady's-maid; chambermaid.

femoral (fem'o-rāl), *adj.* pertaining to the thigh.

femur (fē'mėr), *n.* the thigh-bone.

fen (fen), *n.* low, flat, marsh land, covered with sedges, etc.; a kind of mold or moss causing disease in hops.

fence (fens), *v.i.* to practice fencing; deposit stolen property with a confederate: *v.t.* guard or protect; defend; to inclose or surround with a fence; fortify: *n.* the art of fencing; defense; guard; a boundary consisting of posts, wire, etc.; inclosure; skill in debate; a receiver of stolen goods.

fencible (fen'si-bl), *adj.* capable of defense, or being defended: *n.* a soldier enlisted for home service.

fencing (ˈing), *n.* the art of skilfully using a foil or sword for attack or defense; materials used for constructing a fence; a collection of fences; guard; skilful debate.

fend (fend), *v.t.* to ward off; protect with a fender.

fender (ˈėr), *n.* a cushion of rope, or piece of wood hung over the side of a vessel to prevent injury by contact with a landing-stage, etc.; a metal guard in front of a fireplace to prevent the hot coal falling upon the floor; a device affixed to the front of a street car to prevent injury to pedestrians.

fender-rail (fen'dėr-rāl), *n.* a rail to protect street cars against injury from the wheels of other vehicles.

fender-skid (fen'dėr-skid), *n.* a skid used by lumber men to hold the logs on a trail, when skidded or slid on a hillside.

Fenian (fē'ni-an), *n.* one of the heroes of ancient Ireland: one of an Irish revolutionary brotherhood (established in New York, 1857) having for its object the freeing of Ireland by physical force: *adj.* relating to the Fenian Brotherhood.

fenks (fenks), *n.* whale-blubber refuse: used as a manure.

fennec (ˈek), *n.* small African fox.

fennel (fen'el), *n.* an aromatic biennial herb of the parsley family, with yellow flowers.

fenny (ˈi), *adj.* full of fens; marshy.

fent (fent), *n.* a slit in a garment for convenience in putting it on; placket; remnant.

feræ naturæ (fē'rē nä-tū'rē), in law, wild animals as distinguished from those domesticated.

feral (fē'rāl), *adj.* wild; undomesticated;

fer-de-lance (fer-dē-lăngs'), *n.* a poisonous snake inhabiting certain of the West Indies and the South American countries: from the shape of its head like a lance.

ferial ('ri-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to week days, especially those which are not festivals or fasts; pertaining to holidays.

ferment (fĕr'ment), *n.* a microscopic fungus which produces fermentation; internal commotion; tumult: *v.t.* (fĕr-ment'), to produce fermentation in; excite: *v.i.* to be in a state of fermentation; effervesce; be excited.

fermentation (-men-tā'shun), *n.* the chemical decomposition which takes place in an organic substance exposed to the air, due to the action of microscopic organisms, or to unorganized ferments; excitement.

fermentative (-men'ta-tiv), *adj.* causing, or characteristic of, fermentation.

fern (fĕrn), *n.* a cryptogamous or flowerless plant with broad and feathery fronds or leaves, on the under surface of which the reproductive seeds are situated.

fernery ('ĕr-i), *n.* a place where ferns are cultivated.

fernticle (fĕrn'tikl), *n.* a freckle.

ferocious (fe-rō'shus), *adj.* savage; fierce; rapacious; of cruel nature.

ferocity (-ros'i-ti), *n.* savageness or cruelty of disposition; inhuman cruelty.

ferrate (fer'āt), *n.* a salt of ferric acid.

ferreous (-ē-us), *adj.* pertaining to, or made of, iron.

ferret (fer'et), *n.* a domesticated variety of polecat, employed to hunt rats and rabbits from their holes; a kind of binding; an iron rod used for making the rings at the mouths of bottles, or trying melted glass: *v.t.* to search minutely or discover by cunning methods (with *out*).

ferreter ('ĕr), *n.* one who ferrets.

ferretto (-ret'tō), *n.* a preparation of copper with sulphuric acid: used in coloring glass.

ferriage ('i-āj), *n.* money paid for conveyance by ferry.

ferric ('ik), *adj.* pertaining to, containing, or extracted from, iron.

ferric acid (as'id), an acid composed of 3 atoms of oxygen and 1 of iron.

ferric oxide (oks'īd), *n.* red oxide of iron; hæmatite.

ferro- (fer'rō), a prefix denoting the presence of *iron* in a substance.

ferro-bronze (fer'rō-bronz), *n.* an alloy composed of iron, copper and zinc.

ferro-chrome (fer'rō-krōm), *n.* an alloy of iron and chromium used in steel manufacture.

ferrocyanic (-sī-an'ik), *adj.* pertaining to an acid formed by the union of iron and cyanogen.

ferrocyanide (-sī'ă-nīd), *n.* a salt of ferrocyanic acid.

ferro-manganese (-mang'gă-nēz), *n.* an alloy of iron and manganese, used in the Bessemer process of manufacturing steel.

ferrotype (-tīp), *n.* a photograph taken upon a sensitized iron plate.

ferrous (fer'us), *adj.* pertaining to, or obtained from, iron.

ferrous oxide (oks'īd), monoxide of iron.

ferruginous (-rū'ji-nus), *adj.* containing or impregnated with, iron; rust-colored.

ferrule ('ril), *n.* a metal ring placed at the end of a stick, etc., to strengthen it: *v.t.* to furnish with a ferrule.

ferry ('ĕ), *n.* a passage across a river, etc.; a ferry-boat; the place where a ferry-boat lands its passengers: *v.t.* to convey across a river, etc., in a boat: *v.i.* go across water in a boat.

fertile (fĕr'til), *adj.* producing abundantly; fruitful; reproductive; rich in resources or invention.

fertilization (-i-zā'shun), *n.* the act or process of making fertile; impregnation.

fertilize ('til-īz), *v.t.* to make fertile; render fruitful; impregnate.

fertilizer (-ĕr), *n.* any material used as a manure for the land.

fertility ('i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being fertile; abundance; fecundity; richness of resources or invention.

ferule ('ūl), *n.* a rod or flat stick used for chastisement: *v.t.* to chastise with a ferule.

fervency (fĕr'ven-si), *n.* earnestness; ardor.

fervent ('vent), *adj.* zealous; earnest; vehement; very hot.

fervently ('li), *adv.* with fervor.

fervid ('vid), *adj.* burning; ardent; fiery; intense; eager; vehement.

fervor ('vĕr), *n.* intensity of feeling; zeal; warmth.

festal ('tăl), *adj.* pertaining to a feast; joyous; festive; hilarious.

fester ('tĕr), *v.t.* to cause to fester or rankle: *v.i.* to become ulcerated; suppurate; rankle; become putrid; rot: *n.* an ulcerous or purulent sore; act of festering or rankling.

festival ('ti-văl), *n.* a joyful celebration in commenoration of some event, religious or civil; an entertainment on behalf of some charity.

festive ('tiv), *adj.* pertaining to a feast; gay; joyous; merry.

festivity (-tiv'i-ti), *n.* social gaiety at an entertainment or feast; merrymaking; joyfulness; a festival.

festoon (-tōōn'), *n.* a wreath or garland suspended at the extremities and hanging in a curve; an architectural ornament of such form: *v.t.* to decorate with, or form into, festoons.

fetal, same as fœtal.

fetch (fech), *v.t.* to go after and bring; obtain as its price; call for and accompany; heave, as a sigh; fascinate: *v.i.* to move and turn; reach or get: *n.* an

artifice or trick; the deep long breath, as of a person dying; a wraith; the appearance at night of a light resembling a candle, supposed to portend death (fetch-light),

fete (fāt), *n.* a festival or holiday: *v.t.* to entertain, or honor, with festivities.

fete champetre (shăng-pā'tr), a rural or open-air festival.

fete day (dā), a birthday celebration, especially the day of the saint whose name one bears.

feticide, same as fœticide.

fetid (fē'tid, fet'id), *adj.* giving forth an offensive smell; stinking.

fetish (fē'tish, fet'ish), *n.* any material object, as a stone, weapon, feather, etc., supposed by the negroes of Western Africa to be the abode of a spirit, and to give to its possessor power over such a deity; hence, any object of unreasoning devotion; image or idol.

fetishism (-izm), *n.* the worship of, or belief in, fetishes; unreasoning or superstitious devotions.

fetish-man (-măn), *n.* a medicine-man.

fetlock ('lok), *n.* a tuft of hair behind a horse's pastern joint; the pastern joint.

fetor, fætor (fē'tor), *n.* a strong, disgusting smell; stench.

fetter ('ĕr), *n.* a chain or shackle for the feet (usually *pl.*); a restraint; hindrance: *v.t.* to place fetters upon; chain; bind; hinder; restrain.

fettle (fet'l), *v.t.* to cover with ore and cinders, as the hearth of a puddling furnace; mull, as beer; beat or thresh: *n.* good condition or repair; fuss.

fetus, same as fœtus.

feud (fūd), *n.* an inveterate quarrel between clans or families; quarrel; enmity; hatred.

feud (fūd), *n.* a fief, or land held from a lord on condition of rendering him feudal service.

feudal ('ăl), *adj.* pertaining to a feud or quarrel; pertaining to, or founded upon, a feud or fief.

feudalism (fūd'ăl-izm), *n.* the medieval system, practiced in some European countries, of holding lands on condition of military service.

feudalize ('ăl-īz), *v.t.* to conform to feudalism.

feudalist (-ist), *n.* one skilled in feudal law: also feudist; an upholder of feudalism.

feudality (-al'i-ti), *n.* the state of being feudal; feudal principles or constitution.

feudal system (sis'tem), the politico-social system formerly prevalent in Europe during the Middle Ages of holding lands on condition of military service.

feudatory (-dă-tō-ri), *n.* one holding land by feudal tenure; a vassal: *adj.* pertaining to, or held by, feudal tenure.

feu de joie (fōō de zhwă'), *n.* an expression of public rejoicing, as the firing of guns, or burning of bonfires.

feuilleton (fōō-i-tăng'), *n.* that section of a French newspaper which is devoted to light literature, critical notices, fiction, etc.; a newspaper serial.

fever (fē'vĕr), *n.* a disease characterized by marked increase of heat of the skin, quickened pulse, great debility, thirst, etc.; a condition of extreme nervous excitement: *v.t.* to put into a fever.

fever-few (-fū), *n.* a plant of the aster family, formerly esteemed as a febrifuge.

feverish (-ish), *adj.* affected with, indicating, or resembling, fever.

fever-sore (-sōr), *n.* an eruption on the lip caused by a feverish condition of the blood; a cold-sore.

fever-tree (-trē), *n.* the blue-gum of Australia; also, a U. S. tree of the madder family, with large pink flowers.

fever-weed (-wēd), *n.* a species of foxglove; also, of verbena.

few (fū), *adj.* not many; small in number; limited.

fewness ('nes), *n.* smallness of number.

fey (fā), *adj.* [Scotch], fated; doomed to death: *n.* a foe.

fez (fez), *n.* a brimless, close-fitting, felt hat, usually red, with a black tassel: worn by Turks, Egyptians, etc.

fiacre (fē-ä'kr), *n.* [French], a hackney-coach.

fiance (fē-äng-sā'), *n.* one who is betrothed or affianced.

fiancé (-sā'), *n.* a girl or woman betrothed for marriage.

fiasco (fē-ăs'kō), *n.* a complete or ludicrous failure, as of some enterprise of which high hopes were entertained, as a musical performance, etc.; a flask or bottle with a straw, or wicker, covering.

fiat (fī'at), *n.* a peremptory order or decree; an order of a court authorizing certain proceedings, as in bankruptcy.

fib (fĭb), *n.* a falsehood; white lie: *v.i.* to tell fibs; [English Slang], to deliver a quick succession of blows.

fibber ('ĕr), *n.* one who tells fibs.

fiber, fibre (fī'bĕr), *n.* a slender, thread-like substance, or filament; raw material which can be separated into threads for making up textile fabrics.

fibriform ('bri-form'), *adj.* fiber-like.

fibril ('bril), *n.* a small fiber.

fibriliferous (if'ĕr-us), *adj.* bearing fibres or the fibrillae in bundles.

fibrillæ ('ē), *n.pl.* minute subdivisions of a root, as of the lichens.

fibrillose (-os), *adj.* composed of, or covered with, fibrils.

fibrin, fibrine (fī'brin), *n.* a white albuminoid substance which forms the clot of blood; the fibrous part of flesh; gluten obtained from corn, etc.

fibroid ('broid), *adj.* of the structure of, or containing, fiber.

fibroin ('bro-in), *n.* the principal constituent of raw silk, cobwebs, and horny sponge-tissue.
fibroma (-brō'mȧ), *n.* a fibrous tumor.
fibrous ('brus), *adj.* composed of, or of the nature of, fibers.
fibster (fib'stẽr), *n.* a liar in a small way.
fibula ('ū-lȧ), *n.* [*pl.* fibulæ (-lē)], the outer and smaller of the two bones which form the lower leg; an ancient ornamental brooch or safety-pin.
fichu (fē-shōō'), *n.* a light three-cornered article of ladies' dress worn on the neck, or over the neck and shoulders.
fickle (fik'l), *adj.* capricious; inconstant.
fictile (fik'til), *adj.* pertaining to pottery; readily molded; plastic.
fiction ('shun), *n.* the act of feigning or inventing; that which is feigned or invented; a literary production of the imagination in prose form, as a novel, romance, etc.; a legal assumption for the purpose of convenience, the furtherance of justice, etc.
fictional (-ȧl), *adj.* pertaining to, characteristic of, or created by, fiction.
fictionist (-ist), *n.* a writer of fiction.
fictitious (-tish'us), *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, fiction; false; unreal.
Ficus (fī'kus), *n.* a large genus of tropical trees, of which the fig is the type.
fid (fid), *n.* an iron or wooden bar to support a topmast; a large tapering wooden pin for opening the strands of a rope: *v.t.* to put into place and secure by a fid.
fidalgo (fi-dal'gō), *n.* a Portuguese nobleman; hidalgo.
fiddle (fid'l), *n.* a violin; a frame used on board ship to prevent articles from rolling off the table in stormy weather: *v.i.* to play the fiddle or violin: *v.t.* to cheat by artifice.
fiddle-de-dee (-de-dē), *interj.* nonsense! *n.* a piece of nonsense.
fiddle-faddle (-fad'l), *n.* nonsense; trifling conversation: *v.i.* to talk nonsense; fuss about trifles: *adj.* fussy about trifles.
fiddler (fid'lẽr), *n.* a violinist; the common sandpiper; sixpence; one who is fussy about trifles.
fiddlestick (-stik), *n.* a bow for playing upon the fiddle or violin: *interj.* nonsense! usually in *pl.*
fiddling (fid'ling), *n.* the act of playing the violin: *p.adj.* trifling.
fidelity (fi-del'i-ti), *n.* integrity; faithful adherence to obligation or duty; honesty; loyalty; reliability.
fid-fad (fid'fad), *n.* fiddle-faddle.
fidget (fij'et), *n.* one who is fidgety; nervous restlessness: often in *pl.*: *v.t.* to put in a fidget; worry: *v.i.* to move about uneasily or restlessly.
fidgetiness (-i-nes), *n.* the state of being fidgety.
fidgety ('et-i), *adj.* restless; impatient.
fiducial (fi-dū'shȧl), *adj.* of the nature of a trust; confident.
fiduciary ('shi-ȧ-ri), *n.* a trustee: *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, a trust, confident; unwavering.
fidus Achates (ȧ-kā'tēz), a firm and constant friend: from Achates, the faithful friend of Æneas in Virgil's "Æneid."
fie (fī), *interj.* for shame!
fief (fēf), *n.* a fee or feud; a landed estate or manor held under a feudal superior.
field (fēld), *n.* a piece of land enclosed for tillage or pasture; open country; a region yielding some natural product; site of a battle; sphere of action; a wide expanse; space within which telescopic or microscopic objects are viewed; outdoor work; in heraldry, the surface of the shield; the ground upon which a game is played; the competitors in a race, hunt, etc.: *v.t.* to catch or stop and return to the wicket-keeper, as a ball at cricket, etc.: *v.i.* to act as a fielder; in a race, bet on the field against the favorite.
field allowance (ȧ-lou'ans), extra pay given to officers on active service.
field artillery (ȧr-til'lẽr-i), artillery so mounted as to be readily handled in active service.
field book (book), a surveyor's notebook.
field day (dā), a military review; a day of unusual excitement or display; a day devoted to outdoor scientific research.
fieldfare (-'fẽr), *n.* the brown European thrush.
field glass (glȧs), a small portable telescope.
field hospital (hos'pi-tȧl), a temporary hospital convenient to a battle-field; the doctors and attendants of such hospital.
field marshal (mȧr'shȧl), an officer of the highest rank in the British army.
field officer (of'i-sẽr), a major, lieutenant-colonel, or colonel.
field sports (spōrtz), outdoor diversions, especially shooting, hunting, etc.
field work (wẽrk), outdoor operations or observations.
fiend (fēnd), *n.* an infernal being; demon; one who is intensely malicious or wicked; a monomaniac.
fiendish ('ish), *adj.* like a fiend.
fierce (fērs), *adj.* savage; violent; merciless; ferocious; unrestrained.
fiercely ('li), *adv.* in a fierce manner.
fieri facias (fī'e-rī fȧ'shi-ȧs), (Latin, cause it to be done), a writ of execution authorizing a levy on the goods and chattels of the person against whom it is issued.
fieriness (-nes), *n.* the quality of being fiery; heat of temper.
fiery ('ri), *adj.* pertaining to, or consisting of, fire; passionate; easily roused; fervent; ardent.
fiery cross (krôs), a wooden cross, blazing at the ends, which the ancient Scottish

clans raised as a signal-call to battle; a night-symbol of the Ku Klux Klan.

fife (fif), *n.* a shrill-toned musical instrument of the flute class: *v.t.* to play (a tune) on a fife.

fifteen (fif'tēn), *adj.* consisting of 5 and 10; a cardinal numeral: *n.* the number made up of 5 and 10; one point scored at lawn-tennis.

fifteenth ('tēnth), *adj.* next in order after 14th: *n.* a fifteenth part.

fifth (fifth), *adj.* next in order after 4th: *n.* one of 5 equal parts; in music, an interval of three tones and a semi-tone; the dominant.

fifthly ('li), *adv.* in the fifth place.

fiftieth (fif'ti-eth), *adj.* next in order after 49th: *n.* one of 50 equal parts.

fifty ('ti), *adj.* consisting of five times 10.

fifty-fifty, *n.* an even division; equal shares; *adj.* sharing equally.

fig (fig), *n.* the pear-shaped fruit of the fig-tree; the fig-tree; a snap of the fingers in token of contempt; anything insignificant or worthless.

fight (fīt), *v.i.* contend in battle or in arms; make war; offer resistance: *v.t.* to war against; strive for the mastery of; manœuvre in battle, as ships: *n.* a combat; battle or engagement; contest.

fighting ('ing), *adj.* pertaining to conflict; qualified, or trained, to fight; skilled in warfare: *n.* a combat.

fighting-cock (-kok), *n.* a gamecock; a pugnacious person.

fig-leaf (fig'lēf), *n.* the leaf of a fig-tree; a light covering in the form of a fig-leaf to conceal nakedness.

fig-marigold (-mar'i-gōld), *n.* a plant which produces a fig-shaped fruit.

fig-tree (trē), a tree of southwestern Asia bearing pear-shaped edible fruit which, when dried and preserved is a staple of commerce.

figment ('ment), *n.* an invention; fiction.

figuline ('ū-lin), *n.* potter's clay.

figurant ('u-rånt), *n.* an opera dancer who performs as one of the group.

figurante ('u-rangt), *n.* a female figurant; a ballet dancer.

figurative ('ū-rā-tiv), *adj.* representing by figure; symbolical; unreal; metaphorical.

figuratively (-li), *adv.* in a figurative manner.

figure ('ūr), *n.* the outline or shape of a person or object; appearance; an image or statue; representation of a person by drawing or painting; idea; pattern; type; sign or character denoting a number; a movement in a dance; musical phrase, or repeated theme; a horoscope; value or cost; in logic, the character of a syllogism as determined by the place of the middle term; a space bounded on all sides by lines or planes: *v.t.* to form into any determinate shape; show by resemblance; represent; symbolize; adorn or cover with figures; calculate or compute: *v.i.* to be conspicuous; cipher.

figured ('ūrd), *adj.* covered or adorned with figures; symbolized; pictured; indicated by figures.

figurehead (-hed), *n.* a carved representation of a human or other figure placed at the prow of a ship; a person who is only nominally important.

figure-painting (fig'ūr-pān'ting), *n.* painting concerned largely with the presentation of the human figure.

figure-skating (fig'ūr-skā'ting), *n.* skating in which geometrical figures are cut on the ice by the skates.

figurine (-'ū-rēn), *n.* a small figure or statuette molded in terra cotta, or carved from ivory and painted or gilded: generally found in ancient tombs.

figuring (fig'ūr-ing), *n.* computation.

figwort (fig'wērt), *n.* a plant with small, dark flowers: said to cure scrofula.

filament ('å-ment), *n.* a fine thread, or thread-like process or appendage; the stalk of an anther.

filamentary (-men'ta-ri), *adj.* consisting of, or resembling, a filament.

filar (fī'lår), *adj.* pertaining to, or furnished with, threads; having fine threads stretched across the field of view: said of a microscope, etc.

Filaria (fi-lā'ri-å), *n.* [*pl.*-riæ (ri-ē)], a genus of nematode worms, parasitic in the blood of vertebrates; [f-], one of such worms.

filariasis (fi-lā-ri-ā'sis), *n.* presence in the blood of filariæ; said to be the cause of elephantiasis, characterized by enlargement of the extremities.

filator (fi-lā'tor), *n.* the spinning mechanism of a silk-worm.

filbert ('fil'bērt), *n.* the edible nut of the cultivated hazel.

filch (filch), *v.t.* to pilfer; rob.

file (fil), *n.* a wire, etc., on which papers are strung for preservation or reference; a bundle of papers fastened together and endorsed with the date, contents, etc., of each; a line of soldiers ranged one behind the other; a tool of hard steel with small grooves on the surface, used for cutting and smoothing: *v.t.* to cut or smooth with a file; string (papers, etc.) on a file, or place them away, endorsed, for future reference; place among the records of a court or house of legislature: *v.i.* to march in a file or line.

filefish (-fish), *n.* a fish with a very rough skin.

filial (fil'i-ål), *adj.* pertaining to, or befitting, a son or daughter; due to a father.

filially (-li), *adv.* in a filial manner.

filiation (-ā'shun), *n.* affiliation.

filibuster (-i-bus'tēr), *n.* a freebooter; buccaneer; a lawless military adventurer who invades a foreign country: *v.i.*

to act as a filibuster; to delay legislation by obstructive tactics.

filiform (fil'i-fôrm), *adj.* thread-like.

filigree ('i-grē), *adj.* made of, or relating to, work in filigree: *n.* ornamental work, resembling lace, in gold or silver wire: something delicate and ornamental, but not lasting.

filing (fil'ing), *n.* the act of using a file: *pl.* fine fragments rubbed off by the action of a file.

Filipino (fil-i-pē'nō), *n.* a native of the Philippine Islands.

fill (fil), *v.t.* to make full; satisfy; crowd; engage; occupy; employ; supply: *v.i.* to become full or replete; be distended; pour a glass or vessel full: *n.* as much as produces complete satisfaction; satiety.

filler ('ẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, fills; a funnel for filling bottles, etc.; composition for stopping up holes or pores in a material before painting it; the body of a cigar.

fillet ('et), *n.* a narrow band of metal, linen, silk, etc., worn around the forehead, for securing the hair; the fleshy part of the thigh: said of veal; a boneless lump of meat or fish served flat or rolled together and tied round; a raised rim, narrow ornament, or molding; a plain line or band; the loins of a horse: *v.t.* to bind with a fillet; ornament with a fillet; make into fillets, as veal, etc.

filling (fil'ing), *p.adj.* serving to fill; occupying the whole space; satiating: *n.* something that serves to fill up a vacant space, cavity, or pore: *pl.* prepared wort.

fillip ('ip), *n.* a sudden sharp jerk or stroke with the finger; an incitement: *v.t.* to strike with the nail of the finger by a sudden movement; project: *v.i.* to aim a fillip.

fillister ('is-tẽr), *n.* a rabbet-plane; a groove or rabbet on the outer edge of a window-sash to receive glass.

filly ('i), *n.* a young mare; a bold, lively girl.

film (film), *n.* a thin skin or filament; a thin covering of some sensitized substance to receive a photographic impression; the flexible strip used in making moving pictures: *v.i.* to become covered with a film.

filo-floss (fī'lō-flos), *n.* a fine soft thread, used in embroidery.

filo-plume (-plūm), *n.* a long slender feather with a delicate shaft.

filose ('lōs), *adj.* thread-like.

filoselle ('lō-zel), *n.* a kind of floss-silk.

filter (fil'tẽr), *n.* any material or apparatus by which water or any other liquid is purified; a contrivance for arresting particles of steel, dust, etc., in the air; a strainer: *v.t.* to purify, as a liquid.

filth (filth), *n.* foul matter; dirt; defilement, moral or physical.

filthiness (-nes), *n.* uncleanness; impurity.

filthy ('i), *adj.* foul; dirty; unclean, morally or physically; obscene.

filtrate (fil'trāt), *n.* a liquid which has been filtered: *v.t.* to filter.

fin (fin), *n.* one of the organs of locomotion of a fish; any fin-like appendage or attachment, as on an aircraft or submarine.

finable (fīn'ă-bl), *adj.* liable to a fine; capable of being refined.

final (fī'nal), *adj.* pertaining to the end; ultimate; finishing; decisive: *n.* that which is last, or makes an end; the deciding heat of an athletic contest.

final cause (kawz), the end for which a thing is done.

finale (fē-nä'lā), *n.* the last passage in a musical composition; the final act, etc., of a scene or performance; termination; end.

finality (fī-nal'i-ti), *n.* completeness.

finally (fī-nal-li), *adv.* lastly; completely.

finance (fi-nans'), *n.* the public revenue of a government or state; the science of the profitable management of monetary affairs: *v.t.* to manage the financial arrangement of: *v.i.* to raise money for some special object.

financial (-nan'shal), *adj.* pertaining to finance.

financially (-li), *adv.* with respect to finance.

financier (fin-an-sēr'), *n.* one who is skilled in the principles of banking, or conducts private or public financial affairs.

finback (fin'bak), *n.* a variety of whale, having the dorsal fin prominent.

finch (finch), *n.* the common name for various small birds, as the chaffinch, canary, etc.

find (fīnd), *v.t.* to discover; obtain by searching; ascertain by experiment; meet by accident; regain, as something lost; supply; declare by judicial verdict: *n.* the discovery of something valuable.

finder ('ẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, finds; a small telescope attached to a larger one to locate some particular star; a supplementary camera lens.

fin de siecle (fang de siä'kl), [French], at the end of the century.

finding (fīnd'ing), *n.* discovery; the verdict of a jury, or court: *pl.* the tools, etc., which a workman himself supplies.

fine (fīn), *n.* money paid as a penalty; forfeiture: *v.t.* to impose a monetary penalty upon; purify; refine; clarify.

fine (fīn), *adj.* slender; thin; keen; pure; refined; subtle; delicate; elegant; of small diameter; very handsome; noble; showy; admirable; splendid; beautiful in thought or language; free from clouds or rain; dexterous; discriminating; artful: *adv.* very much; finely.

fine-cut ('kut), *adj.* delicately cut or chiseled; cut fine, as tobacco.

finedraw ('draw), *v.t.* to sew up neatly, as a rent, so that it is imperceptible; draw out to extreme tenuity, as wire.

finedrawn ('drawn), *adj.* spun very fine; over-subtle; far-fetched.

fineness ('nes), *n.* the state or quality of being fine; in an alloy, the quantity of pure metal contained.

finery (fī'nēr-i), *n.* personal adornment, as finer or showy clothes, etc.; outward show.

finesse (fi-nes'), *n.* artifice or stratagem; skill; dexterity; finessing at whist: *v.i.* to use artifice or skill to accomplish some end; in playing whist, to endeavor to take a trick with a lower card than that held by an opponent, while holding a higher card.

finger (fing'gĕr), *n.* one of the five divisions of the hand; one of the four digits of the hand, as distinguished from a thumb; a finger's breadth; any mechanical contrivance resembling a finger; an index; musical touch; in Australia, an eccentric or amusing person: *v.t.* to handle, or perform, with the fingers; meddle with; steal; pilfer: *v.i.* to use the fingers skilfully in performing upon a musical instrument.

finger-board (-bōrd), *n.* the keyboard of a piano or organ; a guide-board with a pointing finger.

finger-bowl (-bōl), *n.* a bowl used at the end of a meal for cleansing the fingers.

fingerer ('gĕr-ĕr), *n.* one who fingers; a pilferer.

fingering (-ing), *n.* the act of touching with the fingers; the act of manipulating the fingers on a fingered instrument; fine work executed by the fingers; a loose-twisted woolen yarn, used for knitting stockings, etc.

fingerling ('ling), *n.* a young trout.

finger-print (print), *n.* an impression of the markings on the fingers, used by the police to identify criminals.

fingerstall (-stawl), *n.* a protective covering for an injured finger.

finial (fin'i-ål), *n.* a pointed ornament at the top of a spire, gable, etc.

finical ('i-kål), *adj.* fastidious; over particular.

finicality ('i-ti), *n.* the characteristic of being finical.

finikin ('i-kin), *adj.* fussy or affectedly precise in trifles, as in dress, manner, etc.: *n.* a variety of pigeon.

fining (fīn'ing), *n.* the act or process of purifying or refining; clarification.

finis (fī'nis), *n.* the end.

finish (fin'ish), *v.t.* to bring to an end; complete; put an end to; conclude; make perfect; polish; kill or render powerless: *v.i.* to come to an end; expire: *n.* completion; careful elaboration; the final touches given to a work.

finished ('isht), *p.adj.* complete; of superior excellence or quality; carefully elaborated.

finite (fī'nīt), *adj.* having limits: *n.* that which is finite (with *the*).

finitely (-li), *adv.* in a limited degree.

finiteness (-nes), *n.* the state of being finite.

fin-keel (fin'kēl), *n.* a type of keel resembling the fin of a fish, and used to ballast boats carrying a relatively large expanse of sails.

finlet (fin'let), *n.* a small fin.

finnan haddie (fin'an had'i), a smoked haddock.

finned (find), *adj.* having fins.

finny ('ni), *adj.* having fins; resembling, or abounding in, fish.

Finsen lamp (fin-sen lamp), a light for developing rays of ultra-violet light, used particularly in the treatment of lupus and other skin diseases: from N. R. Finsen, Danish physician.

fiord (fyôrd), *n.* a long narrow inlet or arm of the sea between high rocks or banks.

fir (fĕr), *n.* the name of various cone-bearing, evergreen trees of the pine family.

fire (fīr), *n.* heat and light evolved by ignition and combustion; the result of combustion of bodies; a burning; conflagration; flame; discharge of firearms; light; intensity of feeling; ardor; spirit; severe trial or affliction: *v.t.* to set on fire; inflame; kindle; bake, as porcelain; explode; excite violently; irritate; illuminate; cauterize: *v.i.* to become ignited; be inflamed; discharge firearms; ring a peal of bells all together.

firearms ('ärmz), *n.pl.* rifles, cannon, etc.

fire-ball ('bawl), *n.* a grenade; meteor.

fire-balloon ('bal-lōōn), *n.* a balloon inflated by hot air; a balloon sent up with fireworks, which become ignited when at a certain height.

fire-box ('boks), *n.* in a locomotive engine, the receptacle for the fire.

firebrand ('brand), *n.* a piece of burning wood; an incendiary; one who inflames the passions of others.

fire-brigade (fīr'bri-gād), *n.* the members of a fire department.

firebug ('bug), *n.* an incendiary.

fire-clay ('klā), *n.* a kind of clay capable of resisting intense heat.

firecracker ('krak-ĕr), *n.* a small explosive firework.

fire-damp ('damp), *n.* carburetted hydrogen.

fire department (de-pärt'ment), a division of the public service, comprising buildings, apparatus, and men for the purpose of extinguishing fires.

fire-dog ('dog), *n.* an andiron; a dalmation.

fire-drill (fīr'dril), *n.* the drill of school pupils or inmates of any institution preparing them for quick exit in case of fire.

fire-eater (-ēt'er), *n.* a faker who pretends to swallow fire; a blustering, swaggering, or hot-headed person.

fire-engine ('en-jin), *n.* a hand or steam engine for ejecting water through hose to extinguish a fire.

fire-escape ('es-kāp), *n.* a balcony and ladder for rescuing persons from the upper parts of a building in case of fire.

firefly ('fī), *n.* a winged insect which emits light at night.

fire-irons ('ī-ērns), *n.pl.* the shovel, poker, and tongs.

fire-kiln ('kil), *n.* an oven.

fireman ('mån), *n.* one trained to extinguish fires; a stoker.

fire-plug (-plug), *n.* a hydrant for use in case of fire.

fire-proof (-prōōf), *adj.* incombustible; proof against fire: *v.t.* to render proof against fire.

fire-ship ('ship), *n.* a ship filled with combustibles, set fire to, and floated among the vessels of an enemy.

fireside ('sīd), *n.* the hearth: hence domestic life and comfort.

fire-water ('waw-tĕr), *n.* ardent spirits.

firework ('wērk), *n.* a preparation of gunpowder, sulphur, charcoal, etc., inclosed in a cardboard or paper case, which, when ignited, scintillates and explodes: *pl.* a pyrotechnic display.

fire-worship ('wēr-ship), *n.* the worship or veneration of fire as a deity.

firing ('ing), *n.* the act of discharging firearms; the application of intense heat, as in baking, etc.; fuel; cauterization.

firing-line (-līn), *n.* the main body of troops within range of the enemy's guns.

firing squad (skwod), a number of soldiers detailed to fire a farewell salute over the grave of a dead comrade or officer; a posse of soldiers assigned to shoot to death a person or persons sentenced to capital punishment by a tribunal.

firkin (fĕr'kin), *n.* a small wooden vessel for holding butter, lard, etc.; a measure of capacity = 1-4th of a barrel; 9 gals.

firm (fĕrm), *adj.* hard; compact; solid; closely compressed; unyielding; not easily moved; rigorous; staunch; unfaltering; steadfast: *n.* the title or style under which a mercantile house transacts its business; a mercantile partnership.

firmament (fĕr'mâ-ment), *n.* the sky.

firman ('mån, 'mān), *n.* a special decree, edict, or license of an oriental potentate, as of the Turkish Sultan.

first (fĕrst), *adj.* the ordinal of one; foremost in place, rank, dignity, time, excellence, etc.; earliest; most important; chief: *adv.* before all others in order, place, rank, time, etc.; sooner: *n.* the beginning; the upper part of a vocal or instrumental duet, trio, etc.

first-aid (first-ād), *n.* surgical or medical treatment given by a layman while waiting for a physician, or by an ambulance surgeon at the place of injury, or by a soldier on the battlefield.

first-chop ('chop), *adj.* of the first quality.

first-class ('klås), *adj.* of the highest excellence, rank, or quality.

First-day ('dā), *n.* the name given to Sunday by the Society of Friends.

first-fruits (-frūits), *n.pl.* the first gatherings of the produce of the season; the first profits of any office or undertaking.

first-hand ('hand), *n.* the mate of a fishing smack: *adj.* obtained direct from the producer or grower.

firstling ('ling), *n.* the first-born; first produced.

firstly ('li), *adv.* in the first place.

first-mate ('māt), *n.* in the merchant service, the officer next in rank to the captain.

first-rate ('rāt), *adj.* of the highest excellence; having the highest quality or character: *n.* a warship of the first class: *adv.* excellently.

firth, same as frith.

fiscal (fis'kål), *adj.* pertaining to the exchequer or public revenues; financial: *n.* a state treasurer; [Spanish], a public prosecutor.

fish (fish), *n.* a vertebrate, cold-blooded, aquatic animal furnished with permanent gills; the flesh of fish used as food; a machine for hoisting an anchor; a piece of wood fastened to another to strengthen it; one of the signs (Pisces) of the zodiac; a counter used at cards: *v.t.* to search in quest of fish; catch (fish); seek for and bring to light; draw up; strengthen by spars: *v.i.* to try to catch fish; seek to gain or obtain something by artifice or indirect methods.

fish-beam ('bēm), *n.* a beam of timber bulging downward.

fish-block ('blok), *n.* a hoisting-block for raising the flukes of an anchor to the gunwale.

fish-davit ('dav-it), *n.* a strong spar, or crane, for fishing the anchor.

fisher ('er), *n.* one who fishes; a carnivorous animal of the weasel kind.

fisherman (-mån), *n.* one whose occupation it is to catch fish; a fishing-smack.

fishery ('ĕr-i), *n.* the business of catching fish; a fishing-ground; the right to fish at a particular time or ground.

fishgarth ('gärth), *n.* a fish-weir.

fishgig ('gig), *n.* a pronged instrument for spearing fish.

fish-glue ('glōō), *n.* isinglass.

fish-hawk ('hawk), *n.* the osprey.

fish-hook (hōōk), *n.* a hook on a line for catching fish.

fishiness ('ī-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being fishy.

fishing ('ing), *n.* the art, sport, or business of taking fish; a fishing-ground; the op-

eration of hoisting an anchor up to the gunwale of a vessel.

fish-joint ('joint), *n.* a pair of iron plates for fastening the ends of two rails together.

fishmonger ('mung-gĕr), *n.* one who sells fish.

fish-sound ('sound), *n.* the swimming or air-bladder of a fish.

fish-story (-stōr'i), *n.* a mendacious narrative; any outlandish or incredible statement.

fish-torpedo ('tôr-pē-dō), *n.* a submarine torpedo somewhat resembling a fish in shape.

fish-weir ('wēr), *n.* a dam for stopping or preserving fish.

fish-wife ('wīf), *n.* a woman who retails fish; a virago; a vixen; a scold.

fishy ('i), *adj.* pertaining to, consisting of, abounding in, or like, fish; dull; vacant; questionable; incredible.

fissi-, prefix meaning *cleft*, or indicating *fission*.

fissile (fis'il), *adj.* capable of being split: said of rocks.

fission (fish'un), *n.* the act of cleaving or splitting up into parts; the spontaneous division of a simple organism into two parts, each of which grows complete.

fissiparous (fi-sip'ă-rus), *adj.* reproducing by fission.

fissiped (fis'i-ped), *adj.* having the toes separated: *n.* an animal belonging to the Fissipedia.

Fissipedia (fis-i-pē'di-ă), *n.* a suborder of carnivorous animals, including dogs and cats.

fissure (fish'ūr), *n.* a cleft or crack; a narrow opening; furrow: *v.t.* to make a fissure: *v.i.* to crack.

fist (fist), *n.* the hand when closed or clenched: *v.t.* to grip or strike with the fist.

fistic (fis'tik), *adj.* pertaining to pugilism.

fisticuffs ('ti-kufs), *n.* a combat with the fists; boxing.

fistula ('tū-lă), *n.* a deep pipe-like ulcer.

fistulose (-lōs), *adj.* of the nature of a fistula; hollow like a pipe.

fit (fit), *v.t.* to make fit or suitable; adapt; accommodate to anything; qualify; adjust; equip; benefit: *v.i.* to be proper or suitable: *n.* adaptation of one thing to another; suitability: *adj.* convenient; suitable; prepared; qualified.

fit (fit), *n.* a sudden attack of disease attended with convulsions, and often with loss of consciousness; a temporary mental paroxysm, or attack of pain or illness; caprice.

fitch (fitsh), *n.* the pole-cat.

fitful (fit'fool), *adj.* capricious; spasmodic.

fitfully (-li), *adv.* in a fitful manner.

fitly (fit'li), *adv.* suitably; properly.

fitness ('nes), *n.* the state or quality of being fit.

fitter ('ĕr), *n.* one who adjusts pipes, or puts the parts of a machine together; one who fits on and shapes an article of dress; in logging, one who notches trees for felling, or cuts branches from felled trees.

fitting ('ing), *p.adj.* suitable; appropriate: *n.pl.* the necessary fixtures, etc., of a house or shop.

five (fīv), *adj.* consisting of 4 and 1: a cardinal numeral: *n.* the sum of 4 and 1: *pl.* a game resembling tennis.

fivefold ('fold), *adj.* five times as much or as great; multiplied by 5.

fix (fiks), *v.t.* to make fast, secure, or staple; direct steadily; set or place permanently; adjust; transfix; deprive of volatility; predispose: *v.i.* to become solid or firm; settle down: *n.* an awkward situation; quandary; a hiding place for a submarine.

fixation (-ā'shun), *n.* the act of fixing; stability; absence of volatility; reduction from a fluid to a solid state.

fixative ('ă-tiv), *n.* something that serves to fix, as a mordant, etc.

fixed (fikst), *p.adj.* firm; lasting; settled; permanent; stable; established; resolute; not volatile.

fixed body (bod'i), a substance not readily volatilized, as a fixed oil.

fixedly (fiks'ed-li), *adv.* steadily; firmly.

fixedness (-nes), *n.* the state of being fixed; absence of volatility.

fixed star (stär), a star which retains relatively the same position in the heavens.

fixing (fiks'ing), *n.* the act of making firm, or rendering permanent; the act of adjusting or amending; a cast to carry a shaft-bearing: *pl.* ornaments; outfit; apparatus, etc.

fixity ('i-ti), *n.* stability; permanence.

fixture (fiks'tūr), *n.* that which is firmly fixed; an article of furniture fixed to a house and regarded as part of it.

fizgig (fiz'gig), *n.* a firework made of damp powder; a flirting, giddy girl.

fizz (fiz), *n.* a hissing noise; an effervescent beverage, as sparkling champagne: *v.i.* to make a fizzing noise.

fizzle (fiz'l), *v.i.* to burn with a fizz and soon go out.

fjeld (fyeld), *n.* [Norwegian], a lofty, barren table land.

fjord, same as fiord.

flabbergast (flab'ĕr-gast), *v.t.* to astonish; astound; confound.

flabbergasted (-ed), *adj.* astonished; confounded.

flabbiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being flabby.

flabby ('i), *adj.* easily shaking or yielding to the touch; lacking muscle; mentally or physically feeble.

flabellate (-bel'āt), *adj.* fan-shaped.

flabellum (flă-bel'um), *n.* [*pl.* flabella ('ă)], a large fan carried by the Pope's

attendants; in the Greek Church, a fan used to drive away flies from the chalice during the celebration of the Eucharist.

flaccid (flak'sid), *adj.* flabby; weak.

flaccidity ('i-ti), *n.* the state of being flaccid.

flag (flag), *n.* a piece of cloth or bunting on which usually some device is wrought, used as a standard, ensign, signal, etc.; a plant with sword-shaped leaves; a flagstone: *v.i.* to become weary; lose vigor; hang down: *v.t.* signal with a flag; pave with flagstones.

Flag Day (dā), June 14 in the U. S., the anniversary of the date, in 1777, on which Congress adopted the Stars and Stripes as the National standard.

flagellant (flaj'el-ânt), *adj.* using a whip or scourge: *n.* one who scourges himself for religious discipline.

Flagellata (-ā'tâ), *n.pl.* a class of infusorians with whip-like appendages.

flagellate ('el-āt), *v.t.* to whip: *adj.* having whip-like processes.

flageolet (flaj'o-let), *n.* a musical instrument of the flute class.

flagging (flag'ing), *n.* pavement of flagstones: *adj.* growing weak.

flagitious (fla-jish'us), *adj.* atrocious; wicked; highly criminal.

flag-officer (-of'i-sēr), *n.* an admiral.

flagon (flag'un), *n.* a large drinking vessel with a narrow mouth.

flagrant (flā'grânt), *adj* openly wicked; heinous; glaring; notorious.

flagrante delicto (-gran'tē dē-lik'tō), [Latin], in the very act.

flagstone ('stōn), *n.* a large flat paving stone.

flail (flāl), *n.* a wooden instrument for threshing wheat, etc., by hand.

flair (flēr), *n.* sense of smell; hence, intuition; discernment.

flake (flāk), *n.* a small film of anything loosely held together, as snow; a thin scaly piece of anything; a framework; a rack for drying fish; a carnation with a single color in stripes in a white ground: *v.t.* & *v.i.* to form into flakes; scale or peel off.

flake-white ('whīt), *n.* pure white lead.

flaky ('i), *adj.* consisting of flakes or layers.

flam (flam), *n.* a falsehood; freak; blarney; false pretense.

flambage (flam-bāzh'), *n.* a process of sterilization with the aid of a flame or red hot plate.

flambeau ('bō), *n.* [*pl.* flambeaux ('bōz)], a lighted torch; a large ornamental candlestick.

flamboyant (-boi'ânt), *adj.* denoting a florid or showy style, especially as deficient in good taste; denoting the French Pointed Gothic style of architecture, characterized by flame-like tracery.

flame (flām) *n.* fire; ardor of temper or passion; glow of imagination; excitement; a sweetheart: *v.t.* to heat; excite: *v.i.* to burst into flame; blaze.

flame tree (trē), a shrub-like tree of Australia with showy scarlet flowers.

flamen (flā'men), *n.* one of fifteen priests in ancient Rome devoted to the service of a special deity.

flaming (flām'ing), *adj.* giving forth flames; blazing; causing excitement; violent.

flamingo (flâ-ming'gō), *n.* a long-legged, web-footed, red-colored bird.

flamingo-plant (-plant), *n.* a handsome plant of Central America with a bright scarlet spathe.

flammule (flam'ūl), *n.* a little flame, especially the small flame symbolizing Chinese and Japanese deities.

flan (flan), *n.* a cake with a cheese filling; a blank metal prepared for a die-stamp; a net for covering rabbit-holes in ferreting.

flang (flang), *n.* a miner's double-pointed pick.

flange (flanj), *n.* a raised or projecting rim for preventing a wheel slipping, or as an attachment: *v.t.* to attach a flange to.

flange-steel (flanj'stēl), *n.* steel that is soft enough to be bent at right angles without cracking or being overstrained.

flank (flangk), *n.* the fleshy part of an animal between the ribs and hip; the side of an army, regiment, or building; that part of a fortification constructed to defend another: *v.t.* to attack or turn the flank or side of (an army); guard on the flank: *v.i.* to border or touch (with *on*): *adj.* pertaining to, or cut from, the flank.

flanker ('ēr), *n.* a body of troops thrown out to protect a line of march.

flank attack (at-tak'), an attack upon the side formation of an enemy's ranks.

flannel (flan'el), *n.* a soft-textured, loosely-woven cloth with a light nap.

flannel-cake (flan'el-cāke), *n.* a griddle cake of wheat flour, raised with baking powder or yeast.

flanneled ('eld), *adj.* covered in flannel.

flannelet (-et), *n.* a soft cotton material resembling flannel.

flap (flap), *n.* anything broad and flexible, hanging loosely, and fastened on one side; the motion or noise of anything broad and flat; a slap; the tail of a coat: *v.t.* to strike with, or as with, a flap; let fall; move backwards and forwards rapidly: *v.i.* to move, as wings, with noise.

flapdoodle (-dōō'dl), *n.* the food of fools; hence, boastful, silly, or nonsensical talk; twaddle.

flap-jack (flap'jak), *n.* a pancake that is turned in the air permitting the reverse side to be cooked on the griddle.

flapper ('ēr), *n.* one who, or that which, flaps; a young girl of from 15 to 17 who wishes to attract attention: probably from the wearing of loose overshoes

which flap, or from "flapper" a young duck, or from the braid of hair which usually hangs down the back.

flare (flār), *n.* a large, unsteady, glaring light: *v.i.* to burn with a broad, unsteady light; be offensively showy in dress.

flash (flash), *n.* a sudden, quick, transitory blaze or light; sudden outburst, as of merriment, wit, or passion; a short, transient state; a sluice above a shoal on navigable rivers for easing the water for the passage of boats; in moving pictures, a view momentarily thrown on the screen to explain or elucidate some part of the main story: *v.t.* to cause to act, burst, or appear suddenly; cover with a thin coating of colored glass: *v.i.* to shine with a sudden, quick, transient blaze or light; act, or burst forth, suddenly; gleam; splash: *adj.* pertaining to thieves or their language; cheap and gaudy; sham; vulgarly ostentatious or showy.

flash-boiler (flash-boil'ēr), *n.* type of steam generator for automobiles.

flashily ('i-li), *adv.* in a flashy manner.

flashiness ('i-nes), *n.* gaudiness.

flashing ('ing), *n.* a name for various operations in glass-making: *pl.* pieces of lead or other metal used as a cap-joint to keep roofs, etc., watertight: *adj.* emitting flashes.

flashing-point (-point), *n.* the temperature, below the burning-point, at which the vapor of a volatile liquid will ignite and explode: used as a test for illuminants.

flash-light (-līt), *n.* a momentary brilliant light for taking photographs.

flashy ('i), *adj.* brilliant, but empty; gaudy.

flask (flåsk), *n.* a small bottle; a vessel, usually metal or leather, for holding powder or shot.

flat (flat), *adj.* level; even; smooth; prostrate; horizontal; insipid; positive; downright; low: said of prices; dull: said of sales; without interest; wanting relief or prominence: said of figures in painting; sounded below the true pitch: *n.* a level or extended plain; a shallow; shoal; the broad or plane part of a thing; surface without relief or prominence; depression in thought or language; a musical sign (b) which lowers the succeeding note half a tone; one of the halves of a scene which meet in the middle of the stage of a theater; a set of rooms on one floor for the accommodation of a single family; an apartment; a house containing apartments to rent; a person easily duped: *adv.* in a level or prostrate position.

flatfish ('fish), *n.* any fish with a compressed body, having its eyes situated on one side, and the under side colorless, as the sole.

flatten ('n), *v.t.* to lay flat; make level or even; beat down; depress; make dull, insipid or tasteless; lower in tone: *v.i.* to become flat or level; become insipid.

flatter (ēr), *v.t.* to gain over or please by complimentary speech; soothe; persuade; raise false hopes or expectations: *v.i.* to employ flattery: *n.* one or that which flattens; a flat-faced hammer; a plate through which strips, as wire and watchsprings, are drawn.

flattering (-ing), *p.adj.* pleasing to pride or vanity; fallacious; partial.

flattery ('ēr-i), *n.* insincere complimentary speech; adulation; false praise.

flatting ('ing), *n.* the act or process of making flat or smooth; the process of rolling metal into sheets by cylindrical pressure; the sounding of a note below the true pitch; a method of house painting by which the paint appears lusterless; a coat of size laid over gilding to protect it.

flatulence ('ū-lens), *n.* distension of the stomach, caused by gases generated within it; emptiness; conceit.

flatulent ('ū-lent), *adj.* affected with, or tending to produce, flatulence; pretentious; conceited.

flatwise ('wīz), *adv.* with the flat side downwards.

flaunt (flânt), *v.i.* to make an ostentatious display in dress: *v.t.* behave or exhibit pertly or impudently: *n.* the act of flaunting; a boast; brag.

flavescent (flå-ves'ent), *adj.* turning yellow; yellowish.

flavin (flā'vin), *n.* a yellowish-brown compound used as a dyestuff.

flavor ('vēr), *n.* a particular smell or taste: *v.t.* to impart a flavor to.

flavoring (-ing), *n.* an essence or extract for giving a flavor to anything.

flaw (flaw), *n.* a blemish; inherent defect; crack: *v.t.* to make a flaw in; crack.

flax (flaks), *n.* a plant, the fiber of which is spun into linen cloth.

flaxen ('en), *adj.* resembling, or made of, flax; of golden color: said of the hair.

flaxseed ('sēd), *n.* the mucilaginous seed of the flax plant; linseed.

flay (flā), *v.t.* to strip off; skin; torture.

flea (flē), *n.* a small blood-sucking parasitic insect, remarkable for its agility and irritating bite.

fleabane ('bān), *n.* a plant of the aster family.

flea-bite ('bīt), *n.* the bite of a flea; the red spot it causes; a trifling wound or trouble; a very small quantity.

fleam (flēm), *n.* a lancet for bleeding cattle.

fleck (flek), *n.* a streak or spot: *v.t.* to streak or spot; variegate.

flection, flexion (flek'shun), *n.* act of bending; a turning; a part bent; a syntactical change of words, as by conjugation.

fledge (flej), *v.i.* to acquire the full plumage or feathers necessary for flight.
fledgling ('ling), *n.* a young bird just fledged.
flee (flē), *v.t.* to run away from; avoid: *v.i.* to hasten away from danger; scatter; disappear.
fleece (flēs), *n.* the whole wool shorn from a sheep at one time: *v.t.* to deprive of the wool or fleece; strip; plunder by injustice or fraud; cover with, or as with, a fleece.
fleece-wool ('wool), *n.* wool cut from a living animal.
fleecy ('i), *adj.* resembling a fleece; woolly.
fleer (flēr), *n.* mockery or contempt expressed in words or gesture: *v.i.* to mock or sneer; grin contemptuously.
fleering ('ing), *p. adj.* mocking; scoffing: *n.* the act of mocking or scoffing.
fleet (flēt), *adj.* swift; rapid; nimble: *n.* a company of warships or merchant vessels; a creek or inlet: *v.t.* to move or pass rapidly over; skim.
fleeting ('ing), *p.adj.* passing quickly.
flense (flens), *v.t.* to cut up and strip the blubber from: said of a whale or seal.
flesh (flesh), *n.* that part of an animal body underlying the skin, and composed of soft muscular tissue; animal food; pulp of fruit, etc.; the body, as opposed to *soul;* human nature or race; carnal state or appetites; present life; kindred: *adj.* resembling flesh in color or appearance: *v.t.* to satiate or glut; inure or harden by practice; initiate; make familiar with.
fleshiness ('i-nes), *n.* corpulence.
fleshings ('ingz), *n.pl.* flesh-colored tights.
fleshliness ('li-nes), *n.* carnality.
fleshly ('li), *adj.* pertaining to the body; corporeal; human; carnal; lascivious: *adv.* carnally.
fleshy ('i), *adj.* full of flesh; plump; corpulent; succulent; gross.
Fletcherism (fletch'er-izm), *n.* a method of diet based on thorough mastication of food: after Horace Fletcher, American dietician.
fleur-de-lis (flōōr-de-lē'), *n.* [*pl.* fleurs-de-lis], the royal bearing or emblem of France; the name for various species of iris.
flex (fleks), *v.t.* to bend: *n.* a bend.
flexibility (fleks-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being flexible.
flexible ('i-bl), *adj.* easily bent; pliant; yielding to persuasion.
flexor (fleks'ẽr), *n.* a muscle that acts in bending the joints: opposed to *extensor.*
flexuous (flek'shū-us), *adj.* sinuous; winding.
flexure ('ūr), *n.* the act of bending; the part bent; a curve or fold; joint.
flick (flik), *n,* a light, quick stroke, as with a whip: *v.t.* to whip lightly.
flicker ('ẽr), *v.i.* to move with an unsteady and quick motion; flutter with the wings: *n.* an unsteady light or movement; the golden-winged woodpecker of North America.
flickering (-ing), *n.* the state of burning unsteadily.
flier (flī'ẽr), *n.* one who flies, or flees; a fugitive; that part of a machine that regulates and equalizes motion; a flying-machine; an essay or feeler: *pl.* a straight flight of steps.
flight (flīt), *n.* the act, process, manner, or power of flying; hasty departure; birds flying together, or produced in the same season; a soaring forth; extravagant sally; the distance traveled by a projectile; a shower or volley; a series of steps; [Eng.], a unit of commands in the air, generally consisting of four airplanes, which are piloted by a fifth, under command of the flight leader.
flightiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state of being flighty.
flighty ('i), *adj.* changeful; capricious; extravagant in fancy; wild; giddy.
flimflam (flim'flam), *n.* [Slang], deception; trickery; cheating in giving change: *v.t.* to deceive; trick; cheat: *adj.* deceptive; tricky; shifty.
flimsiness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being flimsy.
flimsy ('zi), *n.* a thin manifold paper, especially that used for making reporting copies; a bank-note: *adj.* unsubstantial; thin; weak; ineffective.
flinder (flin'dẽr), *n.* a splinter; fragment.
fling (fling), *v.t.* to throw or hurl; drive by violence; scatter; cast to the ground: *v.i.* to flounce; throw out the legs violently: *n.* the act of throwing or casting; a sneer or gibe; kick or leap; unrestrained pleasure; dash; a Highland dance.
flint (flint), *n.* a variety of quartz; a flint implement; anything proverbially hard.
flinty ('i), *adj.* composed of, or resembling, flint; hard; obdurate.
flip (flip), *n.* a liquor mixed with egg and sugar and spiced; a short quick stroke; a flick: *v.t.* to jerk with the fingers; strike with a short quick blow.
flip-flap (-flap), *n.* the noise caused by something flapping: *adv.* with a flapping sound.
flippancy (flip'ăn-si), *n.* pertness; thoughtless fluency of speech.
flippant ('ănt), *adj.* characterized by thoughtless levity of speech, or pertness.
flipper (ẽr), *n.* a broad fin, arm, or paddle used in swimming, as that of the whale, seal, or turtle.
flirt (flẽrt), *v.t.* move to and fro with a short rapid action; throw with a quick elastic motion; jeer at or flout: *v.i.* make love from mere amusement; coquette: *n.* a coquette; a sudden jerk or toss.

flirtation (flĕr-tā'shun), *n.* the act of flirting.
flirtatious ('shus), *adj.* inclined to flirt.
flirting ('ting), *n.* coquetry: *adj.* coquettish.
flit (flit), *v.t.* [Scotch] to remove (a thing) from one house to another: *v.i.* to pass lightly and swiftly along; fly away; skim; migrate.
flitch (flich), *n.* the side of a hog salted and cured.
flivver (fliv'ĕr), *n.* a small cheap automobile: usually applied to a Ford car; hence, anything which is small and cheap of its kind.
flix (fliks), *n.* soft fur.
float (flōt), *v.t.* to cause to rest or be conveyed on the surface of a liquid; convey without effort or will; to start, sell, or dispose of; put in circulation; smooth or level plaster with a float: *v.i.* to be buoyed up on the surface of a liquid or gaseous fluid; move lightly or glide without apparent effort; drift about: *n.* anything that floats on the surface of a liquid or buoys up something; a raft; the cork or quill used in angling; a ball-cock; a plasterer's tool for spreading and smoothing; the water-gauge of a steam-boiler; a row of footlights; a wing on either side of a wagon; a dock or basin; landing-gear of an airplane; a low flat truck-body used in a pageant; bank-checks in transit.
floater ('ĕr), *n.* one who, or that which, floats; a voter not belonging to any particular party; a person temporarily employed.
floating ('ing), *p.adj.* swimming, or buoyed up, on the surface of a liquid; free to move about; circulating; not fixed or settled; ready for use: *n.* the act or state of anything that floats.
float-valve (flōt'-valv), *n.* a floating valve operated by the rise or fall of the liquid on which it rests.
floccillation (flok-sil-ā'shun), *n.* the picking of bed-clothes by a delirious patient: regarded as a serious symptom.
floccose (flok'ōs), *adj.* covered with soft hair or wool; woolly.
flocculence ('ū-lens), *n.* the state of being flocculent.
flocculent ('ū-lent), *adj.* woolly.
flocculus ('ū-lus), *n.* [*pl.* flocculi (-lī)], a small flake; a small tuft of down or wool-like hair.
floccus ('us), *n.* [*pl.* flocci ('sī)], the long tuft of hair which terminates the tail of certain quadrupeds, as the lion; the down on an unfledged bird.
flock (flok), *n.* a company or collection of sheep or birds; a congregation; crowd; a lock of wool; fibrous material used for stuffing upholstery, etc.: *v.i.* to come together in a flock; assemble.
floe (flō), *n.* a large flat mass of floating ice.
floe-rat ('rat), *n.* the ringed seal.
flog (flog), *v.t.* to whip; chastise; to lash (the water) with the line in angling.
flogging ('ing), *n.* a whipping.
flood (flud), *n.* a great flow of water; inundation; high tide; the sea; an abundant supply or outpouring of anything; [F-], the Deluge: *v.t.* to deluge; inundate; overflow.
flood-gate ('gāt), *n.* a gate in a waterway, which when opened allows the water to escape when at a certain height.
flood-tide ('tīd), *n.* the rising tide.
floor (flōr), *n.* the part of a house, room, etc., on which one treads; story; a level suite of rooms; any smooth or level area; pavement; the part of a legislative chamber occupied by the members: *v.t.* to cover with a floor; put to silence; strike down.
floorage ('āj), *n.* the area of a floor.
flooring ('ing), *n.* materials for floors; floors collectively; pavement.
floor-walker (-wawk'ĕr), *n.* [U. S.], in department stores, one who oversees employes on a particular floor and directs customers.
flop (flop), *v.t.* to strike frequently; unfold with a jerk: *v.i.* to plump down; fall loosely and flatly: *n.* the sound caused by a soft flat body coming suddenly in contact with the ground: *adv.* suddenly.
flora (flō'rå), *n.* the wild plants of a particular region, district, or geological period; a description of such plants.
floral ('rål), *adj.* pertaining to, resembling, or consisting of, flowers.
floral envelope (en'vel-ōp), the corolla and calyx of a flower.
floran ('ran), *n.* fine-grained tin ore.
floreated ('re-ā-ted), *adj.* ornamental with floral decorations.
florescence (flō-res'ens), *n.* the flowering of a plant.
floret ('ret), *n.* a little flower.
florican (flō'ri-kan), *n.* an Indian bustard.
floricultural (-ri-kul'tūr-ål), *adj.* pertaining to floriculture.
floriculture ('ri-kul-tūr), *n.* the culture of flowers.
floriculturist ('tūr-ist), *n.* one who is skilled in floriculture.
florid (flor'id), *adj.* bright in color; brilliant with decorations; profusely embellished.
floridly (-li), *adv.* in a florid manner.
floriferous (flō'rif'ĕr-us), *adj.* bearing flowers.
florin ('in), *n.* a European silver coin, ranging in value in different countries from 40 to 50 cents.
florist (flō'rist), *n.* one who cultivates flowers for pleasure, or sells them for profit.
flory (flo'ri), *adj.* pompous; conceited.
floss (flos), *n.* floss-silk; the soft, downy, silken substance in the husks of certain

plants; the slag on the surface of molten iron in a puddling-furnace.

floss-silk ('silk), *n.* an inferior untwisted soft silk.

flossy ('i), *adj.* like floss; downy.

flotation (flō-tā'shun), *n.* the act or state of floating; act of financing a commercial enterprise; the science of floating bodies.

flotilla (-til'ȧ), *n.* a fleet of small vessels.

flotsam (flot'sȧm), *n.* goods lost in shipwreck, and found floating upon the sea.

flounce (flouns), *n.* a narrow piece of cloth sewed to the skirt of a dress or petticoat, with the lower border loose and spreading; a sudden jerk or movement of the body, indicative of impatience: *v.t.* to furnish or trim with flounces: *v.i.* to throw about the limbs and body.

flouncing ('ing), *n.* material for flounces.

flounder (floun'dĕr), *v.i.* to struggle, roll, or proceed with difficulty, as an animal in the mire: *n.* a flat-sea-fish; a bootmaker's tool.

flour (flour), *n.* the fine meal of ground wheat; a fine soft powder: *v.t.* to sprinkle flour upon.

flourish (flur'ish), *v.i.* to prosper or thrive; be vigorous; be copious or flowery in language; embellish: *v.t.* swing about or brandish; give flourishes to: *n.* a figure formed by lines or strokes fancifully drawn; the act of brandishing; a musical passage intended only for display; ostentatious parade.

flourishing (-ing), *p.adj.* prosperous; thriving; vigorous; ostentatious.

floury (flour'i), *adj.* resembling, consisting of, or covered with, flour.

flout (flout), *v.t.* to insult; treat contemptuously; jeer: *v.i.* to scoff; sneer: *n.* an insult; scoff.

flow (flō), *v.i.* to run or spread, as water; circulate; glide; rise, as the flow or inundate: *n.* a current or stream; copiousness; the rise of the tide.

flower (flou'ĕr), *n.* that part of a plant which contains the reproductive organs; blossom; the best, or choicest, part of anything; the prime; a figure or ornamental expression; a light powdery substance obtained by sublimation: *pl.* menstrual discharges: *v.i.* to put forth flowers; blossom or bloom: *v.t.* ornament or cover with flowers.

floweret (-et), *n.* a little flower.

flowering (flou'ĕr-ing), *n.* act or state of blossoming; florescence; flowers collectively.

flowering-fern ('ĕr-ing-fĕrn), *n.* fern with conspicuous spores along the frond.

flowery ('ĕr-i), *adj.* abounding, or adorned, with flowers; highly figurative or embellished.

Flowery Kingdom (king'dum), China.

flowing (flō'ing), *p.adj.* moving, or pouring forth, as a stream; copious; fluent; hanging loosely or swaying.

fluctuate (fluk'tū-āt), *v.i.* to roll to and fro, as a wave; undulate; rise and fall; be irresolute or wavering.

flu (flōō), *n.* influenza: popular contraction of the word.

flue (flū), *n.* a pipe or passage to convey away smoke, hot air, etc.; a fluke; a barb; soft downy matter; fluff.

fluency (flū'en-si), *n.* the quality of being fluent.

fluent ('ent), *adj.* possessing readiness and ease of speech; voluble; eloquent.

fluff (fluf), *n.* light down or fur nap: *v.t.* to spread out, as feathers.

fluffiness ('nes), *n.* the quality of being fluffy.

fluffy ('i), *adj.* consisting of, or covered with, fluff; feathery.

fluid (flū'id), *adj.* liquid or gaseous: *n.* a substance the particles of which are readily separable.

fluid dram (drăm), a measure of capacity; 1-8th of a fluid ounce.

fluid ounce (ouns), a liquid measure equal to eight fluid drams.

fluidity (-id'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being fluid.

fluke (flūk), *n.* the broad part of an anchor which is fixed into the ground; a flounder; a parasitic worm infesting sheep; a variety of potato; one of the two lobes of a whale's tail; a lucky stroke in billiards: *v.i.* to score by a lucky stroke; use the flukes in swimming: said of a whale.

fluky ('i), *adj.* like a fluke; obtained by chance.

flume (flūm), *n.* a channel for the conveyance of water: *v.t.* to divert water by means of a flume.

flummery (flum'er-i), *n.* a jelly made of flour; blanc-mange; insipidity; humbug.

flunk (flungk), *n.* a complete failure: *v.i.* to fail completely; retire through fear.

flunky, flunkey ('i), *n.* a liveried servant; a toady; snob; a foolish, incautious speculator.

flunkyism ('i-izm), *n.* the characteristics of a flunky; a state of servility; toadyism.

fluoresce (flōō-o-res'), *v.i.* to exhibit fluorescence.

fluorescence ('ens), *n.* the quality existing in certain transparent bodies of giving off under the action of light a color differing from their own; the property possessed by certain substances of becoming luminous when exposed to X-rays or other forms of radiant energy.

fluorescent ('ent), *adj.* pertaining to fluorescence; possessing the capacity of fluorescing.

fluorescigenous (-re-sij'ē-nus), *adj.* capable of producing fluorescence, as X-rays, cathode rays, etc.

fluoric (-or'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or obtained from, fluorine.

fluoride ('o-rīd), *n.* a compound of fluorine with a metallic base.

fluorine ('o-rin), *n.* an elementary gaseous body allied to chlorine, isolated as a pungent, corrosive gas which becomes yellowish green under the action of hydrofluoric acid.

fluorite (flōō'or-īt), *n.* fluor-spar.

fluoroscope (flōō'ĕr-o-skōp), *n.* a fluorescent screen for observing the shadows of objects in the path of X-rays.

fluor-spar ('ĕr-spär), *n.* a transparent or semi-transparent mineral, composed of fluoride of calcium.

flurried (flur'id), *adj.* agitated; excited; worried.

flurry (flur'i), *v.t.* to agitate, confuse, or bewilder: *n.* sudden commotion or excitement; hurry; a sudden gust.

flush (flush), *v.t.* to cause to blush; excite; clean out with a rush of water; drive from cover: said of game birds: *v.i.* to blush; glow: *n.* a sudden rush of water; flow of blood to the face; sudden excitement or impulse; a flock of game birds suddenly started; abundance; bloom; growth; a hand of cards all of the same suit: said of cribbage; a bog or morass: *adj.* level with the surface; quite full; abundant; plentifully supplied with money; vigorous: *adv.* so as to be level.

flush deck (dek), a deck level from stem to stern.

flusher (-ĕr), *n.* a workman who flushes sewers; a device for flushing sewers; the shrike; [Slang], a bluffer; a four-flusher.

flushing ('ing), *n.* the act of cleansing out by a copious flow of water; a glow of red in the face.

fluster (flus'tĕr), *v.t.* to confuse or agitate; hurry: *n.* agitation or confusion; excitement.

flute (flūt), *n.* a tubular wind-instrument furnished with finger-holes and keys; a long channel or groove cut in the shaft of a column; crimping or furrowing: *v.t.* to sound as a flute; form parallel grooves or channel in; crimp or furrow.

flute bird (bĕrd), the piping crow; the laughing jackass of Australia.

fluting (flū'ting), *n.* a channel or groove; fluted work; a flute-shaped crimp.

flutist ('tist), *n.* a performer on the flute.

flutter (flut'ĕr), *v.i.* to move or flap the wings rapidly; move rapidly and irregularly; be in agitation or uncertainty: *v.t.* to throw into confusion: *n.* a quick and irregular motion; vibration; state of excitement or anxiety.

flutter-wheel (-hwēl), *n.* a water-wheel connected with a chute.

fluty (flū'ti), *adj.* flute-like in tone.

fluvial (flū'vi-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to, growing or living in, or caused by, rivers.

fluviograph (flōō'vi-o-grăf), *n.* an instrument for measuring the rise or fall of a river.

flux (fluks), *n.* any flow or issue of matter; a morbid discharge from the body; flow of the tide; a substance added to assist in the reduction of a metal by fusion: *v.t.* to melt of fuse.

fluxion (fluk'shun), *n.* the act of flowing or melting; matter that flows: *pl.* in mathematics the analysis of infinitely small variable quantities.

fly (flī), *v.i.* to move through, or rise in, the air with wings; pass swiftly; be driven through the air; move rapidly; run away; part with violence; burst; face: *v.t.* to avoid or shun; cause to fly or float in the air; flutter: *n.* a two-winged insect of many species, including the house-fly; an artificial fly used in angling; a disease in turnips; a hackney carriage; a lap in a garment; the outer canvas of a tent; the space over the stage and above the proscenium in a theatre; a ball batted in the air; the frame that takes the sheets from the cylinder of a printing press: *adj.* wide awake; tricky; sly.

flyaway (-a-wā'), *adj.* disposed to flightiness; giddy; uncertain; unsteady: *n.* a mirage.

fly-blister (blis'tĕr), *n.* a blister prepared from Spanish flies, applied as an irritant.

flyblow ('blō), *n.* the egg or larva of a fly: *v.t.* & *v.i.* to lay eggs in meat, etc., and taint it.

flyblown (-blōn), *adj.* tainted with flyblows.

fly-board (bōrd), *n.* the board on which printed sheets are deposited by the fly.

fly-boat (bōt), *n.* a flat-bottomed Dutch coasting boat.

fly-catcher (kach'ĕr), *n.* one of numerous passerine birds which catch insects on the wing.

flyer, flier (flī'ĕr), *n.* one or that which flies; a flying-machine; the length of an extended flag from the staff; anything distributed in large numbers, as an advertising sheet; one of a flight of parallel steps; a swift kangaroo.

flying ('ing), *n.* the action of the verb *to fly*: *p.adj.* adapted for flight; floating; waving; brief, or hurried.

flying-bridge (-brij), *n.* a temporary bridge.

flying-buttress (-but'res), *n.* an arched brace for strengthening and supporting a part of a building which rises above the rest.

flying colors (kul'ĕrs), flags waving in the air; hence, victory; success.

flying-column (kol'um), a detachment of soldiers lightly equipped to ensure rapid movement.

Flying Dutchman (duch'man), a fabled Dutch mariner condemned for his wicked-

ness to sail the southern seas until the Day of Judgment.

flying-fish (-fish), *n.* a fish with long pectoral fins, which has the power of sustaining itself in the air for a short time.

flying-jib (jib), *n.* a sail beyond the jib.

flying-squirrel (-skwĕr'el), *n.* a squirrel having elastic folds of skin attached to the legs and body, permitting it to make long, flying leaps.

fly-leaf (-lēf), *n.* an unprinted leaf at the beginning or end of a book.

fly-wheel (-hwēl), *n.* a heavy wheel in a machine which regulates its motion.

foal (fōl), *n.* the young of a horse, ass, or camel: *v.i.* to bring forth young: said of a mare, etc.

foam (fōm), *n.* the white substance formed on a liquid by violent agitation or fermentation; spume: *v.t.* to cause to foam: *v.i.* to gather foam; be enraged; froth.

fob (fob), *n.* a small pocket, especially for a watch.

focal (fō'kăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or placed at, a focus.

focal distance (dis'tăns), the distance between the optical center of a lens or mirror and the point where the rays converge.

focimetry (fō-sim'e-tri), *n.* measuring the focal distance of mirrors, or lenses.

focometry (fō-kom'e-tri), *n.* measuring the focal length of optical instruments; focimetry.

focus (fō'kus), *n.* [*pl.* foci ('si)], the point where a system of rays of light or heat meet after being reflected or refracted; any central point: *v.t.* to bring to a focus or center.

fodder (fod'ĕr), *n.* food for horses, cattle, or sheep: *v.t.* to feed with fodder.

foe (fō), *n.* a personal enemy; ill-wisher; an adversary in war; something injurious or prejudicial.

foehn (fōn) *n.* a warm, dry Alpine wind, prevalent in Switzerland.

foeman (fō'măn), *n.* an adversary in war.

fœtal (fē'tăl), *adj.* pertaining to the fœtus.

fœticide ('ti-sīd), *n.* the destruction of a fœtus in the womb; criminal abortion.

fœtus ('tus), *n.* the young of viviparous animals in the uterus.

fog (fog), *n.* condensed watery vapor near the surface of the sea or land; bewilderment; a cloud or haze obscuring a photographic plate; the after-grass of autumn; dead or decaying grass; moss: *v.i.* to become foggy.

fog-bank ('bangk), *n.* a dense mass of fog at sea, appearing like land in the distance.

foggily (fog'i-li), *adv.* in a foggy manner; dimly.

fogginess ('i-nes), *n.* the state of being foggy.

foggy ('i), *adj.* abounding in, or filled with, fog; bewildered; obscure; obtuse.

fogy (fō'gi), *n.* a person of old-fashioned or eccentric habits; an invalid soldier in garrison.

foible (foi'bl), *n.* a failing or imperfection in character; the weakest part of the blade in a sword.

foil (foil), *v.t.* to baffle or frustrate; defeat: *n.* a long thin fencing weapon with a button on the end; the trail of hunted game; a thin plate, or sheet of metal; a contrast to set something off to advantage; a small arc in the tracery of a Gothic window; failure on the threshold of success.

foist (foist), *v.t.* to place in wrongfully or surreptitiously; palm off slyly (with *in, into, upon*).

Fokker (fŏk'ĕr), *n.* a high-powered German monoplane: from its designer, A. H. G. Fokker.

fold (fōld), *v.t.* to bend one part over another; inclose; wrap up; shut up in a pen or fold: *n.* a part bent or doubled over another; a plait; a pen, as for sheep; a flock of sheep; the Church; the world.

folder ('ĕr), *n.* one who, or that which, folds; a name for various instruments or contrivances for folding; printed paper arranged so that it can be folded readily.

folderol (fol'de-rol), *n.* mere nonsense; an idle fancy or conceit; a silly trifle.

folding ('ing), *n.* the act or process of doubling one part over another; act of enclosing, or gathering, sheep into a fold.

folding-doors (-dōrz), *n.pl.* a pair of doors hung on opposite side-posts and meeting in the middle.

foliaceous (fō'li-ā'shus), *adj.* resembling, shaped like, or having, leaves; consisting of thin plates or laminæ.

foliage ('li-āj), *n.* leaves collectively; the artistic representation of leaves, flowers, etc., as in architectural decoration.

foliated ('li-ā-ted), *p.adj.* beaten, formed into, or covered with, thin plates; splitting into laminæ; decorated with leaf-like ornamentation.

foliation (-ā'shun), *n.* the act of leafing; the act or process of beating a metal into thin plates; lamination: said of a mineral; the number of the leaves of a book.

folio (fō'li-ō), *n.* a book of the largest size formed by folding a sheet of paper once; a sheet of paper folded once; a page of MS. or printed matter; the right and left hand pages of a ledger, etc.; in legal documents 72 words of MS., 100 words in Congressional proceedings; a case for music, etc.: *adj.* having a sheet of paper folded once: *v.t.* to page.

foliole (fō'li-ōl), *n.* a leaflet; a leaf-shaped organ.

foliose ('li-ōs), *adj.* resembling a leaf; covered with leaves.

folk (fōlk, fŏk), *n.* people in general; nation or race; one's relatives.

folk-lore ('lōr), *n.* popular traditions, customs, beliefs, etc.

folk-song ('sông), *n.* a popular song or ballad, illustrative of the common life of the people.

follia (fol-lē'ä), *n.* a kind of musical composition consisting of varieties on a given air.

follicle (fol'i-kl), *n.* a seed-vessel; a very small tube or cavity; a cocoon; an air-bag; a small gland.

follicular (-ik'ū-lär), *adj.* like a follicle.

follow (fol'ō), *v.t.* to go or come after; pursue; succeed in order; accompany; attend; espouse the opinions or cause of; imitate or conform to; watch or attend to closely; to practice: *v.i.* to go or come after another; result: *n.* a particular stroke in billiard or crôquet.

follower (-ėr), *n.* one who follows another; a disciple, attendant, or dependent; one of the same sect or party; a maidservant's sweetheart.

following ('ō-ing), *adj.* succeeding: *n.* vocation or calling; disciples or adherents collectively.

folly (fol'i), *n.* want of understanding; foolishness; unbecoming conduct; criminal weakness; sin.

foment (fō-ment'), *v.t.* to bathe with warm or medicated liquids; excite; stir up or instigate.

fomentation (-men-tā'shun), *n.* the act of fomenting; warm or medicated liquids applied to a diseased part; incitement.

fomes (fō'mēz), *n.* [*pl.* fomites ('mitēz)], a porous substance, as wool, etc., capable of retaining germs, and thus communicating contagion.

fond (fond), *adj.* affectionate; loving; ardently attached or devoted; partial to; injudiciously, foolishly indulgent (with *of*).

fondant (fon'dant), *n.* a preparation of sugar used as a base for many confections; a soft confection.

fondle (fon'dl), *v.t.* to caress; treat with tenderness; handle tenderly: *v.i.* to exhibit fondness.

fondling ('dling), *n.* one who, or that which, is fondled.

fondu (fông-dōō'), *adj.* in calico-printing and paper-hanging, denoting the gradual blending of one color into another.

fondue (fong'dū), *n.* a pudding made of butter, cheese and eggs and well spiced.

font (font), *n.* a stone receptacle to hold the water used in baptizing; a complete assortment of a particular kind of type.

fontal ('al), *adj.* pertaining to a font.

fontanel (fon'tä-nel), *n.* a soft pulsating area in the skull of an infant.

food (fōōd), *n.* nutriment; nourishment in solid form; that which sustains; act of eating.

fool (fōōl), *n.* a person devoid of reason or intelligence; idiot; one who acts in a foolish manner; a victim or butt; a compound of crushed gooseberries with cream: *v.t.* to make a fool of; treat with contempt; disappoint.

foolery ('ėr-i), *n.* habitual folly; absurd conduct or action.

foolhardiness ('här-di-nes), *n.* a courage without sense.

foolhardy ('här-di), *adj.* foolishly bold; daringly rash; regardless of consequences.

fooling ('ing), *n.* foolish speech or conduct; buffoonery; banter; idle interference.

foolish ('ish), *adj.* acting without reason or judgment; weak-minded; silly; ridiculous; trifling; contemptible.

foolishly (-li), *adj.* in a foolish manner.

foolishness (-nes), *n.* folly.

foolscap (fōōlz'kap), *n.* a size of paper about 17 in., by 14 in.: originally watermarked with the cap and bells formerly worn by professional jesters.

fool's paradise (par'ä-dīs), a state of deceptive happiness; premature joy; a condition of bliss or contentment based on false assurance or false hope.

foot (foot), *n.* that part of the leg on which an animal walks or stands; the lower part, base, foundation, or end of anything; that part of a boot or stocking which receives the foot; a measure equal to 12 in.; infantry soldiers; a certain number of syllables constituting part of a verse: *v.t.* to add a foot to, as a stocking; add figures in a column, and place the total at the bottom; pay, as a bill: *v.i.* to dance; go on foot.

football ('bawl), *n.* a large bladder or rubber bag encased in leather, used in the game of football; a field game in which each of two contesting teams endeavors to carry or kick a football through the goal of their opponents.

footing ('ing), *n.* ground or support for the feet; tread; a firm or assured position; projection from a wall; the adding of a column of figures; the sum of same; an entertainment given by a new employe to fellow-workmen; state or condition.

footlights (-līts), *n.pl.* the row of lights in front of a theatre stage and level therewith.

footloose (-lōs), *adj.* free; untrammeled.

footman ('mån), *n.* a livery servant who attends a carriage, waits on table, etc.

footpad ('pad), *n.* a highwayman who robs on foot.

foot-pound ('pound), *n.* the unit of energy equal to work required to raise 1 lb. through a space of 1 ft.

foots (footz), *n.pl.* the sediment of oil or sugar; a measure for grindstones.

footy (fōōt'i), *adj.* insignificant; worthless.

foozle (fōōz'l), *v.t.* to do anything awkwardly: *n.* a stupid fellow; a bungling stroke, as in golf.

fop (fop), *n.* a dandy; pretentious fool.
foppery ('ĕr-i), *n.* dandyism.
foppish ('ish), *adj.* affected in dress and manners.
for (fôr), *prep.* in place of; on account of; for the sake of; notwithstanding; to the number or amount of: *conj.* because; since.
for-, a prefix meaning *thoroughly, before, greatly*, with a privative, or negative force.
forage (for'āj), *n.* food for horses and cattle; a search for provisions: *v.i.* to wander about in search of provisions: *v.t.* to supply with forage.
foraging (-ing), *n.* the act of searching for forage.
foramen (fo-rā'men), *n.* [*pl.* foramina (ram'i-nā)], a short passage or opening, as in a bone, or ovule.
forasmuch (for-az-much'), *conj.* considering that (with *as*).
foray (for'ā), *n.* a predatory expedition in border warfare: *v.t.* to plunder or ravage.
forbear (-bār'), *v.t.* to abstain from; excuse; spare: *v.i.* to restrain one's self; be patient: *n.* an ancestor.
forbearance ('ăns), *n.* patience; indulgence; self-command.
forbid (-bid'), *v.t.* to prohibit; command not to do; oppose.
forbidding ('ing), *p.adj.* repellent; disagreeable.
force (fôrs), *n.* active power; vigor; strength; energy; violence; power to persuade or convince; validity; legality; efficacy; meaning; troops; armament; a trained or organized body; unlawful violence to property or person; any cause that produces, or tends to produce, motion, or a change of motion, in a body; a water-fall: *v.t.* to compel; overpower by strength; impel; push; press; strain; cause to grow or ripen by artificial means.
forced (fôrst), *p.adj.* strained; affected.
forcemeat (fôrs'mēt), *n.* meat chopped fine and seasoned.
forceps (fôr'seps), *n.* pincers or pliers for seizing and extracting anything.
force pump (pump), a pump with a plunger for forcing a liquid through valves; used for sending water under pressure to a considerable height.
forcible (fôr'si-bl), *adj.* characterized by mental or physical power; vigorous; violent.
forcibly ('si-bli), *adv.* in a forcible manner; vigorously; violently.
ford (fôrd), *n.* a shallow part of a stream, etc., which can be crossed by men or animals; [F-], a small, light, inexpensive automobile or motor-wagon: after Henry Ford, American manufacturer: *v.t.* to wade through, or pass over, without swimming.
fore (fôr), *n.* the foremost or leading place: *adv.* toward the bow; forward: *prep.* before: *conj.* before.
fore-, a prefix meaning *before, in front.*
fore and aft (åft), the entire length of a ship.
forearm (fôr'ärm), *n.* the arm between the wrist and elbow: *v.t.* to prepare for attack or resistance before the time of need.
forebear, see under forbear.
forebode (-bōd'), *v.t.* to presage, especially evil; feel a presentiment of: *v.i.* to foretell (evil).
forebow ('bō), *n.* the pommel of a saddle.
forebrain (-brān), *n.* the primitive cerebral cell which forms the nucleus of the brain hemispheres; the most anterior of the secondary cerebral vesicles.
forecast ('kåst), *n.* a previous contrivance; foresight; prediction of the weather: *v.t.* (fôr-kast'), to plan or calculate beforehand; foresee; predict.
forecastle (fōk'sl), *n.* the part of a vessel forward of the foremast, where the seamen take their meals and sleep.
foreclose (fōr-klōz'), *v.t.* to cut off from the right of redemption: said of a mortgage.
foredoom (-dōōm), *v.t.* to condemn beforehand: *n.* doom in advance.
forefather ('fäth-ĕr), *n.* a male ancestor.
Forefather's Day ('fä-*th*ĕrz dā), *n.* Dec. 21, the date when the Pilgrim Fathers landed at Plymouth, Mass., 1620: observed as an anniversary in New England.
forefront (-frunt), *n.* the foremost part or place.
foregather (-ga*th*'ĕr), *v.i.* to assemble; associate (with *with*).
forego (-gō'), *v.t.* to renounce or refrain from; give up: *v.t.* precede.
foreground (-ground), *n.* the part of a landscape or picture nearest to the observer.
forehanded (-han'ded), *adj.* timely; thrifty; saving.
forehead (for'ed), *n.* that part of the face between the eyes and the hair; brow.
foreign (for'en), *adj.* belonging to another nation or country; alien; exotic; extraneous; remote.
forel ('el), *n.* a kind of parchment used for covers of books.
foreland (fōr'land), *n.* point of land projecting into the sea; headland.
forelock ('lok), *n.* a lock of hair growing on the forehead; a linchpin.
foreman ('mån), *n.* the spokesman of a jury; an overseer.
foremost ('mōst), *adj.* chief; first.
forensic (fō-ren'sik), *adj.* pertaining to, or used in, courts of justice or public debate.
forensic medicine (med'i-sin), medical jurisprudence.
forereach (fōr-rēch'), *v.t.* to gain upon: *v.i.* to forge ahead in stays: said of a vessel.

forerun (-run'), *v.t.* to run before; precede; announce.
forerunner ('ĕr), *n.* a messenger sent before; herald; something that precedes a person or event.
foresail ('sāl), *n.* a large square sail, the principal one on the foremast.
foreshadow (-shad'ō), *v.t.* to typify beforehand; foretell; prefigure: *n.* an indication of what is to come.
foreshore ('shōr), *n.* that part of a beach or shore situated between the high and low water marks.
foreshorten (-shôrt'n), *v.t.* to depict (figures as they appear to the eye when viewed obliquely) so as to convey the impression of full length.
foresight (-sīt), *n.* prescience; a sight or bearing taken with a compass or transit.
foreskin ('skin), *n.* the prepuce.
forest (for'est), *n.* a large extent of ground covered with trees; woodland; an uncultivated tract of land, more or less covered with trees and undergrowth: *adj.* pertaining to a forest; rustic; sylvan: *v.t.* to cover with trees or forest.
forestall (-stawl'), *v.t.* to be beforehand with; anticipate; buy up in advance.
forestay ('stā), *n.* a strong rope reaching from the foremast-head to the bow of a vessel to strengthen the foremast.
forester (for'est-ĕr), *n.* one skilled in forestry, or an officer who has charge of a forest; an inhabitant of a forest or wild region.
forestry ('est-ri), *n.* the art of cultivating forests or managing growing timber.
foretell (-tel'), *v.t.* to predict; prophecy.
foretop (fôr'top), *n.* the platform at the head of a foremast.
foretopmast (-mâst), *n.* the mast immediately above the foremast.
forever (fôr-ev'ĕr), *adv.* endless; for eternity.
forewarn (-wawrn), to warn previously.
forewind ('wind), *n.* a favorable wind.
forewoman (-woom'ân), *n.* a woman at the head of, or in charge of, other women, as in a workshop.
forfeit (fôr'fit), *n.* a fine or penalty: *v.t.* to lose (some position, right, or advantage) by breach of conditions, omission, or conduct: *adj.* alienated or lost.
forfeiture ('fi-tūr), *n.* the act of forfeiting; that which is forfeited; penalty.
forfend (-fend'), *v.t.* to ward off.
forge (fōrj, fôrj), *v.t.* to fashion (a piece of metal) by heating and hammering; form into shape; invent; counterfeit, with intent to defraud; impel forward: *v.i.* to be guilty of forgery; go slowly or with difficulty: *n.* an open fire in which a blacksmith heats and fashions metal while hot; a place where metal is forged; smithy.
forger ('ĕr), *n.* one who commits the crime of forgery; a fabricator.
forgery (-i), *n.* the act of counterfeiting the handwriting of another with intent to defraud; the act of counterfeiting coin.
forget (fôr-get'), *v.t.* to lose the remembrance of; overlook or neglect; slight.
forgetable ('â-bl), *adj.* liable to be forgotten.
forgetful ('fool), *adj.* apt to forget; careless; negligent; heedless.
forgetfully (-li), *adv.* in a forgetful manner.
forgetfulness (-nes), *n.* the quality of being forgetful; loss of remembrance; neglect.
forget-me-not ('mē-not), *n.* a perennial plant with small bright sky-blue flowers.
forgivable (-giv'â-bl), *adj.* that may be forgiven.
forgive (-giv'), *v.t.* to pardon; remit, as a sin, offense, debt, etc.: *v.i.* to exhibit forgiveness.
forgiveness ('nes), *n.* pardon; remission.
fork (fôrk), *n.* an instrument with two or more prongs; anything resembling, or branching like, a fork; the branch or space caused by the junction of two roads or rivers: *v.t.* to raise, throw, or dig with a fork: *v.i.* to branch off.
forktail (-tāl), *n.* any bird or fish with a tail resembling a fork.
forked (fôrkt), *adj.* shaped like a fork; opening into two or more parts; zigzag, as lightning.
forlorn (-lôrn'), *adj.* abandoned; deserted; destitute; miserable; bereft; hopeless.
forlorn hope (-hōp), a body of men detached for some service of exceptional peril; a hopeless enterprise.
form (fôrm), *n.* the external appearance or shape of anything; image; likeness; orderly arrangement; system; organization; conception; beauty; symmetry; determinate shape or structure; established practice, or ritual; a mold or pattern; an official formula; a long bench without a back; a class; state of high condition or fitness; impression of a hare; types, plates, etc., imposed in a chase ready for printing: *v.t.* to give shape to; create; mold to a particular pattern; conceive or imagine; constitute; devise; adjust: *v.i.* to take shape.
formal ('âl), *adj.* according to form or established rules; precise; ceremonious; conventional; essential; having the outward form without the inward reality.
formaldehyde (fôrm-al'de-hīd), *n.* a gas obtained by the partial oxidation of methyl alcohol: used largely as a disinfectant and as an antiseptic.
formalin (fôrm'âl-in), *n.* a 40 per cent solution of formaldehyde, used for preserving specimens for biological work.
formalism (-izm), *n.* exact and scrupulous observance of outward forms and conventional usages, especially in religious duties.

formalist (-ist), *n.* a scrupulous observer of outward forms.
formality ('i-ti), *n.* strict adherence to external or customary forms; ceremony; method or mode.
formally (-li), *adv.* in a formal manner.
format (fôr-mät'), *n.* shape and size of a book; general style of a book printed and bound.
formate (fôr'māt), *n.* a salt of formic acid.
formation (-mā'shun), *n.* the act of forming; that which is formed; structure; figure; productions; a group of strata of nearly the same age having certain common characteristics.
formative ('mă-tiv), *adj.* giving or serving to form; plastic; germinal: *n.* a word formed by adding a prefix, or suffix.
former ('mēr), *adj.* preceding in time or place; first mentioned: *n.* a maker; author.
formerly (-li), *adv.* anciently; some time ago.
formic ('mik), *adj.* pertaining to, or produced by, ants; derived from formic acid.
formic acid (as'id), a colorless corrosive acid consisting of oxygen, hydrogen, and carbon, obtained from oxalic acid and glycerine: originally obtained from the bodies of red ants.
formicant ('mi-kant), *adj.* weak: said of the pulse.
formicary (fôr'mi-kă-ri), *n.* a colony of ants; an ant-hill.
formication (-mi-kā'shun), *n.* irritation of the skin, resembling that made by the creeping of ants.
formidable ('mid-ă-bl), *adj.* exciting dread; fearful; powerful.
formidably (-li), *adv.* in a formidable manner.
formula ('ū-lă), *n.* [*pl.* formulas (-lăz), formulæ (-lē)], a prescribed form, rule, or model; a group of symbols, expressing the composition of a chemical compound; a formal statement of faith or doctrine; a prescription; the expression of a rule by algebraic symbols.
formulary (-ri), *n.* a book of stated and prescribed forms, or of prayers, ritual, etc.; a formula.
formulate ('ū-lat), *v.t.* to put into the form of, or reduce to, a formula; fix or state, in definite terms.
formyl ('il), *n.* the hypothetical base of formic acid.
fornicate (fôrn'i-kāt), *v.i.* to commit fornication.
fornicated (-kāt'ed), *adj.* vaulted, as an oven; arched.
fornication (-i-kā'shun), *n.* the illicit sexual intercourse of unmarried persons; adultery; idolatry; an arching or vaulting.
fornix (fôr'niks), *n.* [*pl.* fornices ('ni-sēz)], in anatomy, an arch-shaped part; the white fibers that arch over the brain; a vault or arch.
forsake (-sāk'), *v.t.* to leave; desert; abandon; depart from.
forsooth (-sōōth'), *adv.* verily; in truth: used ironically.
forswear (-swār'), *v.i.* to swear falsely; commit perjury: *v.t.* to deny on oath; abjure.
Forsythia (fôr-sith'i-ă), *n.* a genus of ornamental, slender shrubs of the olive family.
fort (fôrt), *n.* an inclosed fortified place; castle; fortress.
fortalice ('ă-lis), *n.* a small fort, or fortified outwork.
forte (fôrt), *n.* one's strong point, or special talent; strongest part of a sword-blade.
forth (fôrth), *adv.* onward in time, place, or order; forward; abroad; away.
forthcoming (-kum'ing), *adj.* ready, or about to appear: *n.* a coming forth.
forthwith (-*with*'), *adv.* immediately.
fortieth (fôr'ti-eth), *adj.* next in order after 39th: *n.* one of 40 equal parts.
fortification (-ti-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the art or science of fortifying; a military defensive work; a strengthening.
fortifier ('ti-fī-ēr), *n.* one who fortifies.
fortify ('ti-fī), *v.t.* to strengthen against attack by military works; make strong; encourage or confirm: *v.i.* to erect works of defense.
fortissimo (for-tis'i-mō), *adv.* in music, very loud.
fortitude ('ti-tūd), *n.* mental strength to endure suffering or adversity with courage; patient endurance.
fortnight (fort'nīt), *n.* 14 days.
fortnightly (-li), *adv.* once every 14 days.
fortress ('res), *n.* a large permanent fortified place for defense or security; castle.
fortuitous (-tū'i-tus), *adj.* happening by chance; accidental.
fortuity ('i-ti), *n.* an accidental occurrence; chance.
fortunate ('tū-nāt), *adj.* happening by good fortune; lucky; auspicious; successful.
fortunately (-li), *adv.* luckily; auspiciously.
fortune ('tun), *n.* the good or ill that happens to mankind; chance; fate; estate; wealth; possessions; future destiny.
fortune-hunter (-hun'tēr), *n.* one who seeks to marry an heiress, or wealthy woman.
forty ('ti), *adj.* one more than 39: *n.* the sum of 10 and 30.
forum (fôr'um), *n.* [*pl.* fora ('ă), forums ('umz)], the public place of meeting in ancient Rome, where the law courts, public offices, etc., were situated; hence, a place of public resort, or court of law.
forward (fôr'wĕrd), *n.* a player, in advance of others, who takes an aggressive part in the game, as in football: *adj.* situated near the front; early in season or

preparation; ready; prompt; presumptuous; unreserved; not over modest; eager; earnest; impertinent: *v.t.* to help forward; quicken or hasten; improve; transmit: *adv.* onward; in advance; toward the forepart: *interj.* on!.

forwardness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being forward; impertinence; pertness.

forwarder (-ēr), *n.* one who forwards or promotes; a merchant who transmits goods; the workman who forwards the rough work in bookbinding to the finisher.

fossa (fos'ä), *n.* a cavity or depression in an organ; a ditch.

fossick (fos'ik), *v.i.* [Australian], to search for gold by picking among debris, or abandoned mine-workings: *v.t.* to dig; pick; hunt.

fossicker (fos'ik-ēr), *n.* in Australia, a tramp miner who searches for gold in abandoned claims.

fossil (fos'il), *n.* any organic body which by burial in the earth's strata has become petrified; a person antiquated in his ideas: *adj.* pertaining to, of the nature of, or converted into, a fossil; dug from the earth; antiquated.

fossiliferous (-if'ēr-us), *adj.* containing fossils.

fossilize (-īz), *v.t.* to petrify: *v.i.* to become antiquated.

foster ('tēr), *v.t.* to nourish; nurse; rear up; sustain or support; cherish.

foster-brother (-bru*th*'ēr), *n.* a brother by nursing, but not by birth.

foster-child (-chīld), *n.* a child nursed or reared by one who is not its parent.

foul (foul), *adj.* offensive, morally or physically; dirty; impure; scurrilous; filthy; hateful; loathsome; disgraceful; unfair; cloudy and stormy; contrary, as a wind; thick with weeds, etc.; entangled, as an anchor: *n.* a wilful collision; an act done contrary to rules; in baseball, a hit sending the ball back of the diamond: *v.t.* to make foul or dirty; sully or defile; come into collision with; make a foul hit: *v.i.* to become foul or dirty.

foulard (fōō-lärd'), *n.* a light silk, or silk-cotton washable dress fabric; a silk handkerchief for wear round the neck or head.

foumart ('märt), *n.* the polecat.

found (found), *v.t.* to lay the basis of; build; fix firmly; establish; originate; form by melting a metal and pouring it into a mold; cast.

foundation (foun-dā'shun), *n.* the basis or lowest part of a structure; groundwork; the principles or origin of anything; an endowment or endowed institution; the first stitches in knitting or crocheting.

founder (foun'dēr), *n.* one who founds or originates; builder; one who casts metal; inflammation in a horse's foot: *v.t.* to sink by filling with water; disable or make lame: said of a horse: *v.i.* to fill and sink; go lame.

foundling (found'ling), *n.* a child of unknown parentage.

foundry ('ri), *n.* the place where metal casting is carried on.

fount (fount), *n.* a fountain or spring; original source.

fountain (foun'tân), *n.* a natural or artificial spring of water; the head or source of a river; a jet or spout of water; the first cause or origin.

fountain-head (-hed), *n.* the spring from which a stream flows; the first source.

fountain-pen (-pen), *n.* a pen having a reservoir of ink in the holder.

four (fōr), *adj.* consisting of 1 more than 3; a cardinal numeral: *n.* the sum of 3 and 1; a four-oared boat, or its crew.

fourchette (fōōr-shet'), *n.* a forked surgical instrument; a piece inserted between the fingers of a glove; the wish-bone of a bird; the frog of a horse's foot.

four-flusher (-flush'er), *n.* a bluffer; one whose abilities fall short of his pretensions.

fourfold ('fōld), *n.* a quantity four times as much: *adj.* four times told.

fourgon (fōōr-gông'), *n.* a military ammunition wagon, or baggage carriage.

Fourierism (fōō'ri-ēr-izm), *n.* the socialistic and coöperative system advocated by Fourier, French socialist.

four-in-hand (fōr'in-hand), *n.* a coach drawn by four horses and driven by one person; a necktie, worn, tied in a knot so as to leave the ends hanging vertically: *adv.* with a team of four horses.

fourneau (fōōr-nō'), *n.* the chamber of a mine in which the powder is placed.

four-o'clock (ō'klok), *n.* a common garden plant with a white, red, or yellow flower which opens late in the afternoon; the friar bird.

four-poster (pōst'ēr), *n.* a bedstead with tall posts for curtains.

fourscore ('skōr), *adj.* 80.

foursome (-sum), *n.* in golf, a game with four players, two on each side: *adj.* consisting of four: said of anything in which four take part.

fourteen ('tēn), *adj.* consisting of 4 more than 10: *n.* the sum of 4 and 10.

Fourteen Points (points), fourteen conditions set forth by President Wilson in January, 1918, as the basis of a post-war world peace.

fourteenth ('tēnth), *adj.* fourth in order after 10th: *n.* one of 14 equal parts.

fourth (fōrth), *adj.* next in order after third: *n.* one of 4 equal parts; a musical interval of two tones and one semitone.

Fourth, *n.* in the U. S., the fourth day of July, Independence Day.

fowl (foul), *n.* a gallinaceous bird, especially the domestic cock or hen; poultry;

birds collectively: *v.i.* to catch or kill wild birds for sport or food.

fowler ('ẽr), *n.* one who catches or kills wild birds for sport or food.

Fowler's solution (sō-lū'shun), an aqueous solution of arsenite of potassium containing one per cent of white arsenic: after Thomas Fowler, English physician.

fowling ('ing), *n.* the act or practice of catching or shooting wild birds.

fowling-piece (-pēs), *n.* a light gun used for ordinary sporting.

fox (foks), *n.* a vulpine mammal with a long bushy tail, notorious for its cunning; hence, a cunning person; the fur of this animal; a small strand of rope: *v.t.* to make sour, or turn reddish; repair: said of boots; watch slyly: *v.i.* to turn sour or become reddish; act as a spy; hunt the fox.

fox-bane (-bān), *n.* a European herb; aconite.

fox-brush ('brush), *n.* the tail of a fox.

foxed (fokst), *p.adj.* stained, as timber, or spotted, as prints, books, etc., with a reddish discoloration; repaired with leather: said of a boot.

foxglove ('gluv), *n.* a plant of the figwort family, especially the purple foxglove, the leaves of which are used medicinally.

fox-grape ('grāp), *n.* a variety of grape.

foxhound ('hound), *n.* one of a breed of dogs used for fox-hunting.

foxiness ('i-nes), *n.* sly cunning, or shrewdness; the state of being decayed, or sour.

fox-squirrel ('skwẽr-el), *n.* the North American tree squirrel.

foxtail ('tāl), *n.* the name of various species of grass; the tail of a fox.

fox-terrier (-ter'i-ẽr), *n.* one of a wiry, muscular breed of dogs with short and generally white hair.

fox-trot (-trot), *n.* an easy gait in which the steps are short; a modern style of dancing in syncopated two-four time.

foxy ('i), *adj.* pertaining to, or resembling, a fox; cunning; crafty; reddish-brown; soured; discolored.

foyer (fwä-yā'), *n.* the lobby of a theater.

fracas (frā'kås), *n.* a noisy quarrel.

fraction (frak'shun), *n.* a part broken off; act of breaking; the state of being broken; a part of a unit, as $\frac{1}{4}$.

fractional (-ål), *adj.* pertaining to, or constituting, a fraction; very small.

fractious ('shus), *adj.* unruly; cross.

fracture ('tūr), *n.* act, or result of breaking; a part broken; a break caused by violence; separation; the direction in which a mineral breaks, so as to show its texture: *v.t.* to break, or crack, as a bone, etc.,

fragile (fraj'il), *adj.* easily broken; weak; delicate.

fragileness (-nes), *n.* the state of being fragile.

fragility (frå-jil'i-ti), *n.* the state of being fragile.

fragment (frag'ment), *n.* a part broken off from a whole; an imperfect part.

fragmental (-ål), *adj.* pertaining to, or composed of, fragments, disconnected; made of parts of preëxistent rock; conglomerate.

fragmentary (-ment'å-ri), same as fragmental.

fragmentation (-tā'shun), *n.* cell-division; the spontaneous splitting up of cells or organs into new cells or organs.

fragrance (frā'grâns), *n.* the state or quality of being fragrant.

fragrant ('grânt), *adj.* sweet-smelling.

frail (frāl), *adj.* fragile; brittle; weak, physically or morally; infirm: *n.* a basket made of rushes.

fraise (frāz), *n.* palisading formed of inclined or horizontal stakes; a ruff for the neck, as was worn in the 16th century.

frambœsia (fram-bē'zhi-å), a contagious skin eruption, peculiar to negroes in the tropics, characterized by reddish tumors on the face, hands and feet, resembling raspberries.

frame (frām), *n.* something constructed or composed of parts fitted and joined together; that on which anything is held or stretched; any contrivance for inclosing, admitting, or supporting something; a compositor's stand; an inclined table of planks for washing ore; shape; temper; state; one of a series of pictures on a cinematograph film: *v.t.* to fit (one thing) into another; shape or form; adjust or regulate; invent; adapt; to make one the victim of a frame-up: *v.i.* to wash ore on a frame.

frame-bridge ('brij), *n.* a timber bridge.

framer ('ẽr), *n.* one who frames; a contriver.

frame-up (-up), *n.* [Slang], a plot or conspiracy for a sinister purpose; specifically, a plot or plan to incriminate a person by false testimony or evidence.

framework ('wẽrk), *n.* that which incloses or supports something else.

franc (frangk), *n.* a French coin, the unit of monetary value, ordinarily equal to 19.3 cents.

franchise (fran'chīz), *n.* the constitutional right of suffrage; a particular privilege or right granted by a sovereign or by a legislative body to an individual, or to a corporation; the district or jurisdiction to which a particular privilege extends.

Franciscan (fran-sis'kan), *n.* in the R. C. Church, a member of a mendicant order of friars, founded by St. Francis of Assisi.

Franco-, a combining form denoting *France, French.*

francolin (frang'ko-lin), *n.* a bird allied to the partridge.

frangibility (franj-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being frangible.
frangible ('i-bl), *adj.* easily broken.
frangipani (fran-ji-pan'i), *n.* a perfume distilled from the flowers of the red jasmine.
frank (frangk), *adj.* open or ingenuous; candid; outspoken; unreserved: *n.* a signature that exempts mail-matter from payment of postage: a letter privileged to go post-free: *v.t.* to send or have conveyed free of charge.
Frank (frangk), *n.* a member of one of the Germanic Confederated tribes who founded the Frankish Empire and settled along the Rhine; in the Orient, any European; a native of Western Europe.
Frankenstein (frangk'en-stīn), *n.* a person destroyed by his own works: from a student in Mrs. Shelley's romance, *Frankenstein*, who constructs a monster from materials procured from graveyards and dissecting rooms.
frankfurter (frangk'fur-tĕr), *n.* a sausage of mixed meats highly seasoned.
frankincense ('in-sens), *n.* a fragrant inflammable resin burnt as incense.
frankly ('li), *adv.* candidly; openly.
frankness ('nes), *n.* candor; openness.
frantic (fran'tik), *adj.* violently mad or distracted; outrageous; transported by passion.
frantically (-ål-li), *adv.* in a frantic manner.
frap (frap), *v.t.* to strengthen or draw together by ropes crossing each other; undergird.
frappe (-pā'), *adj.* chilled with ice: *n.* an iced beverage.
fraternal (frā-tĕr'nål), *adj.* pertaining to, becoming, or like, brothers.
fraternally (-li), *adv.* in a fraternal manner.
fraternize (frat'ĕr-nīz), *v.i.* to associate or hold fellowship as brothers.
fraternity (frā-tĕr'ni-ti), *n.* brotherly relationship; a body of men associated together by a common bond of interest, especially of a religious character; men of the same profession or class.
fratricide (frat'ri-sīd), *n.* the crime of killing a brother; one who kills a brother.
Frau (frou), *n.* [German], a married woman; a wife: equivalent to *Mrs.*
fraud (frawd), *n.* deceit; artifice; trick; cheat; a humbug.
fraudulence ('ū-lens), *n.* deceitfulness; trickery; unfairness.
fraudulent ('ū-lent), *adj.* characterized by, founded on, or obtained by, fraud.
fraught (frawt), *adj.* laden; charged.
Fraulein (froi'līn), *n.* [German], a young lady; an unmarried woman: equivalent to *Miss.*
Fraunhofer lines (froun'hō-fĕr līns), the dark lines of the spectrum which appear to the eye as a single transverse: from Joseph von Fraunhofer, a Bavarian optician, who was the first to accurately observe and map these lines.
fraxin (fraks'in), *n.* a crystalline substance obtained from the bark of the ash tree.
fray (frā), *n.* a riot; quarrel; a chafe or rub: *v.t.* to chafe or wear away.
fraying ('ing), *n.* the act of wearing away by friction; the peeling off of the velvet of a deer's horn.
frazzle (fra'zl), *n.* worn-out woven stuff, rope, etc.: *v.i.* to become frayed.
freak (frēk), *n.* sudden or capricious change of mind, or whim; a prank; an abnormal animal or plant: *v.t.* to variegate; spot or streak.
freckle (frek'l), *n.* a brownish spot in the skin: *v.t.* to mark with freckles: *v.i.* to become freckled.
freckled (-l'd), *adj.* marked with freckles; spotted; dappled.
freckly ('li), *adj.* marked with freckles.
free (frē), *adj.* without restraint; at liberty; permitted; liberal; generous; open; clear of guilt; independent; familiar; licentious; not arbitrary or despotic; spirited; not attached or fixed; uncombined; invested with the franchise, etc. (with *of*): *v.t.* to set at liberty; emancipate; rid or exempt; clear: *adv.* gratuitously.
free-board ('bōrd), *n.* that part of the side of a ship between the upper side of the deck and the water-line.
freebooter ('bōōt-ĕr), *n.* one who roves about for plunder or pillage; buccaneer.
free city (sit'i), a city having an independent franchise and government.
freedman (frēd'mån), *n.* a slave who has been legally emancipated.
freedom (frē'dum), *n.* the state of being free; liberty; independence; ease in performance; particular privilege; absence of conventionality; undue familiarity.
free-hand ('hand), *adj.* drawn by the hand without the aid of instruments.
free-handed (-ed), *adj.* generous; liberal.
freehold ('hōld), *n.* an estate or tenement held by fee-simple, fee-tail, or for life.
free-lance ('låns), *n.* one of a class of mediæval soldiers who sold their services to fight for the highest bidder; one who acts, speaks, or writes irrespective of any party.
freeman ('mån), *n.* one in the enjoyment of liberty; one possessed of certain franchises or municipal privileges.
Freemason ('mā-sn), *n.* a member of a secret society in the Middle Ages, consisting formerly of skilled craftsmen; now, a member of a social association professing principles of brotherly love, charity, and mutual aid.
Freemasonry (-ri), *n.* the system, rites, etc., of the Freemasons.

free port (pōrt), a port where no duties are levied on merchandise.
Free-soil ('soil), *adj.* opposed to the extension of slavery: said of the party formed at Boston, U. S., 1848, to restrict slavery.
freestone ('stōn), *n.* a sandstone suitable for working.
freethinker ('thingk-ẽr), *n.* one who forms his opinions independently of others; one who rejects revelation in religion, and dogmatic belief; a latitudinarian.
free trade (trād), trade with other countries unrestricted by tariffs or customs duties.
free-will ('wil), *adj.* voluntary; holding the theological doctrine that man is free to exercise his will for good or evil.
freeze (frēz), *v.t.* to congeal or harden into ice; kill by cold: *v.i.* to be congealed with cold; be chilled with cold; be at or below the temperature of 32° F.
freezing-point ('ing-point), *n.* the temperature at which water freezes, which is indicated on the Fahrenheit thermometer at 32° above zero, on the centigrade and Réaumur thermometers at 0°.
freight (frāt), *n.* the goods with which a vessel is loaded; cargo; goods carried by rail; the sum paid or charged for the conveyance of goods: *adj.* used for conveying goods: *v.t.* to load with goods for conveyance; hire or charter.
freightage ('āj), *n.* charge for freight; cargo.
freight-car ('kär), *n.* a railway car for transporting freight.
freighter ('ẽr), *n.* one who freights a ship or car; shipper; a vessel for conveying freight.
French (french), *adj.* pertaining to France, its inhabitants, or language.
Frenchify ('i-fī), *v.* to infect with French manners, characteristics, or customs.
Frenchy (fren'chi), *n.* [Slang], a Frenchman.
french leave (-lēv), departure without ceremony or notice.
frenzied (fren'zid), *p.adj.* affected with frenzy; delirious.
frenzy ('zi), *n.* violent agitation; temporary madness; fury: *v.t.* to throw into a frenzy; render mad.
frequency (frē'kwen-si), *n.* the repeated occurrence of a thing at short intervals.
frequent ('kwent), *adj.* recurring often: *v.t.* (frē-kwent'), to resort to, or visit often.
frequentative ('tā-tiv), *adj.* in grammar, noting repetition, as certain verbs.
frequently (-li), *adv.* often; repeatedly.
fresco (fres'kō), *n.* a method of wall-painting in water-colors on fresh plaster: *v.t.* to decorate or paint in fresco.
fresh (fresh), *adj.* new; recent; unfaded; uninjured by time; in good condition; not forgotten; healthy; strong and active; not wearied; lively; brisk; pure and cool; not salt; inexperienced; bold; impudent; intoxicated: *n.* a spring; freshet; the union of fresh and salt water in a river.
freshen ('en), *v.t.* to make fresh; render less salt; revive; slacken (a rope) to relieve the part exposed to friction: *v.i.* to become vigorous; grow fresh; lose saltness.
freshet ('et), *n.* a flood caused by melting snow or heavy rain.
freshman ('mån), *n.* a college student in his first year.
fresh-water ('waw-tẽr), *adj.* pertaining to, living in, found in, or formed in, fresh water; accustomed to river navigation or the coasting trade.
fret (fret), *v.t.* to wear away by friction; injure by rubbing; corrode; agitate; vex; irritate; make rough; ornament with raised or interlaced work; variegate: *v.i.* to be worn away by friction or corrosion; be agitated or irritated; utter peevish complaints: *n.* the act or process of fretting; an ornament formed by small bands; perforated or interlaced ornamental work; an agitation on the surface of a liquid; chafing, or irritation; a piece on the keyboard of certain stringed instruments.
fretful ('fool), *adj.* peevish; irritated.
fret-saw ('saw), *n.* a long, thin, narrow saw with fine teeth, used for cutting scrolls.
fretwork ('wẽrk), *n.* carved, raised, or open ornamental work.
friability (frī-å-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being friable.
friable ('å-bl), *adj.* readily crumbled, or reduced to powder.
friar ('ẽr), *n.* one of a mendicant order of monks in the R. C. Church; a small fish.
friar bird (bẽrd), the Australian honey-eater; also, called the four-o'clock.
friar's balsam (bawl'såm), an alcoholic solution of benzoin, storax and other balsams, used on wounds and ulcers.
Friar Tuck (tuk), a jovial priest, companion of Robin Hood.
friary (-ri), *n.* a monastery.
fricassee (frik-å-sē'), *n.* a dish of chicken, rabbit, or other meat cut into small pieces, stewed and fried with gravy or sauce: *v.t.* to make into, or dress like, a fricassee.
fricative ('å-tiv), *n.* characterized by a frictional emission of the breath, as in the pronunciation of certain consonantal sounds, such as *th*, *sh*, *zh*.
friction ('shun), *n.* the act of rubbing; attrition; resistance to the motion of a body, caused by contact with the surface upon which it moves; the act of rubbing to stimulate the circulation of the blood vessels; irritation or disagreement caused by divergence of opinion.

frictional (-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to or produced by, friction.

Friday (frī'dā), *n.* the sixth day of the week: after the Norse goddess Frigga.

friend (frend), *n.* one attached to another by affection, regard, or esteem; an intimate acquaintance; a supporter or favorer of a cause, etc.; an ally; a term of salutation.

Friend *n.* a member of the Society of Friends, a religious sect noted for simplicity of dress and speech and their opposition to strife and war: commonly called *Quakers*.

friendliness ('li-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being friendly.

friendly ('li), *adj.* pertaining to a friend; having the characteristics of a friend; amicable; affable; genial; convenient; favorable: *adv.* amicably.

friendship ('ship), *n.* intimacy; united with affection or esteem; mutual attachment; good-will.

frieze (frēz), *n.* the middle part of the entablature of a column between the architrave and cornice: usually ornamented with sculpture, etc.; a coarse woolen cloth with a rough shaggy nap on one side.

frigate (frig'ăt), *n.* formerly a warship with an upper flush deck, carrying from 24 to 50 guns.

frigate-bird (-bĕrd), *n.* a swift raptorial bird allied to the pelican.

fright (frīt), *n.* a sudden and violent fear; alarm; a person whose dress or appearance is ridiculous; anything ugly or shocking: *v.t.* to shock; terrify; scare.

frighten ('n), *v.t.* to terrify.

frightful ('fool), *adj.* terrible; dreadful; alarming; shocking; grotesque.

frightfully (-li), *adv.* terribly; grotesquely.

frigid (frij'id), *adj.* without warmth; wintry; cold in temperament; stiff; formal; dull.

frigid zone (zōn), the circular region lying between the polar circle and the pole.

frigidity (fri-jid'i-ti), *n.* the state of being frigid; coldness.

frijole (frē-hōl'), *n.* a bean much cultivated in Mexico as an article of food.

frill (fril), *n.* a pleated or crimped edging of fine linen to a garment, as a shirt front, etc.; ruffle: *pl.* affectation of manner; ornamentation of dress, etc.: *v.t.* to ruffle or shiver the feathers with cold: said of a hawk: *v.t.* to make into a frill.

frilled (frild), *p.adj.* furnished with a frill or ruff.

frilled lizard (liz'ărd), a large Australian lizard having an erectile frill on each side of the neck.

frilling ('ing), *n.* gathered trimming or edging for garments.

fringe (frinj), *n.* an ornamental border of hanging cords, etc.; any border or edging resembling a fringe: *v.t.* to border with, or as with, a fringe.

fringed (frinjd), *adj.* furnish with a fringe

fringed gentian (jen'shiăn), a very handsome variety of gentian of eastern U. S., with lovely blue flowers.

frippery (frip'ĕr-i), *n.* old clothes or furniture; the place where old clothes are sold; trade in second-hand clothes: *adj.* trumpery; contemptible.

frisk (frisk), *v.i.* to gambol or dance in frolic: *v.t.* [Slang], to rob; steal; search a prisoner or suspect for concealed weapons, or stolen or contraband articles: *n.* a gambol, dance, or frolic.

frisket (fris'ket), *n.* a light frame for holding down the sheet while the impression is being printed.

friskiness ('ki-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being frisky.

frisky ('ki), *adj.* lively in action; sprightly gay; frolicsome.

frit (frit), *n.* the mixture of sand and fluxes from which glass is made after being calcined and baked in a furnace prior to fusion: *v.t.* to decompose and melt partially.

frit-fly ('flī), *n.* a small fly injurious to wheat.

frith (frith), *n.* [Scotch], an inlet of the sea at the mouth of a river; estuary.

fritter (frit'ĕr), *v.t.* to waste by degrees; cut up, as meat, into small pieces for frying: *n.* a small piece of meat cut for frying; a small cake with meat or fruit in it.

Fritz (frits), *n.* [Slang], a nickname for Frederick; a German soldier; a German shell, airplane, submarine or other German contrivance used in the World War.

frivolity (fri-vol'i-ti), *n.* levity; a trifling act, thought, or action.

frivolous (friv'o-lus), *adj.* trifling; trivial; petty; silly; inclined to levity.

frizette (fri-zet'), *n.* a small piece of hair worn as a bang.

frizz (friz), *v.t.* to curl or crisp; form into little hard burrs: said of the nap of cloth: *n.* that which is frizzed, as hair.

frizzle (friz'l), *v.t.* to curl on hot coals; curl or frizz: *n.* a crisped lock of hair.

fro (frō), *adv.* away from; backward.

frock (frok), *n.* a loose upper garment worn by children and women; dress; a monk's habit; a coarse over-garment worn by laborers, etc.; an undress regimental coat.

frock-coat ('kōt), *n.* a double-breasted dress coat worn by men, usually reaching to the knees, or below, and of equal length all-round.

frog (frog), *n.* a small, tailless web-footed, leaping amphibian; a tender, horny substance growing in the middle of the sole of a horse's foot; a spindle-shaped button used for fastening military

cloaks, ladies' mantles, etc.; a section where rails diverge; a device for insulating and supporting charged electric wires which cross each other.

frog-eye (ī), *n.* a disease of the tobacco plant caused by a fungus.

froggery (-ĕr-i), *n.* a collection of frogs; place where frogs are raised.

frolic (frol'ik), *n.* a scene of merry-making or gaiety; a sportive outburst; wild prank: *adj.* sportive; merry or gay: *v.i.* to indulge in tricks of mirth and levity; play wild pranks.

frolicsome (-sum), *adj.* full of frolic.

from (from), *prep.* out of, away; since; noting source or beginning, distance, logical or physical sequences.

frond (frond), *n.* the union of a leaf and a branch; the leaf of a fern, palm, seaweed, and the like.

frons (fronz), *n.* the forehead.

front (frunt), *n.* the forehead; the forepart or foremost of anything; van; the most conspicuous part; impudence or boldness; a false shirt-bosom; the façade of a building; land facing the water; a beach-walk: *adj.* situated at the front: *v.t.* to stand, or be situated, opposite to, or over against: *v.i.* to have the front turned in a particular direction.

frontage ('āj), *n.* the front part of a building or its area.

frontal (fron'tăl), *adj.* pertaining to the front or forehead: *n.* something worn on the forehead; a bone of the anterior part of the skull; hanging in front of an altar; a small pediment over a window or door.

frontier (fron'tēr), *n.* the boundary or limits of a country: *adj.* pertaining to, or situated near, the boundary of a country; contiguous.

frontispiece (fron'tis-pēs), *n.* an illustration facing the front page of a book.

frontlet (frunt'let), *n.* a fillet or band worn on the forehead; a Jewish phylactery; the margin of the head of a bird behind the bill.

frost (frôst), *n.* minute frozen particles of moisture; the temperature of the atmosphere which causes the congelation of water; hoar-frost; an enterprise ending in failure: *v.t.* to cover with, or as with, hoar-frost; injure by frost; sharpen (horses' shoes) in frosty weather.

frostbite (-bīt), *v.t.* to nip, or numb, with frost: *n.* effect, result, or feeling caused to any part or organ by long exposure to cold.

frosted ('ed), *p.adj.* covered with, resembling, or injured by, frost.

frostiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being frosty.

frosting ('ing), *n.* a preparation of fine sugar and white of egg for covering cakes; rough powdered glass used in decorative work.

frosty ('i), *adj.* producing, or accompanied with, frost; frozen; hoary, cold or distant in manner.

froth (frôth), *n.* the mass of bubbles formed on the surface of a liquid by agitation, or fermentation; foam; superficial knowledge; vapid eloquence: *v.t.* & *v.i.* to cause to foam; cover with froth; give vent to anger.

frothiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being frothy.

frothy ('i), *adj.* full of, or composed of, froth; empty; frivolous; unsubstantial.

frousy, same as frowsy.

frow (frou), *n.* a German or Dutch woman; slattern.

frow (frō), *n.* potato-flour; a tool used for cleaving shingles, staves, etc.

froward (frō'wĕrd), *adj.* perverse; wayward.

frown (froun), *n.* a contraction of the brow indicative of displeasure, etc.: *v.i.* to contract the brows to indicate displeasure etc.; scowl; lower.

frowzy (frou'zi), *adj.* musty; untidy.

frozen (frōz'en), *p.adj.* congealed, benumbed, or killed with cold; icy; wanting in warmth of feeling or sympathy.

fructification (fruk-ti-fi-kā'shun), *n.* action of forming or producing fruit; fruitage.

fructify (fruk'ti-fī), *v.t.* to make productive; fertilize: *v.i.* to bear fruit.

fructose ('tōs), *n.* sugar in ripe fruit or honey.

frugal (frū'găl), *adj.* thrifty; economical.

frugality ('i-ti), *n.* thrift; economy.

frugally (-li), *adv.* with economy.

frugiferous (frū-jif'ĕr-us), *adj.* fruitful; bearing fruit.

frugivorous (frū-jiv'ō-rus), *adj.* fruit-eating.

fruit (frūt), *n.* the product of a tree or plant containing the seed; product; result or profit; offspring: *v.i.* to produce fruit.

fruitage ('āj), *n.* fruit collectively; product.

fruiterer ('ĕr-ĕr), *n.* one who deals in fruit.

fruitful ('fool), *adj.* yielding fruit; prolific.

fruitfully (-li), *adv.* abundantly.

fruitfulness (-nes), *n.* the quality of being fruitful.

fruiting ('ing), *p.adj.* bearing fruit.

fruition (frū-ish'un), *n.* the bearing of fruit; realization; enjoyment derived from use or possession.

fruity (frūt'i), *adj.* full-flavored; rich.

frumentaceous (frū-men-tā'shus), *adj.* belonging to the cereals; resembling wheat or other grains.

frumenty (frū'men-ti), *n.* food made of wheat and boiled milk.

frump (frump), *n.* a dowdy; a slovenly dressed person; an ill-tempered old

woman; a sulky mood: *v.t.* to irritate; vex; provoke.

frustrate (frus'trāt), *v.t.* to defeat or disappoint; thwart; nullify: *adj.* vain; useless; void.

frustrum ('trum), *n.* [*pl.* frustra ('trâ)], that part of a solid next the base, as a cone, pyramid, etc., which is left after cutting off the top.

fry (frī), *v.t.* to cook or roast with fat in a pan over a fire: *v.i.* to be cooked with fat in a pan; be subjected to intense heat: *n.* a dish of things fried; a swarm of young fish; a multitude of small persons or things.

fuchsia (fū'shi-â), *n.* a garden plant with handsome, pendulous, elongated flowers.

fuchsine (fūk'sēn), *n.* a crystalline product of coal-tar, green in the solid state, but deep-red in solution.

fud (fud), *n.* the tail of a hare, or rabbit.

fuddle (fud'l), *v.t.* to stupefy with drink; intoxicate: *v.i.* to become intoxicated.

fudge (fuj), *n.* a made-up story; a confection of butter, sugar and chocolate: *interj.* nonsense!: *v.t.* to make or do in a bungling, careless manner: *v.i.* to contrive by imperfect or improvised means.

fuel (fū'el), *n.* combustible material for supplying a fire; anything that serves to inflame or sustain passion or excitement.

fugacious (fū-gā'shus), *adj.* fleeting; volatile; falling off very early.

fugal ('gâl), *adj.* pertaining to a fugue.

fugh (fōō), *interj.* an exclamation of disgust.

fugitive (fū-ji-tiv), *adj.* unstable; volatile; fleeting; not permanent; fleeing from danger, pursuit, or duty: *n.* one who flees from danger, pursuit, or duty; a runaway or deserter; one who takes shelter with another power to escape punishment.

fugleman (fū'gl-mân), *n.* a trained soldier who stands in front of a line of men and leads them by his movements in their drill.

fugue (fūg), *n.* a musical composition in which the parts follow each other with repetitions at certain intervals.

fulcrum (ful'krum), *n.* [*pl.* fulcra ('krâ)], that part of a lever on which it rests.

fulfill, fulfil (fool'fil), *v.t.* to complete or accomplish; execute; perform or carry out, as that which is promised, foretold, or anticipated.

fulfillment, fulfilment ('ment), *n.* accomplishment; completion; execution.

fulgency (ful'jen-si), *n.* brightness; splendor.

fulgent (ful'jent), *adj.* extremely bright; radiant.

fuliginous (ful-ig'i-nus), *adj.* resembling soot; dark shade of brown, or black.

full (fool), *adj.* filled; having no empty space; well supplied; stored; saturated; satiated; copious; rounded out; plump; expressing much; clear; distinct; sonorous; having the whole disk illuminated: said of the moon: *n.* the highest state, extent, or measure; in poker, a full house, or hand: *v.i.* to pucker: *v.t.* scour and thicken, as cloth, in a mill: *adv.* without diminution or qualification; directly; quite.

full age (āj), age of twenty-one years.

full-back ('bak), *n.* in football, the player furthest from the goal of the opposing side.

full-blood (-blud), *n.* an animal of unmixed breed; a thoroughbred.

full-dress ('dres), *n.* dress required for formal or ceremonial occasions.

fuller ('ẽr), *n.* one who fulls cloth.

fuller's-earth ('ẽrz-ẽrth), *n.* a soft, earthy substance prepared from hydrous aluminium silicate: used for fulling cloth and the removal of grease.

full-face (-fās), *n.* a style of type with thick, heavy lines; bold-face.

full-hand (-hand), *n.* in poker, three of a kind and a pair.

fulling (ful'ing), *n.* the process of shrinking woolen cloth by heat and moisture.

fully (fool'i), *adv.* completely; abundantly.

fulmar (fūl'mâr), a large seabird of the northern coasts, resembling a petrel.

fulminant (ful'mi-nant), *adj.* fulminating; commencing suddenly as a fever: *n.* an explosive.

fulminate (ful'mi-nāt), *v.t.* to cause to explode; send out or utter (a threat or denunciation, as a Papal bull): *v.i.* to thunder; make a loud sudden noise; detonate: *n.* a detonating compound formed of a salt of fulminic acid.

fulminating powder (-ing pou'dẽr), an explosive substance which on being struck detonates with a loud report.

fulminic acid (-min'ik as'id), an acid composed of cyanogen and oxygen.

fulsome (ful'sum), *adj.* offensive; gross.

fulvous (ful'vus), *adj.* tawny; saffron-colored.

fulwa (ful'wâ), *n.* the mahwa tree of India from which an oil, called *fulwa* butter, is obtained.

fumarole (fū'mâ-rōl), *n.* a small hole from which volcanic smoke issues.

fumble ('bl), *v.i.* to grope or feel about; handle or attempt something in an awkward manner: *v.t.* to manage awkwardly.

fume (fūm), *n.* vapor or exhalation, especially of a narcotic or suffocating nature; mental irritation or agitation: *v.i.* to emit smoke; pass off in gas or vapor; to be in a passion: *v.t.* fill with gas or vapor; exhale.

fumigate ('i-gāt), *v.t.* smoke; perfume; disinfect by the action of smoke or vapor.

fumitory ('i-tō-ri), *n.* a delicate garden plant with purple flowers, the leaves of which were formerly used as a specific for skin diseases.

fun (fun), *n.* mirth; drollery; sport: *v.i.* to indulge in fun.
funambulist (fū-nam'bū-list), *n.* a rope-walker or dancer.
function (fungk'shun), *n.* the discharge or performance of any duty, office, or business; faculty; power; the office of any organ, animal or vegetable; public or official ceremony; any mathematical quantity the value of which depends on another quantity: *v.i.* to perform a function; act.
functional (-ål), *adj.* pertaining to, or performing, a function; official.
functionary (-a-ri), *n.* one who holds an office, or discharges some trust; an official.
fund (fund), *n.* established stock of capital; money set apart for carrying out some permanent or temporary object; a permanent debt due by a government on which interest is paid at a certain rate per cent.; a stock in reserve: *pl.* money: *v.t.* to place in, or convert into, a fund.
fundament ('å-ment), *n.* the base of the body; anus; foundation.
fundamental ('ål), *adj.* pertaining to a foundation or basis; essential; primary: *n.* a primary or essential principle; basis; the note on which a chord is formed.
fundamental bass (bās), that part in musical harmony which contains the fundamental notes of chords.
fundamental colors (kul'ers), the primary colors.
funded (fund'ed), *p.adj.* converted into a permanent loan; invested in the public funds.
funded debt (det), that part of a public debt for the payment of the interest of which certain funds are appropriated.
funding ('ing), *n.* the act or process of converting money lent to the government into a permanent fund bearing a fixed rate of interest; investment in government stocks or funds.
fundus (fun'dus), *n.* the base or depth of anything.
funeral (fū'nēr-ål), *n.* the ceremony of burying a dead human body and the procession of mourners accompanying it: *adj.* pertaining to, befitting, or used at, a funeral.
funereal (-nē're-ål), *adj.* pertaining to, or suitable for, a funeral; mournful; sad.
fungous (fung'gus), *adj.* pertaining to the nature of fungi; spongy; excrescent; growing up suddenly.
fungus ('gus), *n.* [*pl.* fungi (fun'ji)], a cryptogamous plant destitute of coloring matter and deriving its nourishment solely from organic compounds, as mold, mildew, smut, mushroom, toadstool, etc.; a spongy excrescence.
funicle (fū'ni-kl), *n.* a small cord, ligature, or fiber.
funicular (-nik'ū-lâr), *adj.* pertaining to, composed of, or resembling, a funicle or funiculus; rope-shaped.
funiculus ('ū-lus), *n.* [*pl.* funiculi (-li)], a small cord, ligature, or fiber; the umbilical cord; a stalk or cord uniting a seed with the placenta.
funk (fungk), *n.* a shirk; a coward; cowardice; fright: *v.i.* to be in a state of cowardly fear; to shrink, or back out.
funk-hole (-hōl), *n.* [Slang], a dugout; hence, a place of safety.
funnel (fun'el), *n.* a wide-mouthed, conical vessel terminating in a spout for pouring liquids into close vessels; the chimney of a steamship or steam-engine.
funneled ('eld), *adj.* having, or resembling, a funnel.
funny ('i), *adj.* comical; droll; provoking laughter; ludicrous; queer; curious; strange: *n.* a long narrow clinker-built pleasure boat rowed with sculls.
funny-bone (-bōn), *n.* the lower part of the elbow over which the nerve of the ulna passes.
fur (fēr), *n.* the soft hair of certain animals, growing thickly upon the skin; morbid matter collected on the tongue; the calcareous coating on the interior of a boiler, etc.: *pl.* the dressed skins of fur-bearing animals, used for apparel or ornament: *adj.* consisting, lined, or trimmed, with fur: *v.t.* to cover, line, or trim with fur; cover with a calcareous deposit or morbid matter.
furbelow ('be-lō), *n.* an ornament of feminine attire; a plaited flounce.
furbish ('bish), *v.t.* to make bright by rubbing, polishing, or burnishing; renovate.
furcate ('kāt), *adj.* forked.
furfur (fur'fur), *n.* dandruff; skin scales; scurf.
furious (fū'ri-us), *adj.* full of fury; frenzied; mad; tempestuous.
furl (fērl), *v.t.* to roll up and secure to something, as a sail, flag, etc.
furlong (fēr'lông), *n.* 1-8th of a mile.
furlough ('lō), *n.* leave of absence: *v.t.* to grant leave of absence to.
furnace ('nās), *n.* a chamber or apparatus for producing a violent heat to reduce ores, metals, etc.; severe trial.
furnish ('nish), *v.i.* to supply with what is requisite; fit out; equip; specifically, to supply furniture.
furnishing (-ing), *n.* the act of providing with furniture.
furniture ('ni-tūr), *n.* the necessary equipments of a house, ship, or a trade; outfit; equipage; trappings.
furore (fū'rōr, fū-rō're), *n.* a great outburst of excitement or enthusiasm.
furrier (fur'i-ēr), *n.* one who prepares or sells furs; fur-dresser.
furring (fur'ing), *n.* act of putting on furs; lining; trimmings; a deposit on the

inside of a boiler; pieces of wood or brick used to level a wall-surface for plastering.

furrow (fur'ō), *n.* a trench made in the ground by a plow; a groove; wrinkle: *v.t.* to plow; make grooves or wrinkles in.

furry (fur'i), *adj.* covered with, or consisting of, fur.

further (fur'*th*ĕr), *adj.* more distant; additional: *adv.* to a greater distance or degree; moreover; also: *v.t.* to promote; help forward.

furtherance (-åns), *n.* advancement.

furthermore (-mōr), *adv.* moreover; besides.

furthermost (-mōst), *adj.* most remote.

furthest (*'th*est), *adj.* most distant in time or degree: *adv.* at, or to, the greatest distance.

furtive (fĕr'tiv), *adj.* sly; secret; stealthy.

furuncle (fū-rungk'l), *n.* an inflammatory tumor; a boil.

fury (fū'ri), *n.* violent or uncontrollable rage; madness; [F-], one of the three avenging deities of Greek mythology; a termagant woman.

furze (fĕrz), *n.* a hardy spiny shrub, with yellow flowers, belonging to the bean family.

furzy ('i), *adj.* covered with furze.

fusarole (fū'zå-rōl), *n.* a rounded, beaded, convex molding under the cushion of a Doric capital.

fuscous (fus'kus), *adj.* grayish-black, or dark-brown.

fuse (fūz), *v.t.* to liquefy by heat; melt: *v.i.* to become melted by heat; blend, as if melted: *n.* a small tube filled with an inflammable material, or a cord impregnated with such material, used for exploding gunpowder, etc.

fusee (fū-zē'), *n.* a kind of match, used for igniting tobacco; a grooved cone in a watch, etc., around which the chain is wound; a railroad signal; a bony excrescence on the leg of a horse.

fuselage (fū'zē-lāj), *n.* the framework of an airplane supporting the power-plant; the cockpit.

fusel-oil ('zel-oil), *n.* an oily poisonous product produced in rectifying grape-, potato-, or corn-spirit.

fusible (fūz'i-bl), *adj.* capable of being fused.

fusiform (fū'zi-fôrm), *adj.* shaped like a spindle.

fusileer, fusilier ('zi-lēr), *n.* a soldier of one of several British line regiments known as *the Fusiliers.*

fusillade (-zi-lād'), *n.* a simultaneous discharge of firearms: *v.t.* to shoot down or kill by fusillade.

fusion ('zhun), *n.* the act or process of melting by heat; the state of being fused or melted; union by, or as by, melting.

fuss (fus), *n.* unnecessary or irritating activity, especially in small matters; disorderly bustling about; confusion; stir: *v.i.* to worry.

fussy ('i), *adj.* making a fuss.

fustanelle (-tå-nel'), **fustanella** (-nel'å), *n.* the short white skirt worn by modern Greeks.

fustian ('chån), *n.* a kind of coarse twilled cotton cloth, as corduroy, velveteen, etc.; an inflated or pretentious style in writing or speaking; bombast: *adj.* made of fustian; bombastic; worthless.

fustiness ('ti-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being fusty.

fusty ('ti), *adj.* ill-smelling; moldy; meddlesome; officious.

futile ('til), *adj.* vain; useless.

futility (-til'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being futile.

futtocks (fut'oks), *n.pl.* the upright curved ribs of a ship springing from the keel.

futtock-shrouds ('ok-shrouds), *n. pl.* the short shrouds which go to the shrouds above.

future ('tūr), *adj.* referring to that will be hereafter; pertaining to time to come: *n.* time to come yet; a tense in grammar; a commodity, etc., sold or bought for future delivery; a security bought or sold for delivery in time to come.

Futurism (-tūr'izm), *n.* a recent movement in music and art aiming at originality, irrespective of traditions.

futurist (fū-tūr'ist), *n.* one of a new school of painters which seeks to present the individuality of the artist without considering naturalism.

futurity ('i-ti), *n.* time to come; future events; a horse-race for futurity stakes.

futurity stakes (stāks), stakes to be raced for a considerable time after the entries.

fuzz (fuz), *n.* fine minute particles of down, wool, etc,: *v.i.* to fly off in fuzz.

fuzzy ('i), *adj.* covered with, or like, fuzz.

fyce, fice (fis), *n.* a diminutive cur dog.

fyke (fik), *n.* a kind of fish-trap.

G

G, g (jē), *n.* a letter; the seventh letter of the English, Latin, and Romanic alphabets: the sound of this letter.

G, g, *n.* an abbreviation: in the form **G,** various personal names beginning with this letter, as Grace, George; various proper names and geographical designations beginning with this letter, as Gibbons, Graham, Germany, Greenland; any outstanding word beginning with this letter: in the form **G** or **g,** in *Music,* the treble or violin clef; in the *Log Book,* gloomy, ground swell: in the form **g,** any word beginning with this letter which can be inferred readily from the context or the subject.

G, g, *n.* a symbol: in the form **G,** the seventh in a series; seventh in order or class; in *Astronomy,* a Fraunhofer line in the spectrum, caused by iron; in *Music,* one of a series of tones at intervals of an octave; the key having this tone for a key-note; any key giving this tone; the fifth tone in the scale of C major; the seventh dominical letter in the Church calendar: in the form **g,** in *Physics,* the constant of gravitation; in *Electricity,* conductance.

G, *n.* a Roman numeral denoting 400; with a bar (Ḡ) 40,000.

G, *n.* an object shaped like the letter G: *adj.* of, or resembling the letter G.

G, g, *n.* the seventh letter of the alphabet impressed on a type-bar; the perforation of this letter in a paper-roll for machine-casting.

G flat (flat), the tone half a step below G.

G flat major (mā′jēr), a major scale having a signature of six flats.

G major, a major scale having a signature of one sharp.

G minor (mī′nēr), a minor scale having a signature of two flats.

G sharp minor, a minor scale having a signature of five sharps.

G sharp (shärp), the tone half a step above G.

G string (string), a string tuned to G; a waist-cloth worn by savages.

gab (gab), *n.* idle chatter; loquacity; a hook on the eccentric rod of a steam-engine; the mouth: *v.i.* to chatter.

gabardine, gaberdine (-ēr-dēn′), *n.* a coarse smock frock; cloak; mantle.

gabble (gab′l), *v.t.* to utter rapidly without sense: *v.i.* to chatter incoherently: *n.* rapid incoherent talk.

gabbro (gab′rō), *n.* an igneous, granular rock, composed essentially of feldspar and pyroxene.

gabby (gab′i), *adj.* given to talk much; loquacious.

gabion (gā′bi-un), *n.* a large cylindrical bottomless basket filled with earth: used for purposes of military defense, etc.

gabionnade (gā-bi-o-nād′), *n.* a defensive work formed of gabions.

gable (gā′bl), *n.* the triangular end of a building; the end wall of a building: *v.t.* & *v.i.* to build with, or add, gables to a structure.

gablet (gā′blet), *n.* a small ornamental gable over the summit of niches, etc.

gaby (gā′bi), *n.* a foolish fellow; a dunce.

gad (gad), *v.i.* to roam about in a purposeless manner: *n.* the act of roaming about without an object; an iron or steel pointed mining tool; a rod or switch; a nail, spike, or wedge.

gadabout (gad′ȧ-bout), *n.* an idler; a trifler.

gadfly (′flī), *n.* a fly that stings cattle; a horsefly.

gadolinite (′ō-li-nīt), *n.* a silicate of a rare, steel-gray metallic element.

gaduin (gad′ū-in), *n.* a substance derived from cod-liver oil.

gadwall (′wawl), *n.* a large fresh-water duck, esteemed as game.

Gael (gāl), *n.* a Scottish Highlander; one of the Celtic or Keltic race.

Gaelic (′ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or belonging to, the Celtic or Keltic inhabitants of the Scottish Highlands, or to their language: *n.* the language of the Gaels.

gaff (gaf), *n.* a large hook for landing salmon, etc.; a boom or yard to extend the upper edge of a fore-and-aft sail; the steel spur put on a game cock: *v.t.* to seize or land with a gaff.

gaffer (gaf′ēr), *n.* a man of old age.

gaff-topsail (′top-sl), *n.* a light sail set above a gaff.

gag (gag), *n.* something placed in the mouth to hinder speech: *v.t.* to stop the mouth with a gag; silence by force: *v.i.* to retch; cause to heave, as with nausea.

gage, gauge (gāj), *n.* a standard of measure; position of one ship to another and the wind; the distance between the rails of a railway; diameter of a gun-bore; strip of metal for spacing type: *v.t.* to ascertain the capacity of; estimate.

gage (gāj), *n.* a gauntlet or glove thrown down as a challenge to combat; a variety of plum: *v.t.* to pawn; wager; bind by a pledge.

gage-rod (gāj′rod), *n.* a tapering steel rod to measure the internal bore of a tube.

gahnite (gän'īt), *n.* a zinc aluminate, green, brown, and black, crystallizing in the isometric system.

gaiety (gā'e-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being gay; merriment; pleasure; finery.

gaily (gā'li), *adv.* merrily; finely.

gain (gān), *n.* advantage; profit; increase in value, or resources: *v.t.* to obtain, as profit or advantage; earn; win; arrive at: *v.i.* to improve or make progress; increase; advance.

gainsay ('sā), *v.t.* to contradict; speak against; oppose.

gait (gāt), *n.* manner of walking; way or course.

gaiter ('ĕr), *n.* a covering of cloth for the ankle, fitting over the top of the boot; a shoe with a cloth top.

gala ('lå), *n.* a festive show; pomp.

gala-day (-dā), *n.* a holiday; day of festivity.

gala-dress (-dres), *n.* a gay costume for a day of festivity.

galactic (gå-lak'tik), *adj.* pertaining to the secretion or flow of milk; pertaining to the Milky Way.

galacto-, a prefix meaning *milk*.

galangale (gå-lang'gāl), *n.* a pungent aromatic root-stem of various East-Indian plants of the ginger family.

galantine (gal'ăn-tin), *n.* a dish composed of chickens, veal, or other white meat, boned, seasoned, tied up, boiled, and served cold in its own jelly.

galatea (-å-tē'å), *n.* a cotton fabric with blue and red stripes.

Galax (gā'laks), *n.* a genus of evergreen, stemless herbs with slender racemes bearing white flowers; [g-], an herb of this genus.

Galaxy ('aks-i), *n.* the Milky Way: *n.* [g-], an assemblage of splendid persons or things.

galbanum ('bå-num), *n.* an odorous and bitter gum resin used in medicine as an expectorant.

gale (gāl), *n.* a strong wind; a quarrel; noisy merriment; bog myrtle.

galea (gā'lē'å), a helmet; a head-bandage; a headache; something resembling a helmet.

galeate (gā'le-āt), *adj.* wearing, covered with, or shaped like, a helmet.

galena (ga-lē'nå), *n.* sulphide of lead.

galiot (gal'i-ot), *n.* a heavily-built two-masted trading vessel.

galipot ('i-pot), *n.* a white resinous juice which exudes from pine trees.

gall (gawl), *n.* the bile; anything very bitter; malignant feeling; rancor; the gall-blader; the morbid excrescence of plants caused by insects; a wound caused by friction; a barren strip of land; [Slang], assurance; cool impudence: *v.t.* to break the skin of by friction; wear away; vex; fret; harass: *v.i.* to fret; be vexed, etc.

gall-bladder (-blad'ĕr), *n.* a membranous sac in vertebrates in which the bile is stored.

gallant (gal'ânt), *adj.* brave; high-spirited; chivalrous: *n.* a person of sprightly and gay manners; a beau.

gallant (gal-ant'), *adj.* showing courtesy and respectful deference to women: *n.* a man who is attentive to women: used either in a good or bad sense: *v.t.* to pay court to; accompany or escort.

gallantly (gal'ânt-li), *adv.* bravely; (gal-ant'li), politely.

gallantry ('ânt-ri), *n.* bravery; heroic courage; polite and deferential attention to women; court paid to women for immoral purposes; intrigue.

galla-ox (gal'å-oks), a long-horned, humped ox of Abyssinia, allied to the zebu.

gallature (gal'å-tūr), *n.* the tread of an egg.

galleass ('e-as), *n.* a large low-built three-masted vessel propelled by sails and oars, and carrying twenty or more guns.

galleon ('e-on), *n.* a large Spanish three-decked vessel, formerly used as a warship, or as a merchantman for trading to South America.

gallery ('ĕr-i), *n.* a long apartment serving as a means of communication to others; corridor; the upper seats of a theater, church, assembly-room, etc.; a building, or room, used for the exhibition of works of art, etc.; a covered passage in a work for defense; an underground passage; a veranda; a balcony at the stern of a large ship.

galley ('li), *n.* a low, flat, one-decked vessel propelled by oars, and sometimes with sails; a barge; a rowboat; the cook-house of a ship; a flat, oblong frame for holding composed type.

galley-slave (-slāv), *n.* a criminal sentenced to oar-work on a galley.

Gallic ('ik), *adj.* pertaining to ancient Gaul, or modern France.

gallic acid (as'id), an organic crystalline compound found in gallnuts, tea, etc.

Gallicanism (gal'i-kan-izm), *n.* the principles enunciated by the national party of the R. C. Church in France in 1682, declaring that the papal power should be limited by the temporal power of princes and that the Pope's judgments should not be held as irreversible until confirmed by the unanimous consent of all the Church authorities.

galling (gawl'ing), *p.adj.* chafing; irritating.

gallinipper (gal'i-nip-ĕr), *n.* a large mosquito.

gallinule (gal'i-nūl), *n.* a large water-hen; a bird of the rail family.

gallipot ('i-pot), *n.* a small glazed earthenware jar.

gallium ('i-um), *n.* a metallic element.

gallivant ('i-vant), *v.i.* to flirt; idle or gad about with women.

gallivat ('i-vat), *n.* a large, two-masted, quick-sailing boat, used by Malay pirates.

galliwasp (-wasp), *n.* a Central American lizard.

gallnut (gawl'nut), a round excrescence, produced by fungi, on a species of oak which grows in the Levant: this is the gallnut of commerce from which inks are manufactured.

gallon (gal'un), *n.* a liquid measure = 4 quarts; a dry measure = 1-8th of a bushel.

galloon (-ōōn'), *n.* a cotton, silk, or worsted fabric used for dress trimmings; a thin tape made of metal woven in silk, worsted, etc., used for uniforms.

gallop ('up), *n.* the rapid forward springing movement of a horse; the act of riding at a gallop: *v.i.* to run with leaps, like a horse; ride a horse at a gallop; hasten.

gallopade (-lō-pād'), *n.* a lively dance; music appropriate to it; a curvetting or sidelong gallop.

galloper (-ĕr), *n.* one who gallops; a light field gun on a carriage.

galloping (-ing), *p.adj.* going at a gallop; progressing very quickly.

gallows ('ōz), *n.* a wooden structure consisting of two uprights with cross bar on the top; used for hanging criminals: execution by hanging

gallstone (gawl'stōn), *n.* a calculus formed in the gall bladder or biliary duct.

galoot (ga-lōōt'), *n.* [Slang], a foolish fellow; a simpleton.

galore (gå-lōr'), *adv.* in great plenty.

galosh (gå-losh'), *n.* an overshoe.

galvanic (gal-van'ik), *adj.* pertaining to galvanism; voltaic; spasmodic.

galvanism (-izm), *n.* dynamical electricity produced by chemical action: this term is no longer used.

galvanize (-īz), *v.t.* to subject to the action of an electric current; hence, to stimulate; excite.

galvanography (-vå-nog'rå-fi), *n.* a method of producing on copper plates by the electrotypic process (without etching) impressions from which printed copies can be made, as from engravings.

galvanometer (-vå-nom'e-tĕr), *n.* an instrument for measuring the presence, extent, and direction of an electric current.

galvanometry (-nom'e-tri), *n.* the art, science, or process of measuring currents of electricity.

galvanoscope ('os-kōp), *n.* an instrument for measuring delicate currents of electricity.

gam (gam), *n.* a school of whales; intercourse at sea between those on different ships: *v.t.* to call upon; visit: generally said of the call of one sailor on another.

gambade (gam-bād'), **gambado** (-bā'-do), *n.* a legging to protect from mud; *pl.* the leather, boot-shaped covers appended to each side of a saddle to protect the feet: at times they serve as stirrups.

gambier (gam'bēr), *n.* a vegetable extract used medicinally as an astringent, and for tanning and dyeing.

gambit ('bit), *n.* an opening in chess in which a pawn, or piece, is sacrificed to obtain a favorable position for the action of the more important pieces.

gamble ('bl), *v.i.* to practice gaming; play for money; risk money on an event or contingency: *v.t.* to squander in gaming (with *away*): *n.* a transaction involving uncertainty.

gambler ('blĕr), *n.* one who gambles, especially one who gambles as a business.

gambling-hell (-bling-hĕl), *n.* a house, resort, or den where gambling is carried on.

gamboge (-bōōj'), *n.* a yellow gum resin obtained from a tree of Siam and Cambodia: used as a pigment, and as a drastic purgative.

gambol ('bol), *n.* a dancing or skipping about for joy or sport; frolic: *v.i.* to skip about sportively; frolic.

gambrel ('brel), *n.* the hock of a horse; a bent stick, resembling a horse's leg, used by butchers.

gambrel-roof (-rōōf), *n.* a roof the upper part of which slopes off from the lower at an obtuse angle, making the gable pentagon.

gambroon (-brōōn'), *n.* a twilled linen fabric used for linings.

game (gām), *n.* a sport or diversion; fun; frolic; a single match at play; a contest lasting until a result is obtained, or a time limit expires; the advantage required in order to win; birds or mammals hunted for their flesh; any object of pursuit: *pl.* athletic contests: *adj.* pertaining to game; ready; plucky: *v.i.* to play at any sport or diversion; play for a stake or prize.

game-cock ('kok), *n.* a cock bred and trained for fighting.

game-fowl ('foul), *n.* one of a breed of fancy poultry, of a pugnacious disposition, kept for fighting.

game-keeper (-kēp'ĕr), *n.* a person employed to preserve game in parks, or domains.

gamely ('li), *adv.* pluckily.

gamester (-stĕr), *n.* a person who makes a business of gambling.

gamete (gam'ēt), *n.* a protoplasmic body that in conjunction with another forms a zygote; a generative or reproductive cell.

gamey, gamy (gām'i), *adj.* flavored like the meat of game; plucky; courageous.

gamin ('in), *n.* a precocious street child; a neglected city boy.

gaming (gām'ing), *n.* the act of playing games for stakes; gambling.

gamma (gam'ȧ), *n.* the third letter in the Greek alphabet, corresponding to **g** in English.

gamma rays (rāz), intense rays emitted by radium and other radioactive substances.

gammer (gam'ẽr), *n.* an old wife, or old woman: correlative of *gaffer*.

gammon ('un), *v.t.* to impose upon; hoax; defeat at the game of backgammon; cure by salting and smoking; attach a bowsprit to the stem: *n.* a hoax; imposition; the buttock of a hog salted and smoked: *interj.* nonsense!

gamogenesis (gam'ō-jen'ẽ-sis), *n.* sexual reproduction.

gamut (gam'ut), *n.* the lines and spaces upon which musical notes are written or printed; hence, entire range or extent.

gamp (gamp), a large umbrella: from Mrs. Sairey Gamp, the nurse in Dickens' "Martin Chuzzlewit."

gander (gan'dẽr), *n.* a male goose.

gang (gang), *n.* a number of persons associated together for a particular purpose; a company banded together for criminal or sinister designs.

gangboard ('bōrd), *n.* a plank for going on board a vessel; a gangway.

ganger (-'er), *n.* the foreman of a gang of workmen, especially of navvies or platelayers.

ganglion ('gli-on), *n.* [*pl.* ganglia (-ȧ)], an enlargement in the course of a nerve; an encysted tumor on a tendon.

gangrel (gang'grel), *n.* a vagrant; a stupid, or awkward fellow.

gangrene ('grēne), *n.* the first state of mortification: *v.t.* to mortify.

gangster (gang'stẽr), *n.* one of a gang of desperate characters.

gangue (gang), *n.* stony or earthy stuff often found in a vein of ore.

gangway (gang'wā), *n.* a narrow platform of horizontal planks used as a temporary passageway, or to enter a ship; a passageway between two rows of seats; that part of a ship's side, within or without, by which persons enter or depart; the waist of a vessel or clear way by the side of the bulwarks; the main level in a mine.

gannet ('et), *n.* the solon goose.

ganoid (gan'oid), *adj.* pertaining to the Ganoidei.

Ganoidei (gȧ-noi'dē-ī), *n.* a large division of fishes, including sturgeons and paddlefishes.

gantlet, same as gauntlet.

gaol, same as jail.

gap (gap), *n.* an opening; cleft; passage; hiatus; breach: *v.t.* to make a gap in.

gape (gāp), *v.i.* to open the mouth wide, as from drowsiness, wonder, etc.; yawn; open as a fissure or chasm: *n.* the act of gaping; yawn; the opening between the mandibles of birds; the width of the mouth of a fish when opened: *pl.* a disease in poultry.

gar (gär), *n.* a garfish.

garage (gä-räj'), *n.* a shed for automobiles; a hangar; a siding in a canal.

garb (gärb), *n.* a dress; external form: *v.t.* to array in garments; clothe.

garbage ('āj), *n.* offal; refuse.

garble (gär'bl), *v.t.* to cleanse by sifting; select such parts of as are wanted or may serve some particular purpose: *n. pl.* siftings; refuse; worthless stuff.

garboard ('bōrd), *n.* the first plank fastened to the keel on the outside.

garcon (-sông'), *n.* [French], a boy; waiter.

garden ('dn), *n.* a piece of ground set apart for the cultivation of flowers, fruit, vegetables, etc.; a place specially delightful or fertile: *v.t.* cultivate as a garden: *v.i.* to lay out and cultivate a garden.

Gardenia (gär-dē'ni-ȧ), *n.* a genus of tropical shrubs with large, fragrant white, or yellow flowers; [g-], a plant, or flower, of this genus: from D. A. Garden, American botanist.

gare (gär), *n.* coarse wool growing on the legs of sheep.

garfish (gär'fish), *n.* a marine fish with a long body and spear-like snout.

garganey (gär'gȧ-ni), *n.* the European teal.

Gargantuan (gär-gän'tu-an), *adj.* having a huge appetite: from the chief character in a work by Rabelais.

garget ('get), *n.* a disease in cattle and swine characterized by swelling of the throat.

gargle ('gl), *n.* a medicinal liquid for washing the throat and mouth: *v.i.* to wash the throat and mouth with a gargle.

gargoyle ('goil), *n.* in Gothic architecture, a projecting stone waterspout, often in the form of a grotesquely-shaped head of man or animal.

garibaldi (gar-i-bäl'di), *n.* a loose shirt-waist worn by women, resembling the red shirt worn by Garibaldi, Italian patriot.

garish (gar'ish), *adj.* gaudy; dazzling.

garland (gär'lȧnd), *n.* a chaplet or wreath made of flowers, etc.; a collection of choice extracts of prose or poetry; a netted provision-bag used by sailors; in heraldry, a wreath of laurel, or oak-leaves and acorns: *v.t.* to deck or adorn with a garland.

garlic ('lik), *n.* a bulbous-rooted plant of the onion family, with a strong pungent taste and unpleasant smell.

garment ('ment), *n.* any article of clothing: *pl.* clothing collectively.

garner ('nẽr), *n.* a granary: *v.t.* to store for preservation in, or as in, a granary; gather up.

garnet ('net), *n.* a deep-red, vitreous, translucent mineral, sometimes cut as a precious stone.

garnish ('nish), *v.t.* to adorn; embellish with something laid round a dish: *n.* an ornament or decoration; something laid round a dish as an embellishment.

garnishee (-ē'), *n.* the person in whose hands the property of another is attached pending the satisfaction of the claims of a third party: *v.t.* to attach property sought to be secured by garnishment.

garnishment (-ment), *n.* an embellishment; a warning or summons; especially a notice to a party not to pay money, etc., to a defendant, but to appear in court.

garniture ('ni-tūr), *n.* embellishment.

garpike ('pīk), *n.* the garfish.

garran (gar'an), an old, worn-out horse.

garret (gar'et), *n.* the uppermost room of a house.

garrison ('i-sn), *n.* a body of troops stationed in a fort or fortified place; a fortified place with troops, guns, etc.: *v.t.* to furnish (a fortified place) with troops.

garrot ('ot), *n.* a sea-duck; the American golden-eye.

garrote (-rōt'), *n.* an instrument for strangling a criminal: used in Spain; strangulation: *v.t.* to execute with a garrote or by strangling; seize by the throat so as to rob.

garroter ('ēr), *n.* one guilty of garroting.

garrulity (-rōō'li-ti), *n.* incessant and inconsequent loquacity.

garrulous (-l s), *adj.* characterized by garrulity; verbose.

garter (gär'tēr), *n.* an elastic band, etc., by which a stocking is held up on the leg; the distinctive badge of the Order of the Garter, the highest order of British knighthood (instituted about 1348 by Edward III): *v.t.* to bind or fasten with a garter; invest with the Order of the Garter.

garter-fish (-fish), *n.* a long thin-bodied fish.

garter-snake (-snāk), an innocuous yellow-striped snake, common in America.

garth (gärth), *n.* a fish-weir.

Gary School System (gā'ri skōōl sis'tem), a system of school management by which a specified time is devoted to study, to manual training, and to play, with special teachers or supervisors for each division: it originated at Gary, Indiana, under Dr. William A. Wirt.

gas (gas), *n.* matter in an aëriform state; a fluid and elastic form of matter tending to expand indefinitely; carburetted hydrogen used for lighting and cooking; a highly poisonous and asphyxiating gaseous substance, probably having chlorine as a base, which the Germans used in bombs in the World War; nitrous oxide used as an anesthetic in dental surgery; empty talk: *v.t.* to saturate with gas; poison by gas: *v.i.* to form, or give off, gas; to boast or indulge in empty talk.

gasconade (-kun-ād'), *n.* boastful or blustering talk: *v.i.* to bluster; boast.

gaselier, gasolier ('e-lēr), *n.* a gas-burning chandelier.

gaseous ('e-us), *adj.* having the nature or form of gas.

gash (gash), *n.* a deep or gaping wound: *v.t.* to cut deep.

gasify (gas'i-fī), *v.t.* to convert into gas.

gasket ('ket), *n.* a flat plaited cord by which the sails are furled or tied to the yard; hemp, etc., used for packing the piston of a steam-engine, etc.; a thin round piece or rubber, metal, etc., placed between two flat surfaces to make a water-tight joint.

gaslog (gas'log), *n.* an imitation of a wood or log fire in a fireplace, made of hollow, perforated metal and lighted by illuminating gas.

gas-mask (-måsk), *n.* a head-piece worn by soldiers to prevent the inhaling of poisonous gases: it has transparent eye-pieces and has a canister device attached containing absorbents.

gas-meter (-mē'tēr), *n.* an instrument for recording the quantity of gas consumed at a given place in a given time.

gasogene ('ō-jēn), *n.* an apparatus for making aërated beverages.

gasoline ('ō-lēn), *n.* a volatile inflammable colorless product of petroleum: used for heating purposes, for motor power, etc.

gasometer (-om'e-tēr), *n.* a circular hollow reservoir for storing gas, open at the bottom and closed at the top; an apparatus for measuring gases.

gasometry ('e-tri), *n.* the science or process of measuring gas.

gasoscope ('ō-skōp), *n.* an instrument for detecting the presence of dangerous gas in a mine or dwelling.

gasp (gåsp), *n.* a convulsed painful effort to catch the breath: *v.i.* to catch the breath with difficulty; crave earnestly: *v.t.* to breathe out in gasps (with *away*).

gasping ('ing), *n.* convulsive or difficult breathing.

gassing (gas'ing), *n.* pretentious talk.

gassy ('i), *adj.* impregnated with gas; given to pretentious talk; inflated.

gastero-, gastro-, a prefix denoting *stomach.*

Gasteropoda (gas-tēr-op'o-då), *n.pl.* a division of univalve mollusks, which move by means of a broad muscular foot under the belly, including the snails and slugs.

gastralgia (-tral'ji-å), *n.* neuralgia of the stomach; stomachache.

gastrectomy (gas-trek'tō-mi), *n.* excision of a portion of the stomach.

gastric ('trik), *adj.* pertaining to the stomach:

gastric juice (jūs), a thin acid fluid secreted in the mucous membrane of the stomach: the chief agent in digestion.

gastritis (-trī'tis), *n.* inflammation of the stomach.

gastrocephalitis (sef-ă-lī'tis), *n.* inflammation of the stomach and brain.

gastroduodenitis (gas-trō-dū'ō-dē-nī'tis), *n.* inflammation of the stomach and duodenum: a frequent cause of jaundice.

gastroelytrotomy (-el-i-trot'ō-mi), *n.* the operation of cutting into the upper part of the vagina through the abdomen to remove a fetus: less dangerous than the Cæsarean operation.

gastroenteralgia (gas'trō-en-te-ral'ji-ă), *n.* pain referred to both stomach and intestines.

gastroenteritis (-en-te-rī'tis), *n.* inflammation of the stomach and intestines.

gastro-intestinal (-in-tes'tin-al), *adj.* pertaining to the stomach and intestines.

Gastrolobium (-lō'bi-um), *n.* a genus of Australian leguminous shrubs with purple flowers: called *poison bushes* in Australia, owing to their effect on cattle.

gastrology (gas-trol'ō-ji), *n.* the art of cooking foods; also the science of the structure and functions of the stomach.

gastronomic (-trō-nom'ik), *adj.* pertaining to gastronomy.

gastronomist (-tron'o-mist), *n.* an epicure.

gastronomy (-tron'o-mi), *n.* the art of good eating, or the preparation of food.

Gastropoda, same as Gasteropoda.

gat (gat), *n.* a passage from the shore inland, between cliffs; [Slang], a pistol, or gun.

gatch (gach), *n.* plaster.

gate (gāt), *n.* a frame of wood, iron, etc., closing an entrance or passage, usually moving on hinges; a large entrance to a city, castle, etc.; an avenue; entrance; power.

gather (gath'ĕr), *v.t.* to assemble; collect; bring into one place; pick up; glean; pluck; accumulate; pucker or plait; infer: *v.i.* to congregate; generate pus; increase; ripen: *n.* a plait or pucker in cloth, made by drawing thread through the folds.

gatherer (-ĕr), *n.* a device on a sewing-machine for gathering cloth; a machine used in bookbinding for gathering sheets; a tax collector.

gathering (-ing), *n.* the act of assembling together; an assemblage; a charitable contribution; an abscess or suppurating tumor.

Gatling gun (gat'ling-gun), *n.* a cannon with numerous small barrels, which are discharged in succession by turning a handle.

gaud (gawd), *n.* finery; ornament.

gaudily ('i-li), *adv.* in a gaudy manner.

gaudiness ('i-nes), *n.* the quality of being gaudy.

gaudy ('i), *adj.* showy; vulgar, gay or fine.

gauge (gāj), same as gage.

gauger ('ĕr), *n.* one who gauges; an officer of excise who ascertains the contents of casks.

gauging ('ing), *n.* the art or science of measuring the contents of vessels of capacity.

gaunt (gänt), *adj.* pinched and lean.

gauntlet (gänt'let), *n.* a long, stout glove; a wristlet.

gaur (gawr), *n.* a large, fierce, dark-colored ox found in Indian jungles.

gauss (gous), *n.* a unit of density of magnetic intensity.

Gautama (gou-ta-mā'), *n.* one of the names of Buddha.

gauze (gawz), *n.* a very thin light transparent silk or cotton fabric; light open-work material, as wire gauze.

gauzy ('i), *adj.* thin and semi-transparent, like gauze.

gavel (gav'el), *n.* a small mallet; a presiding officer's indicator of authority; a small unbound sheaf; toll or custom: *v.t.* to deposit grain in swaths.

gavial (gā'vi-ăl), *n.* the crocodile of the Ganges, with a long, narrow snout.

gavot, gavotte (gă-vot'), *n.* a lively, but dignified, dance of the minuet class; a dance-tune in common time.

gawk (gawk), *n.* a simpleton; cuckoo.

gawkiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state of being gawky.

gawky ('i), *adj.* awkward; ungainly: *n.* a tall, awkward, stupid person.

gay (gā), *adj.* lively; merry; full of spirits; cheerful; sportive; given to pleasure; licentious.

gayal ('ăl), *n.* a short-horned, semi-domesticated East Indian ox.

gaze (gāz), *v.i.* to look earnestly and fixedly: *n.* a steady, fixed look.

gazelle (gă-zel'), *n.* a small, elegant, swift-footed antelope, with large, soft, black eyes.

gazette (-zet'), *n.* [G-], English government bi-weekly newspaper containing official announcements; [g-], newspaper: *v.t.* to publish in a gazette.

gazeteer (gaz-e-tēr'), *n.* a dictionary of geographical names.

gear (gēr), *n.* accoutrements; apparatus; tackle; harness; dress; the moving parts of machinery: *v.t.* to put gear on; harness; dress.

gearing ('ing), *n.* a train of toothed wheels for transmitting motion; ropes and tackle; working parts collectively.

gear-wheel ('hwēl), *n.* a cog-wheel.

gecko (gek'ō), *n.* the wall-lizard.

gee (jē), *v.i.* to turn to the off side; to move; stir.

geebung (jē'bung), *n.* the insipid fruit of an Australian tree resembling the plum; an old settler of New South Wales.

geest (gēst), *n.* crumblings from rock decay; gravel.

geezer (gē'zĕr), *n.* [Slang], a term derisively applied to an old man or an old woman.

Gehenna (gē-hen'ă), *n.* a valley near Jerusalem where children were sacrificed to Moloch, consequently, considered a place of abomination; hence, hell, in the modern acceptation of the word.

gelatin, same as gelatine.

gelatinate (jel'ă-ti-nāt), *v.t.* to convert into gelatine or a jelly-like substance: *v.i.* to be converted into gelatine.

gelatine ('ă-tin), *n.* a transparent nitrogenous animal substance found in bones, hoofs, connective tissue, etc., from which it is extracted by boiling, etc.; animal jelly.

gelatine process (prō'ses), a method of photo-engraving by taking a negative on a gelatine film impregnated with a bichromate.

gelation (-ā'shun), *n.* solidification.

geld (geld), *v.t.* to castrate: said of horses; deprive of any essential part.

gelding ('ing), *n.* castration; a young horse which has been castrated.

gelid (jel'id), *adj.* intensely cold; icy.

gelidity ('i-ti), *n.* intense cold; iciness.

gelignite (jel'ig-nīt), *n.* a high-power explosive made up of gelatine dynamite with an absorbent of nitrate of potassium.

gelose (jel'ōs), *n.* a vegetable gummy isinglass prepared from seaweed.

gelsemine (jel'sē-min), *n.* a poisonous crystalline alkaloid obtained from the roots of the yellow jasmine.

gem (jem), *n.* a precious stone; leaf-bud; any perfect or rare object; jewel: *v.t.* to adorn with, or as with, gems.

gemel-window (-win'dō), *n.* a window with two bays.

geminate ('i-nāt), *adj.* growing or occurring in pairs: *v.t.* & *v.i.* to double; become double or paired.

gemination (-i-nā'shun), *n.* duplication.

Gemini ('i-nī), *n.pl.* one of the signs in the zodiac (Castor and Pollux); the Twins.

gemmate (jem'āt), *adj.* reproducing by buds: *v.i.* to propagate by buds, as some corals.

gemmology (jem-ol'ō-ji), *n.* the study of gems.

gemmule ('ūl), *n.* a small bud; an ovule; a kind of cell produced by certain molds.

gemsbok (gemz'bok), *n.* the South African antelope.

genappe (je-nap'), *n.* a smooth worsted yarn, used for fringes, etc.

gendarme (zhäng-därm'), *n.* [*pl.* gendarmes], in France and Belgium, an armed policeman.

gendarmerie ('e-rē), *n.* gendarmes collectively.

gender (jen'dĕr), *n.* the grammatical distinction of sex, expressed by suffixes, prefixes, or by a different word.

genealogical (jē-nē or jen-e-ă-loj'i-kăl), *adj.* pertaining to genealogy; exhibiting descent.

genealogist (-al'ō-jist), *n.* one skilled in tracing pedigrees or genealogy.

genealogy ('ō-ji), *n.* family pedigree; lineage; the science that treats of tracing pedigrees.

general (jen'ĕr-ăl), *adj.* relating to a whole genus, kind, class, order, or race; not special or particular; pertaining to the majority; not restricted; usual; ordinary; common; extensive but not universal; indefinite; taken as a whole; senior or highest, as Postmaster-General: *n.* the whole; the chief part; a general principle or statement; the populace; the commander of an army division or brigade; the chief of a religious order.

General Assembly (as-sem'bli), in the U. S., a state legislature; in the Presbyterian Church, the highest ecclesiastical tribunal, composed of ministers and ruling elders from each presbytery.

General Synod (sin'od), the highest ecclesiastical court in the Reformed (Dutch) Church in America.

generalissimo (-is'i-mō), *n.* a commander-in-chief.

generality ('i-ti), *n.* the state of being general: opposed to specific; bulk; majority.

generalization ('i-zā'shun), *n.* the act or result of generalizing; an induction.

generalize ('ĕr-al-īz), *v.t.* to reduce to, or arrange in, a genus or genera; infer inductively, as a general principle from particular instances.

generally (-ăl-i), *adv.* commonly; in the main; without exact limitation.

generalship (-ship), *n.* the office, rank, or military skill of a general; skilful tactics or leadership.

generate ('ĕr-āt), *v.t.* to produce; procreate; originate; trace out or form by motion.

generation (-ā'shun), *n.* the act or process of generating; a single succession in natural descent; people of the same period; progeny; formation of a geometrical figure by the motion of a point, line or surface; relation between God the Father and God the Son; relation between God and man.

generative ('ĕr-ă-tiv), *adj.* pertaining to generation; having the power to generate.

generator ('ĕr-ā-tĕr), *n.* one who, or that which, generates; a machine in which steam or gas is produced; the principal sound or sounds by which other musical sounds are produced.

generic (je-ner'ik), *adj.* pertaining to a genus, kind, or class: opposed to *specific*; comprehensive.

generosity (jen-ĕr-os'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being generous; liberality; magnanimity; munificence.

generous (-ĕr-us), *adj.* characterized by liberality; munificent; bountiful; high-minded; honorable; strong; stimulating.

genesis ('e-sis), *n.* the act or process of producing or originating; beginning; [G-], the first book of the Pentateuch in the Old Testament.

genet (-et'), *n.* an animal allied to the civet, valued for its fur; the fur of a cat made in imitation of genet.

genetics (jē-net'iks), *n.* the branch of biology which treats of heredity and evolution.

genial (jēn'i-ăl), *adj.* kindly and sympathetic in disposition; cordial; contributing to cheerfulness and life; agreeably warm and cheerful.

geniality ('i-ti), *n.* the quality of being genial; cheerfulness.

genially (-li), *adv.* in a genial manner.

geniculate (je-nik'ū-lāt), *adj.* having knee-like joints.

genie (jē'ni), *n.* an elemental spirit; a spirit of fire, or air.

genital (jen'i-tăl), *adj.* pertaining to generation or the reproductive organs: *n.pl.* the external organs of generation.

genitival ('i-tiv-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to the genitive case.

genitive ('i-tiv), *n.* a grammatical case, indicating origin, possession, or relation.

genius (jēn'ius), *n.* innate bent of mind or disposition; remarkable aptitude or natural endowment for some special pursuit, etc.; character or essential principle; embodiment; a person possessed of high mental powers or faculties.

genius (jē'ni-us), *n.* [*pl.* genii (jē'ni-ī)], a guardian spirit or deity.

genoblast (jen'ō-blăst), *n.* the nucleus of an impregnated ovum.

genre (zhăng'r), *n.* a style of painting or sculpture representing some scene of common life.

gens (jenz), *n.* [*pl.* gentes (jen'tēz)], among the ancient Romans, a clan, house, or subdivision of a curia.

genteel (jen-tēl'), *adj.* graceful or elegant in manners or dress; polite; well bred.

gentian ('shiăn), *n.* a plant of a widely distributed genus, noted for handsome flowers, generally blue, but in some, white, and yellow; a bitter herb with tonic roots.

Gentile ('tīl), *n.* to the Jews, one outside their race or faith; to the Christians, one who is neither Jew nor Christian—a pagan; to the Mohammedans, a non-Mohammedan; to the Mormons, a non-Mormon: *adj.* belonging to, or relating to, all races in general, Jews excepted.

gentility (-til'i-ti), *n.* high or gentle birth; good breeding; social status and refinement.

gentle ('tl), *adj.* mild and refined in manner and disposition; kindly; moderate in action; peaceful; docile; easy; well born or descended: *n.* the larva of the flesh-fly; a trained falcon.

gentle-folks (-fōks), *n.pl.* persons of good birth or breeding.

gentleman (-măn), *n.* one who is entitled to bear a coat of arms; a well-bred and honorable man; a person of independent income: *pl.* a term of politeness, used in addressing an assembly.

gentlewoman (-wōōm'ăn), *n.* a woman of good birth and breeding; lady.

gently (jen'tli), *adv.* in a gentle manner.

gentry ('tri), *n.* the upper class of society.

genuflection, genuflexion (-ū-flek'shun), *n.* bending of the knee, especially in worship.

genuine ('ū-in), *adj.* real; unadulterated; belonging to, or derived from, the original or true stock; not hypocritical; open.

genus (jē'nus), *n.* [*pl.* genera (jen'ĕr-ă)], a classification ranking above a species and next below a subfamily; a group of related species, though sometimes one species may compose a genus; an order; a class; in logic, a class made up of two or more species or subordinate classes.

geo-, a combining form signifying *earth, ground.*

geocentric (jē-ō-sen'trik), *adj.* pertaining to the center of the earth; having the earth as the center; viewed from the ear h as a center.

geocentricism (-'tri-sizm), *n.* doctrine or belief that the earth is the center of the universe, the pivotal point of the divine plan.

geode ('ōd), *n.* a rounded nodule of stone, usually hollow and lined with crystals.

geodesy (-od'e-si), *n.* the science of measuring large portions of the earth's surface; the determination of the earth's figure and size.

geodetic (jē-ō-det'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, determined by, or carried out by, geodesy.

geodetic survey (jē-ō-det'ik sĕr'vā), a determination of the figure, etc., of portions of the earth by geodetic processes.

geodetic line (līn), the shortest line between any two points on the earth's surface.

geodynamic (jē-ō-dī-nam'ik), *adj.* relating to the forces that operate within the substance of the earth, including the phenomena of earthquakes and volcanos.

geogeny (jē-oj'ē-ni), *n.* the science which treats of the origin of the earth.

geoglyphic (jē-ō-glif'ik), *adj.* relating to the marks on the rocks from which the story of geological history is read.

geognosy (jē-og'nō-si), *n.* the branch of geology which treats of the composition of the earth.

geogony (jē-og'ō-ni), *n.* the theory as to the earth's formation.

geographer (-og'rå-fẽr), *n.* one who is versed in, or a writer on, geography.

geographical (-ō-grăf'i-kål), *adj.* pertaining to geography.

geographically (-li), *adv.* with reference to geography.

geography (-og'rå-fi), *n.* the science that describes the surface of the earth, and its division into continents, kingdoms, etc.

geological (-ō-loj'i-kål), *adj.* pertaining to geology.

geologically (-li), *adv.* according to geology.

geologist (-ol'ō-jist), *n.* one versed in geology.

geology ('ō-ji), *n.* the science that investigates the structure of the earth, the successive physical changes it has undergone, and the causes which have operated in producing such alterations in the crust of the globe.

geomancy (jē'ō-man-si), *n.* divination by lines and figures.

geometer (-om'e-tẽr), *n.* a geometrician.

geometric (-ō-met'rik), *adj.* pertaining to, or done by, geometry.

geometrician (-om-e-trish'ăn), *n.* one who is skilled in geometry.

geometry (-om'e-tri), *n.* that branch of mathematics that treats of the measurements of lines, angles, surfaces, and solids, with their various relations; a text-book on geometry.

geophagy (jē-of'å-ji), *n.* the practice of eating earth or clay.

geophagist (-'å-jist), *n.* a clay-eater.

George (jôrj), *n.* a jeweled figure of St. George slaying the dragon, the insignia of the Knights of the Garter; an English coin,

georgette (jôr-jet'), *n.* a thin, transparent, silk crepe of very fine texture: after Mme. Georgette de la Plante, a Parisian modiste.

georgic (jôr'jik), *adj.* pertaining to husbandry; rural: *n.* a poem on agriculture.

geotropism (jē-ot'rō-pizm), *n.* a tendency in the roots of certain plants to turn in the direction of the earth's center: called *positive* geotropism: when the tendency is to turn away from the center it is called *negative* geotropism.

geranium (-rā'ni-um), *n.* a plant of various species, cultivated for its handsome scarlet or white flowers.

gerbil (jẽr'bil), *n.* a rodent of Asia and Africa with long, hairy tail and slender, long, hind legs.

gerfalcon (jẽr-faw'kn), *n.* a large species of Northern falcon with feathered legs.

germ (jẽrm), *n.* the rudimentary form of an organism; a cell; ovary; embryo; a microscopic organism apt to cause disease; origin; first principle.

German (jẽr'măn), *adj.* pertaining to Germany, its inhabitants, or language; [g-], of the same stock or parentage; germane.

germander (-man'dẽr), *n.* a wild plant of the mint family with a blue flower: used sometimes as a substitute for hops.

germane (jẽr-mān'), *adj.* related; akin; relevant; appropriate.

germanium (-mā'ni-um), *n.* a grayish-white metallic element discovered by the German chemist, Winkler, in 1886.

German silver (-sil-vẽr), a white alloy of zinc, nickel, and copper.

German text (tekts), a black letter type similar to Old English and modern German.

germicide (jer'mi-sīd), *n.* a substance used to destroy disease germs.

germinal ('mi-nål), *adj.* pertaining to a germ or seed-bud.

germinant ('mi-nånt), *adj.* sprouting; gradually developing.

germinate ('mi-nāt), *v.i.* to sprout or bud; begin to develop into a higher form.

germination (-nā'shun), *n.* the first act of growth in a seed, bud, or germ.

germ-plasm (jerm'-plazm), *n.* the essential substance through which the traits of the parents, either male or female, are transmitted to the offspring.

germule (jẽrm'ūl), *n.* a small or incipient germ.

gerrymander (ger'i-man-dẽr), *v.t.* to divide, as a state, voting district, etc., so as to give an unfair advantage to a particular political party; misrepresent; garble.

gerund (jer'und), *n.* a kind of verbal noun.

gestation (jes-tā'shun), *n.* pregnancy.

gestatory ('tā-tō-ri), *adj.* pertaining to gestation.

gesticulate (-tik'ū-lāt), *v.i.* to make gestures or motions, as in speaking or attracting attention.

gesticulator (-lā-tẽr), *n.* one who gesticulates.

gesture ('tūr), *n.* a movement of the face, body, or limbs, to express ideas, emotions, etc.

get (get), *v.t.* to obtain; procure; win; gain; acquire; deserve; meet with; realize; learn; procreate; prevail upon: *v.i.* to arrive at; become; find time, opportunity, etc.; depart quickly: usually with *out*: *n.* [Slang], an illegitimate child.

getter ('ẽr), *n.* one who gets or acquires.

getting ('ing), *n.* acquisition; profit.

get-up ('up), *n.* style, as of dress, etc.

gewgaw (gū'gaw), *n.* a showy trifle.

geyser (gī'sẽr), *n.* an intermittent hot or boiling spring from which water or mud is ejected.

ghastliness (gåst'li-nes), *n.* the quality or state of being ghastly.

ghastly ('li), *adj.* death-like; pale; haggard; cadaverous; horrible.

ghaut (gawt), *n.* in India, a mountain pass; chain of mountains; a flight of steps to a river, or to a temple; approach; a wharf.
ghazi (gä'zi), *n.* a Mohammedan hero: Turkish title.
gherkin (gĕr'kin), *n.* a small cucumber used for pickling.
ghetto (get'ō), *n.* section of a city in which a large number of Jews dwell.
ghost (gōst), *n.* the spirit of a deceased person; apparition; the soul; breath of life; shadow; remotest likelihood; a false image due to some defect in a lens.
ghostly ('li), *adj.* pertaining to the soul; spiritual; supernatural.
ghoul (gōōl), *n.* a supposed demon who robs graves and feeds on the flesh of the dead.
giant (jī'ânt), *n.* a man of extraordinary bulk or stature; one possessed of great physical or intellectual power; one of a race of monstrous size who, according to classic mythology, assailed the gods: *adj.* like a giant; huge.
giaour (jour), *n.* the term applied by Mohammedans to unbelievers, especially Christians.
gibber (jib'ĕr), *v.i.* to speak incoherently.
gibberish (gib'ĕr-ish), *n.* rapid incoherent talk: *adj.* incoherent.
gibbet (jib'et), *n.* a gallows: *v.t.* to hang on a gibbet; expose to public scorn or ridicule.
gibbon (gib'un), *n.* a long-armed anthropoid ape of Southern Asia.
gibbosity (-os'i-ti), *n.* a round or swelling prominence.
gibbous ('us), *adj.* protuberant; irregularly rounded; between full and half-full: said of the moon; hump-backed.
gibe (jīb), *n.* a scoff; taunt; sneering or sarcastic expression: *v.t.* to sneer at; taunt: *v.i.* to use gibes; cast reproaches; sneer; scoff.
giblet (jib'let), *n.* one of the edible internal parts of a fowl, goose, etc.
gid (gid), *n.* a disease in sheep.
giddiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state of being giddy.
giddy ('i), *adj.* having a confused whirling sensation in the head; frivolous; fickle.
gift (gift), *n.* something given or bestowed; present; donation; offering; benefaction; natural talent.
gifted ('ed), *adj.* talented.
gig (gig), *n.* a two-wheeled open chaise drawn by one horse; a rotary machine for raising nap on cloth; a long ship's boat, rowed by alternate oars, and usually reserved for the commanding officer; a racing boat; a whirligig; a fish-gig; [Slang], a set of numbers upon which a bet is placed in a policy lottery; *v.t.* to fish with a fish-gig.
gigantic (jī-gan'tik), *adj.* huge; colossal.
gigantoblast (jī-gan'tō-blast), *n.* a type of large red blood-corpuscle.
giggle (gig'l), *v.i.* to laugh in a nervous, foolish, tittering manner: *n.* a nervous, silly laugh.
gigot (jig'ot), *n.* a leg of mutton, lamb, veal, or venison ready for the table; a leg-of-mutton sleeve.
Gila monster (hē'lä mon'stĕr), a large poisonous lizard of rough skin and orange and black in color, found on the arid parts of Southwestern U. S.: so called from the *Gila* River, Arizona.
gild (gild), *v.t.* to overlay or wash with gold; give a fair external appearance to; illuminate: *n.* another form of guild.
gilding ('ing), *n.* the art or process of overlaying or covering with gold; gold leaf, powder, etc., applied to a surface; a superficial covering to give a fair appearance.
gill (gil), *n.* the respiratory organ of aquatic animals, especially fishes; the wattle of a fowl; a brook in a glen: *pl.* the thin plates under a cap of a mushroom: *v.t.* to catch, or gut, fish.
gill (jil), *n.* ¼ of a pint; ground-ivy; a wanton girl; sweetheart.
gillie (gil'i), *n.* [Scotch], a sportsman's servant or attendant.
gillyflower (jil'i-flou-ĕr), *n.* one of various plants of the mustard family, as the wall-flower, stock, etc.
gilt (gilt), *adj.* covered with, or yellow like gold: *n.* gilding.
gimbal (jim'bâl), *n.* one of two brass rings moving within each other at right angles: used for suspending a mariner's compass, chronometer, etc.
gimcrack ('krak), *adj.* showy, but of no value; trumpery: *n.* a pretty, useless thing; toy.
gimlet (gim'let), *n.* a small boring-tool with a pointed screw at the end: *v.t.* to make a hole in with a gimlet.
gimp (gimp), *n.* a kind of interlaced silk twist or trimmings interwoven with wire or cord: used for furniture, dresses, etc.: *v.t.* to border with gimp.
gin (jin), *n.* an aromatic alcoholic liquid obtained by distilling rye with juniper berries; a trap or snare; a machine for clearing cotton fibers from the seeds; a portable hoisting-machine; a pile-driving machine: *v.t.* to catch in a trap; clear cotton.
gin (jin), *n.* in Australia, a name applied to a native or aboriginal woman by the whites; a lubra; a female kangaroo, also, is sometimes called a *gin*.
ginger ('jĕr), *n.* the scraped and dried root of a pungent aromatic East Indian plant; the ginger-plant; [Slang], spunk; courage; determination: *v.t.* to flavor, or treat, with ginger; render lively or spunky.

gingerade (-ād'), *n.* an aerated beverage flavored with ginger.

ginger-beer (-bēr), *n.* an effervescent beverage made from ginger, yeast, cream of tartar, and sugar.

gingerbread (-bred), *n.* a dark colored cake made of flour, ginger, molasses, sugar, etc.

gingerly (-li), *adv.* cautiously; daintily.

gingham (ging'ăm), *n.* a cotton dress-cloth dyed in the yarn before weaving; an umbrella.

gingival (jin'ji-val), *adj.* relating to the gums.

gingivitis (jin-ji-vī'tis), *n.* inflammation of the gums.

gingko (ging'kō), *n.* a Japanese tree with handsome foliage; the maiden-hair tree.

gin-mill (-mil), *n.* a low drinking resort.

ginseng (jin'seng), *n.* an herb with an aromatic root, much valued in China.

Gipsy, Gypsy (jip'si), *n.* one of a wandering, dark-skinned, and dark-eyed race, of Eastern, probably Hindu, origin; the language of the Gipsies (Romany); a person of dark complexion; a hoydenish girl: *v.i.* to picnic or camp out in the woods.

giraffe (ji-raf'), *n.* a large ruminant mammal of Africa, the tallest of all quadrupeds, the male sometimes growing to a height of 20 feet; in mining, a car used on inclines, higher at one end than the other.

girandole (jir'ăn-dōl), *n.* a branching chandelier; a kind of rotating firework.

girasol ('ă-sol), *n.* a variety of opal; the fire-opal.

girba (gir'bă), *n.* a stiff leather water-vessel, used in Africa.

gird (gĕrd), *v.t.* to surround with a flexible substance; bind; encircle; brace.

girder ('ĕr), *n.* the main beam in a floor.

girdle (gĕr'dl), *n.* a belt or zone for the waist; anything that encompasses; a circular band round the shaft of a column: *v.t.* to bind with a girdle: enclose; cut round the bark of a tree.

girl (gĕrl), *n.* a female child; young, unmarried woman; [Slang], a sweetheart.

girlhood (-hood), *n.* state of being a girl; girls collectively.

girt (gĕrt), *p.adj.* moored so taut by two cables as not to swing to the wind or tide.

girth (gĕrth), *n.* the band by which the saddle is kept secured on a horse; the circumference of a tree, animal, etc.; anything that binds or encircles.

gist (jist), *n.* the substance of a matter; main point; object.

gittern (git'ĕrn), *n.* an old musical wired instrument resembling the modern guitar.

give (giv), *v.t.* to bestow; confer without price or reward; grant; yield; deliver; supply; enable; emit: *v.i.* convey gratuitously; yield to pressure; retire; retreat; shrink: *n.* act of giving, or yielding up.

give-away (-ă-wā'), *n.* an unintentional betrayal or disclosure.

given (giv'n), *p.adj.* bestowed; disposed of; executed; done; in logic, granted.

gizzard (giz'ărd), *n.* the second stomach of birds, an organ with thick muscular walls and bony lining.

glabella (glă-bel'ă), *n.* the smooth prominence of the forehead just above the root of the nose.

glabrous (glā'brus), *adj.* bald; smooth.

glace (-sā'), *adj.* iced or cooled: *n.* a thin, shiny silk.

glacial ('shi-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to, consisting of, or caused by, ice.

glaciate ('shi-āt), *v.t.* to cover over with, or transform into, ice.

glacier (glā'shi-ĕr, glas'i-ĕr), *n.* a vast accumulation of ice and snow, found in the valleys and ravines of lofty mountains, which moves slowly down the slopes till it melts or breaks away.

glacis (glā'sis), *n.* a sloping bank of earth directly in front of a fortification for defense; a protective slope on an ironclad to throw off hostile shot.

glad, *adj.* in a state of hilarity; joyous; gay; pleased; cheerful; satisfied.

gladden ('n), *v.t.* to make glad: *v.i.* to rejoice.

glade (glād), *n.* an open space or passage in a wood or forest; an open space surrounded by ice.

gladiate (glad'i-āt), *adj.* sword-shaped.

gladiator ('i-ā-tĕr), *n.* in ancient Rome a professional swordsman who fought in the arena with other men or animals; a combatant.

gladiatorial (-ā-tō'ri-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to gladiators or their combats.

gladiolus (glā-dī'ō-lus), *n.* a plant of the iris family with a fleshy bulb and sword-shaped leaves.

gladsome (glad'sum), *adj.* joyous; gay; pleased; cheerful.

Gladstone ('stōn or 'stun), *n.* a four-wheeled pleasure-carriage carrying two passengers; a long narrow traveling bag with a wide mouth.

glair (glār), *n.* the white of egg, used as size or varnish; any sticky white matter resembling this substance.

glaive, same as glave.

glamour (glam'ĕr), *n.* a charm on the eyes, causing them to see things differently from what they are in reality; fascination; witchery: *v.t.* to fascinate.

glance (glans), *n.* a sudden shoot of light; quick passing look of the eye; a quick momentary view; a lustrous ore: *v.i.* to shoot a sudden ray; view with quick movement of the eye: *v.t.* to shoot or dart suddenly or obliquely; allude to in passing.

gland (gland), *n.* a bodily organ by which secretion is carried on; small secreting

organ for sap in plants; an acorn; a clutch or clip; a clamp.

glanders (ēr'z), *n.pl.* a contagious disease in horses, in which mucus is discharged profusely from the nostrils.

glandular ('ū-lăr), *adj.* pertaining to, resembling, or having glands; covered with hairs tipped with glands: said of a plant.

glandule ('ūl), *n.* a small gland.

glans (glanz), *n.* the rounded extremity of the penis; a nut enclosed in a sheath; a goiter; a suppository.

glare (glār), *n.* a bright, dazzling light; overpowering luster; a fierce piercing look; vulgar splendor: *v.i.* to shine with a dazzling overpowering light; look with fierce piercing eyes; be excessively gaudy in dress or ornamentation; *adj.* having a smooth, slippery surface, as ice.

glaring ('ing), *p.adj.* emitting or reflecting a dazzling light; gaudy.

glass (glăs), *n.* a hard, brittle, transparent substance formed of silica and certain metallic oxides; an instrument or vessel made of glass; a drinking glass, or the quantity contained in it; a mirror; lens; a telescope, or barometer: *adj.* pertaining to, or made of, glass; vitreous: *v.t.* to mirror, or reflect in a mirror; glaze.

glasswort ('wĕrt), *n.* a low saline herb with large flat succulent leaves, the juice of which, formerly, was used in glass-making.

glauberite (glaw'bĕr-īt), *n.* a brittle sulphate of sodium and calcium.

Glauber's salts ('bĕrz-sawlts), *n.* sulphate of soda, used as a strong purgative.

glaucoma (glô-kō'mă), *n.* a diseased condition of the eye characterized by a hardening of the eyeball and far-sightedness: it generally results in blindness.

glaucous (glaw'kus), *adj.* sea-green; green with a bluish-grey tinge; covered with a bluish-white bloom.

glave (glāv), *n.* a cutting weapon fixed to a pole, somewhat resembling a halbert, formerly used by foot soldiers.

glaze (glāz), *v.t.* to furnish with glass; overlay with a transparent substance resembling glass: *v.i.* to become glassy or glazed: *n.* the vitreous or glassy coating on potter's ware.

glazier ('zhēr), *n.* one who sets glass in windows, etc.

glazing ('ing), *n.* a glaze; the operation of setting glass, or applying a glaze; window-panes; glass.

gleam (glēm), *n.* a stream of light; brightness: *v.i.* to emit brightness; dart, as rays.

glean (glēn), *v.t.* to gather, as grain; collect little by little; infer: *v.i.* to gather, as leavings: *n.* a collection made by gleaning.

glebe (glēb), *n.* land belonging to a parish church, or ecclesiastical benefice; ground; soil.

glede (glēd), *n.* the kite, buzzard, osprey, or similar bird of prey.

glee (glē), *n.* gaiety; mirth; exhilaration; a musical composition for voices in harmony.

gleeful ('fool), *adj.* merry; joyous.

gleet (glēt), *n.* a thin mucous discharge from the urethra; inflammation of the nasal cavities accompanied by a morbid discharge.

glen (glen), *n.* a narrow valley; a secluded hollow between hills.

Glengarry (glen-gar'ĭ), *n.* a cap for men, straight at each side, with a hollow in the middle or sloping towards the back from which two colored ribbons pend: first worn by the natives of Glengarry, Scotland.

glib (glib), *adj.* voluble; flippant.

glide (glīd), *v.i.* flow or move along smoothly and noiselessly; to fly an aeroplane slantwise with power shut off; carry the voice without a break: *n.* the act of gliding; a gliding movement.

glider (glīd'ĕr), *n.* an aeroplane without motor power; a flat power boat of very shallow draft and high speed.

gliff (glif), *n.* a glimpse; brief interval; sudden fear.

glim (glim), *n.* [Slang], a faint light, as of a candle or lamp.

glimmer ('ĕr), *v.i.* to shine faintly and intermittently: *n.* a faint, intermittent light; sheen.

glimpse (glimps), *n.* a weak, faint light; transient view; slight trace: *v.i.* to catch a glimpse of: *v.i.* to glance; appear for the moment.

glint (glint), *n.* a gleam of light; sly glance; *v.i.* to gleam or flash out.

glioma (glī-ō'mă), *n.* a tumor of rapid growth on the brain, spinal cord, or auditory nerve.

glissade (glis-ād'), *n.* a sliding, as down a snow slope; a glide in dancing: *v.i.* to slide down.

glissando (-săn'dō), *n.* in pianoforte playing, a run by sliding the fingers over the keys; in violin-playing, a quick slur.

glisten (glis'n), *v. i.* to sparkle with light; shine: *n.* a glitter.

glitter (glit'ĕr), *v.i.* to sparkle with light; gleam; be showy, attractive, or specious: *n.* brilliancy; specious luster.

gloaming ('ing), *n.* twilight.

gloat (glōt), *v.i.* to stare steadfastly; exult with feelings of lust and cruelty.

globate ('bāt), *adj.* globe-shaped.

globe (glōb), *n.* a spherical body; ball; the terraqueous earth (with *the*); a sphere on which are represented the divisions of the earth, etc. (*terrestrial globe*), or the heavenly bodies (*celestial globe*).

globe-fish ('fish), *n.* a fish capable of inflating itself to a globular shape.

globeflower ('flou-ĕr), *n.* a plant of the crowfoot family with globular-shaped flowers.

globe-trotter ('trot-ẽr), *n.* an extensive traveler.
globin ('bin), *n.* a constituent of red blood corpuscles.
globular (glob'ū-lår), *adj.* globe-like; spherical.
globule ('ūl), *n.* a small spherical particle; a minute homoeopathic pill; a blood- or lymph- corpuscle.
globulin ('ū-lin), *n.* an albuminous proteid substance forming one of the constituents of the blood and cellular tissue of plants.
glockenspiel (glok'en-spēl), *n.* [German], a musical instrument made up of a set of flat metal bars which when played give forth bell-like tones; a peal of bells.
glomerate (glom'ẽr-āt), *adj.* gathered into a roundish head or mass.
glonoin (glon'ō-in), *n.* a dilute solution of nitroglycerine, used for heart affections and convulsions.
gloom (glōōm), *n.* partial darkness; obscurity; melancholy; depression; sadness; sullenness: *v.i.* to be, or become, cloudy or partially dark; present a gloomy aspect: *v.t.* to make gloomy; deject or sadden.
gloominess ('i-nes), *n.* the state of being gloomy.
gloomy ('i), *adj.* overspread with, or enveloped in, darkness; dismal; melancholy; dispirited; cheerless; morose.
gloria (glō'ri-å), *n.* an ascription of praise, especially the *Gloria in Excelsis* and *Gloria Patri;* a musical setting of these.
glorification (-ri-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the act of glorifying; exaltation to honor and dignity; a jollification.
glorify ('ri-fī), *v.t.* to raise in honor and dignity; magnify and honor in worship; adore; beautify.
gloriole ('ri-ōl), *n.* a circle of light.
Gloriosa (-ri-ō'så), *n.* genus of plants of the lily family, with bright red or yellow flowers.
glorious ('ri-us), *adj.* full of glory; illustrious; celebrated; magnificent; exalted.
glory ('ri), *n.* splendor; magnificence; brightness; praise ascribed in adoration; distinction; renown; honor; the Divine perfection or presence; the felicity of heaven; a pictured emanation of light surrounding the head of a saint: *v.i.* to rejoice or exult (with *in*).
gloss (glos), *n.* luster from a polished surface; specious show; an explanation or comment to elucidate some difficulty or obscurity in the text; a plausible, specious representation: *v.t.* to explain by notes or comments; palliate by plausible representation; varnish; make glossy: *v.i.* to annotate.
glossa ('å), *n.* [*pl.* glossæ ('ē)], the tongue, especially of insects.
glossary ('å-ri), *n.* a dictionary of obsolete, obscure, or technical words.
glossiness ('i-nes), *n.* superficial luster.
glossitis (-ī'tis), *n.* inflammation of the tongue.
glosso-, a prefix signifying *tongue.*
glossograph (glos'ō-gråf), *n.* an instrument for recording the vibrations of the tongue in speaking.
glossography (-og'rå-fi), *n.* the writing of glossæ or glossaries.
glossoid (glos'oid), *adj.* tongue-like.
glossology (-ol'ō-ji), *n.* that branch of anthropology which treats of the classification of languages; comparative philology.
glossonomy (-on'ō-mi), *n.* the science of language and the laws which govern it.
glossy ('i), *adj.* having a lustrous smooth surface; smooth and plausible.
glottal (glot'ål), *adj.* pertaining to, or produced by, the glottis.
glottic ('ik), *adj.* pertaining to the glottis; pertaining to language.
glottis ('is), *n.* the small elastic oblong opening at the top of the wind-pipe.
glottology (glo-tol'ō-ji), *n.* the science of languages; comparative philology.
glove (gluv), *n.* a hand-covering with a separate sheath for each finger: *pl.* boxing-gloves: *v.t.* to cover with, or as with, a glove.
glover ('ẽr), *n.* a maker or seller of gloves.
glow (glō), *v.i.* to shine with intense heat; radiate heat and light; be incandescent; be red or flushed; be animated with passion, love, zeal, etc.: *n.* intense or shining heat; incandescence; redness, or brightness of color; passion; ardor; emotion.
glower (glou'ẽr), *v.i.* to stare with a threatening or angry countenance; frown.
glowworm (glō'wẽrm), *n.* a beetle, the wingless female of which emits a shining green light at night.
Gloxinia (gloks-in'i-å), *n.* a genus of tropical plants with bell-shaped flowers; [g-], a plant of this genus.
gloze (glōz), *v.t.* to gloss over.
glucic acid (glōō'sik as'id), a colorless honey-like compound obtained by the action of acids upon cane-sugar.
glucinum (-sī'num), *n.* a metallic element resembling magnesium.
glucose ('kōs), *n.* the particular form of sugar existing in many animal and vegetable organisms: it is produced for commercial use by the action of sulphuric acid on starch.
glue (glōō), *n.* a tenacious, viscid cement made by boiling some animal substance to a jelly: *v.t.* to unite or cement with glue.
gluey ('i), *adj.* like glue; sticky.
glum (glum), *adj.* gloomy; moody; sullen.
glume (glōōm), *n.* the husk of corn or grasses.
glut (glut), *n.* a superabundance; a surfeit; something that chokes up an opening: *v.t.* to fill to repletion; oversupply: *v.i.* to eat gluttonously.

gluten (glōō'ten), *n.* a tough grey albuminous substance obtained from wheat and other grains.

glutinous ('ti-nus), *adj.* viscid: gluey.

glutton (glut'n), *n.* one who eats to excess; a carnivorous animal of northern lands about three feet long, of thick build and with long shaggy fur: in Canada it is called the *wolverene*.

gluttonous (-us), *adj.* pertaining to, or characterized by, gluttony.

gluttony (-i), *n.* the act or habit of eating to excess.

glyceric (glis'er-ik), *adj.* obtained from glycerin.

glyceride (-īd), *n.* a compound of glycerin.

glycerin, glycerine (glis'ēr-in), *n.* a sweet, colorless, viscid liquid obtained from oils, fat, etc.: used extensively in various manufactures and medicine.

glycerol, *n.* the chemical name for glycerin.

glycogen (glī'kō-jen), *n.* a white insoluble starch-like substance obtained from the livers of animals.

glycol (glī'kōl, or 'kol), *n.* a viscid liquid, intermediate between glycerin and alcohol.

glyconin (glī'kō-nin), *n.* an emulsion prepared from glycerin and the yoke of eggs, and used as an emollient.

glyph (glif), *n.* a perpendicular fluting; a carved figure in relief.

glyphic ('ik), *adj.* pertaining to carving or sculpture: *n.* a hieroglyphic.

glyphography (-og'rå-fi), *n.* a method of producing engravings in relief for printing, similar to electrotypy, after etching the picture on a copperplate covered thinly with wax.

glyptic (glip'tik), *adj.* pertaining to engraving on gems; figured: *n.pl.* the art of engraving designs on precious stones, ivory, etc.

Glyptodon (glip'tō-dun), *n.* a genus of very large extinct mammals, of which the armadillo is a modern type; [g-], the fossil remains of one of this genus.

glyptograph ('tō-gräf), *n.* a design cut or engraved on a gem.

glyptography (-i), *n.* the art or process of engraving on gems.

gnarl (närl), *n.* a knot on the trunk or branch of a tree.

gnarled ('d), *adj.* full of knots; distorted.

gnash (nash), *v.t.* to strike together, as the teeth: *v.i.* to grind the teeth in anger or agony.

gnat (nat), *n.* a small stinging winged insect, allied to the mosquito.

gnaw (naw), *v.t.* to bite off, or eat away, by degrees; corrode; bite in agony, rage, or despair; fret: *v.i.* to exercise the teeth in biting repeatedly.

gneiss (nīs), *n.* a crystallized rock composed of quartz, mica, and feldspar.

gnome (nōm), *n.* a fabulous, deformed, diminutive goblin, supposed to dwell in the earth or to be the guardian spirit of miners; a pithy or sententious saying.

gnome owl (oul), an owl of a well-known species of Western North America.

gnomic ('mik), *adj.* dealing in, or containing, pithy or sententious sayings; didactic.

gnomon ('mon), *n.* the style or pin of a sundial; a column to indicate the meridian altitude of the sun; the part of a parallelogram left after a similar parallelogram has been taken from one of its corners; an odd integer.

gnomonics ('iks), *n.pl.* the science of dialing.

gnosiology (nō-si-ol'ō-ji), *n.* that branch of philosophy that treats of the principles of cognition.

gnosis ('sis), *n.* higher knowledge or insight.

Gnostic (nos'tik), *adj.* pertaining to the Gnostics or the adherents of Gnosticism; [g-], pertaining to, or possessing, knowledge: *n.* an advocate or supporter of Gnosticism.

Gnosticism ('ti-sizm), *n.* a system of religion mixed with Greek and Oriental philosophy (1st–6th century A.D.), intermediate between Christianity and paganism, which taught that knowledge, rather than faith, was the greatest good, and that through knowledge alone could salvation be attained.

gnu (nōō), *n.* a ruminant horned animal with a head resembling a buffalo, of the antelope kind, inhabiting South Africa.

go (gō), *v.i.* to depart; proceed; move on; pass from one state or place to another; conduce; contribute; be habitually used or said; pass current; succeed; fall out or terminate; move by mechanism; strike, as a clock; act in harmony with; fit or suit; be expended; carry young in the womb: *n.* the fashion; enterprise or push; difficulty or scrape; state of affairs; a winning stroke; condition or situation; [Slang], a glass of spirits.

goa ('å), *n.* the Tibetan gazelle.

goad (gōd), *n.* a pointed stick to urge on cattle: *v.t.* to urge on with, or as with, a goad; stimulate: *v.i.* to act as a goad.

goaf (gōf), *n.* a place left in the old workings of a coal mine; the coal-waste left there.

goal (gōl), *n.* the winning post at a race or at football; hence, the end aimed at.

goanna, gohanna (gō-an'å), *n.* in Australia, a popular name for the iguana: the Australian lizard is from three to six feet long, of a greenish color with black speckles and serrated crest on the back: it is quite harmless: children play with it.

goat (gōt), *n.* a ruminating horned quadruped with long hair.

goatee (gō-tē'), *n.* a tuft of hair on the chin resembling the beard of a he-goat.

goatsbeard (gōts'bērd), *n.* a plant indigenous to Europe, but cultivated in America for its clusters of small, white flowers with long feathery pappus: also, called shepherd's clock and star-of-Jerusalem.

goatsucker (gōt'suk-ẽr), *n.* an insectivorous bird of nocturnal habits; the whippoorwill.

gobble (gob'l), *v.t.* to swallow hastily or greedily: *v.i.* to utter a cry like a turkey: *n.* the noise of a turkey; a quick straight stroke in putting at golf.

gobelin (gō'be-lin, gō'blin, gō-be-läng'), *n.* a superior kind of French tapestry.

go-between ('bē-twēn), *n.* an intermediary.

gob (gob), *n.* a lump, piece or chunk; refuse; an abandoned mine-working filled with rubbish; [Slang], a sailor of the American navy; a bluejacket.

goblet (gob'let), *n.* a drinking-vessel with a stem and without a handle.

goblin ('lin), *n.* an evil, mischievous spirit; gnome; fairy.

goby (gō'bi), *n.* a funnel-shaped fish with spiny rays and ventral fins.

go-by ('bī), *n.* avoidance; evasion.

go-cart ('kärt), *n.* a contrivance for teaching children to walk; a child's cart; a light village cart.

God (god), *n.* the Supreme Deity and self-existent Creator and Upholder of the universe; [g-], a supernatural being conceived of as possessing divine powers or attributes; idol; a person or thing deified or honored to excess; [Slang], an occupant of a seat in the upper gallery of a theater.

godchild ('chīld), *n.* one for whom one is sponsor at baptism.

goddess ('des), *n.* a female deity; a woman of superior charms or excellence.

godfather ('fä-*th*ẽr), *n.* one who acts as sponsor to another at baptism: *v.t.* to act as godfather to.

Godhead ('hed), *n.* the Divine essence, nature, and attributes; the Supreme Deity.

godhood ('hood), *n.* divinity.

godliness ('li-nes), *n.* piety; devotion.

godly ('li), *adj.* devout; pious.

God-man ('man), *n.* Jesus Christ in whom Deity and humanity are united, according to Christian belief.

godmother ('mu*th*-ẽr), *n.* a female sponsor at baptism.

godroon (gō-drōōn'), *n.* fluting or beading of olive shape.

God's-acre (godz'ā-kẽr), *n.* a churchyard.

godsend (god'send), *n.* unexpected assistance or acquisition.

godspeed ('spēd), *n.* success.

godwit ('wit), *n.* a curlew-like wading bird of the snipe family.

goer (gō'ẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, goes; a person or animal considered in reference to speed, power, or some such attribute.

goffer (gof'ẽr), *v.t.* to form flutes in; crimp.

goffering (-ing), *n.* fluting for frills, etc.; indented ornamentation on the edge of a book.

Gog and Magog (gog, mā'gog), two huge wooden statues in the Guildhall, London.

goggle (gog'l), *v.i.* to strain or roll the eyes: *adj.* staring; prominent: *n.* a strained or affected rolling of the eyes: *pl.* a particular kind of spectacles for protecting the eyes from dust, excessive light, etc.

goggle-eyed (-īd), *adj.* having bulging, or rolling eyes.

going (gō'ing), *n.* the act of departing or moving; state of roads.

goiter (goi'tẽr), *n.* a swelling of the glands in the front part and side of the neck: prevalent in mountainous districts.

goitrous ('rus), *adj.* affected with goiter.

Golconda (gol-kon'dā), *n.* a ruined city of India, famous for gem-cutting and diamond-setting in the 16th century; hence, a place of wealth; a mine of wealth.

gold (gōld), *n.* a metallic element, soft, ductile, and of a bright yellow color when pure; money; wealth; precious or pure quality; in archery, the bull's-eye: *adj.* made of gold; having the color of gold.

gold-beater ('bē-tẽr), *n.* one who beats gold into thin leaves for gilding.

gold brick (brik), a bar or brick of spurious metal gilded and used by swindlers to deceive the credulous; a worthless substitute delivered for the genuine article; a swindle.

gold-bug ('bug), *n.* one who advocates gold as the only money standard.

gold-carp ('kärp), *n.* the goldfish.

golden (gōld'n), *adj.* formed of, consisting of, or resembling, gold; shining; lustrous like gold; bright; most valuable; excellent.

golden age (āj), the fabled primeval age of perfect human happiness and innocency; any period of progress, prosperity and enlightenment.

golden bough (bou), the European mistletoe.

golden bug (bug), a ladybird.

golden cup (kup), the buttercup.

golden eagle (ē'gl), a large and powerful eagle of northern latitudes: so called from the yellow-tipped feathers of the head and neck.

golden-eye (-ī), *n.* a large sea-duck of a dark-green on the back and the breast white: noted as a diver and for its swift whistling flight: sometimes called the whistler duck.

golden number (num'bẽr), *n.* a number which shows the year of the moon's cycle: important as fixing the date of Easter.

golden pheasant (fez-ânt), a handsome Chinese pheasant.

golden plover (pluv'ẽr), a highly prized game bird of migratory habits: in summer the plumage is speckled deep yellow and white on the back: this bird breeds in the Arctic regions, but winters south of the equator.

golden rod (rod), a tall plant of the aster family with yellow flowers: the pollen is said to cause hay-fever.

golden rose (rōs), a rose fashioned from gold and blessed by the Pope on the fourth Sunday in Lent: sent to some country, state, city or person, in recognition of special service to the Church.

golden rule (rōōl), the rule to treat others as we ourselves wish to be treated.

goldfields ('fēldz), *n.pl.* auriferous deposits and diggings in Australia, Alaska, California, South Africa, etc.

goldfinch ('finch), *n.* a beautiful singing bird with yellow-streaked wings and a red throat.

goldfish ('fish), *n.* an orange-colored fresh-water fish of the carp family.

goldsmith ('smith), *n.* a worker in gold, or dealer in gold-plate.

gold standard (stand'ẽrd), a monetary standard based on gold alone as the unit of value.

goldylocks (-loks), *n.* a common name for various plants with yellow flowers, as the buttercup.

golem (gō'lem), *n.* [Yiddish], a booby; one who makes much noise without accomplishment.

golf (golf), *n.* a game played with a small gutta-percha ball and club-headed sticks, the object being to drive the ball into a series of small holes with the fewest possible strokes: *v.i.* to play golf.

Golgotha (gol'gō-thå), *n.* [Hebrew], the place where Jesus Christ was crucified; [g-], a burial place.

gombeen man (gom-bēn'), in Ireland, a money-lender; a usurer.

gombroon (gom-brōōn'), *n.* Chinese, or Persian, porcelain.

gomphiasis (-fī'ā-sis), *n.* looseness of the teeth.

gomuti (gō-mōō'ti), *n.* a tough hair-like fiber obtained from the sago-palm; used for cordage.

gonad (gon'ad), *n.* a germ-gland; the tissue in which the male or female organs originate.

gondola (gon'dō-lå), *n.* a long narrow Venetian pleasure boat propelled by one oar; a flat-bottomed boat or railway car used for carrying coal, produce, etc.

gondolier (-dō-lēr'), *n.* the rower of a gondola.

gone (gon), *p.adj.* ruined; lost; characterized by faintness or weakness; carried away: said of a spar, etc.

goneness ('nes), *n.* a state of weakness or collapse.

goner ('ẽr), *n.* one who is lost or ruined.

gonfalon ('fă-lon), *n.* standard or ensign, usually with streamers, hanging from a crosspiece instead of a staff.

gong (gông), *n.* a tambourine-shaped musical instrument of bronze, which is struck by a padded stick.

goniometer (gō-ni-om'e-tẽr), *n.* an instrument for measuring angles.

gonococcus (gon-ō-kok'us), *n.* the micro-organism producing the pus of gonorrheal discharges.

gonof, gonoph (gon'of), *n.* [Slang], a pick-pocket.

gonophore (gon'ō-fōr), *n.* in plants, an elongated receptacle elevating the pistil and stamens above the floral envelope; a stalk bearing male and female organs.

gonorrhœa (-rēå), *n.* a contagious inflammation of the mucous membrane of the sexual organs caused by a microörganism.

goober (gōō'bẽr), *n.* a peanut.

good (good), *adj.* having excellent qualities; proper, fit for, adapted to, conducive to, any particular object; pious; moral; kind; well-disposed; favorable; beneficial; convenient; useful; unblemished; adequate; expedient; reliable; well-informed; full; not irritable: *n.* that which contributes to happiness; moral qualities; prosperity; benefit: *pl.* household furniture; merchandise: *interj.* an expression of assent or pleasure.

good-bye (good-bī'), *n.* salutation at parting; farewell greeting: contraction of "God be with you": *adj.* relating to parting.

Good Friday (frī'dā), the Friday before Easter Day, a day of fasting in commemoration of the crucifixion of Jesus Christ.

goodliness ('li-nes), *n.* grace; physical beauty.

goodly ('li), *adj.* good-looking; noble; considerable; pleasant.

goodman ('man), *n.* the master of a house.

goodness ('nes), *n.* the state or quality of being good; benevolence.

goods and chattels (chat'lz), personal property.

goodwife ('wīf), *n.* the mistress of a house.

goodwill (-wil'), *n.* benevolence; kindly feeling; the value a business has over and above stock-in-trade, etc.; the money paid for such value; friendly disposition.

goody ('i), *adj.* affectedly or weakly pious; namby-pamby: *n.* a poor, old, rustic woman; a kind of sweetmeat.

googul (gōō'gul), *n.* a gum obtained from a tree of the myrrh family.

goose (gōōs), *n.* a web-footed domesticated bird; a tailor's smoothing iron; a silly person.

gooseberry (gōōz'ber-i), *n.* the acid fruit of a barbed garden-shrub; the shrub itself: *adj.* made of gooseberries.

goose-flesh (gōōs'flesh), *n.* a pimpled condition of the skin resembling a plucked goose, caused by terror or cold.

gooseneck (gōōs'nek), *n.* a bent iron fitted to the extremity of a boom or yard; name of several devices, curved like the neck of a goose.

goosestep ('step), *n.* a form of drilling in which time is marked by each foot alternately lifted and held straight out while the other is on the ground; the stiff parade step of the former German infantry soldiers.

goosewing ('wing), *n.* a studding-sail; the lower corner of a fore-sail or square main-sail when the body of the sail is furled.

gopher (gō'fẽr), *v.i.* to mine unsystematically: *n.* a North American burrowing, rat-like rodent; the unknown wood of which Noah built the Ark.

goral ('rål), *n.* the Himalayan antelope.

Gordian (gôr'di-ân), *adj.* pertaining to the Phrygian King Gordius; [g-] anything intricate or difficult.

Gordian knot (not), a knot tied by King Gordius in a thong of his carriage harness, which challenged skill to unravel: the oracle declared that the one who should untie it would be master of Asia, whereon Alexander the Great tried and failed, but to avert the ill omen, cut the knot with his sword; any unusual difficulty.

gore (gôr), *n.* congealed or clotted blood; a triangular piece sewn into a dress, sail, etc.; a narrow or triangular piece of land: *v.t.* to pierce as with a horn; furnish with gores: said of a garment, etc.

gorge (gôrj), *n.* the throat; gullet; that which is gorged or swallowed; a narrow passage between mountains or hills: *v.t.* to swallow with greediness or in large mouthfuls; satiate: *v.i.* to feed greedily.

gorged (gôrj'd), *adj.* having a gorge; in heraldry, bearing a crown, or the like, about the neck.

gorgeous ('jus), *adj.* glittering in various colors; splendid; showy; inclined to magnificence.

gorget ('jet), *n.* a protective piece of armor for the throat or neck; a crescent-shaped breast-plate.

Gorgon ('gun), *n.* one of three sisters in Greek mythology whose aspect was so terrible that anyone who beheld them was turned to stone; [g-], a very ugly, or repulsive, woman.

Gorgonzola (gor-gon-zō'lå), *n.* a well-known pressed milk cheese: from the name of a village in Italy, near Milan.

gorilla (gō-ril'å), *n.* an African anthropoid ape some 5 ft. in height, with powerful limbs; the largest ape known.

gormand (gôr'månd), **gourmand** (gōōr'-mand), *n.* a greedy or ravenous eater; glutton; a connoisseur in table delicacies.

gormandize (-īz), *v.i.* to eat greedily or voraciously.

gorse (gôrs), *n.* the common furze; whin.

gorsy ('i), *adj.* covered with gorse.

gory (gōr'i), *adj.* covered or stained with gore.

goshawk (gos'hawk), *n.* a raptorial bird of the hawk family.

gosling (goz'ling), *n.* a young goose; a catkin.

Gospel (gos'pel), *n.* the announcement of the salvation of mankind by Jesus Christ; the history of the life and doctrines of Jesus Christ, contained in the four canonical books of SS. Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John; a selection from these in the Church service; [g-], that which is accepted as infallible truth; revelation; a guiding principle; any doctrine widely maintained and proclaimed: *adj.* in accordance with, or relating to, the Gospel; evangelical.

gospeler (-ẽr), *n.* an evangelist; a priest who reads the Gospel.

gossamer ('å-mẽr), *n.* a very fine spider's web which floats in the air; a very thin, soft, filmy, strong gauze: *adj.* very thin, like gossamer; flimsy.

gossip ('ip), *n.* familiar or idle talk; scandal; a babbler; formerly, a sponsor: *v.i.* to tell idle tales about others; tattle; chat.

gossoon (gos-soon'), *n.* a young lad.

Goth (goth), *n.* one of an ancient Teutonic tribe that overran the Roman Empire (3rd and 4th centuries A.D.); an uncivilized person; a rude, barbaric individual.

Gothic ('ik), *adj.* pertaining to the Goths or their language; denoting the style of architecture characterized by high and pointed arches, clustered columns, etc.: *n.* the language of the Goths; the Gothic or pointed style of architecture.

gouge (gouj), *n.* a rounded hollow chisel for cutting grooves or holes; a swindle: *v.t.* to scoop out with a gouge: *v.i.* force out the eye with the thumb or finger.

gouger ('ẽr), *n.* one who, and that which, gouges; a swindler.

goulash (gōō'lash), *n.* a Hungarian meat stew, richly seasoned.

gourami (gōō'rå-mi), *n.* a large, fresh-water, food fish of the Malay Archipelago.

gourd (gōrd), *n.* a fruit resembling a melon, the hard shell of which is used for holding liquids; a gourd-shaped vessel.

gourde (gōōrd), *n.* a silver dollar, the monetary unit of Haiti.

gourmand (gōōr-mang'), *n.* one who has a gluttonous appetite.

gourmet (gōōr'mā'), *n.* an epicure.

gout (gout), *n.* a painful inflammatory disease of the joints or extremities, especially of the great toe.

gouty (gout'i), *adj.* pertaining to, or affected with, gout.

govern (guv'ẽrn), *v.t.* to control by au-

thority; regulate; direct; manage; steer; restrain; require to be in a particular mood, case, etc: *v.i.* to exercise authority; administer the law.

governance (-åns), *n.* government; control.

governess (-es), *n.* a lady who trains and instructs children; an instructress; teacher.

governing (-ing), *p.adj.* exercising control; prevalent; ruling.

government (-ment), *n.* the act of governing; administration of public affairs; established state of legal authority; executive power; territory governed; the persons authorized to administer the laws; self-control; relation between two words by which one determines the case or mood of another.

governmental (-men'tål), *adj.* pertaining to, connected with, or proceeding from, the government.

governor ('ern-ēr), *n.* one who is invested with supreme authority; chief ruler; a person appointed or elected to govern a province, state, territory, city, or town; the official representing the crown in a British colony; tutor; a mechanical device for regulating the speed of an engine, etc.

go West (west), [Soldiers' Slang], to die.

gown (goun), *n.* a woman's outer garment, or dress; a long loose robe worn by university or professional men; the emblem of peace; a long loose outer covering or wrapper, as a dressing-gown, etc.

gowned (gound), *adj.* attired in a gown.

grab (grab), *v.t.* to seize suddenly and forcibly; snatch: *n.* a sudden and forcible seizure; a large East Indian coaster with two or three masts.

grabble ('l), *v.i.* to feel about; grope.

grace (grās), *n.* any excellence, characteristic attraction, or endowment, natural or acquired; elegance of action or language; beauty; embellishment; the unmerited favor and love of God toward man in Christ; divine sanctifying, regenerating, and preserving influence; spiritual excellence; virtue; a brief prayer before or after meals; [G-], a respectful title of address applied to an arch-bishop or duke; behavior or demeanor; indulgence or privilege: *v.t.* to adorn or embellish; honor; dignify; favor.

graceful ('fool), *adj.* full of grace or beauty; easy and elegant in manner or demeanor.

gracefully (-li), *adv.* in a graceful manner.

grace-note ('nōt), *n.* an ornamental note.

gracious (grā'shus), *adj.* showing or bestowing grace, kindness, or mercy; affable; polite.

grackle (grak'l), *n.* a starling-like bird; the American blackbird.

gradate (grā'dāt), *v.t.* to produce in grades; blend by gradation.

gradatim (grå-dā'tim), *adv.* by degrees.

gradation (grā-dā'shun), *n.* a regular advance or progress, step by step; regular arrangement; a gradual blending of tints; series; order.

gradatory (grad'å-tō-ri), *n.* a series of steps leading from a cloister into a church.

grade (grād), *n.* a step or degree in rank, dignity, quality, order, etc.; the rise or descent of a railroad, etc.: *v.t.* to level and prepare ground for laying rails; arrange in a regular series: *v.i.* to take rank.

gradient (grā'di-ent), *adj.* advancing by steps; walking or running on legs; ascending or descending in a certain proportion: *n.* the incline of a railway or road.

gradin (grā'din), *n.* a shelf behind an altar where candles and flowers are kept.

gradine (-dēn), *n.* a sculptor's toothed chisel.

gradual (grad'ū-ål), *adj.* proceeding by degrees; step by step; regular and slow: *n.* in the R. C. Church, a response sung after the Epistle; book of anthems.

gradually (-li), *adv.* in a gradual manner.

graduate ('ū-āt), *n.* one on whom an academical degree has been conferred: *v.t.* to mark with degrees or a scale; temper: *v.i.* to take or receive an academical degree; change by degrees: *adj.* having been graduated.

graduation (-ā'shun), *n.* the conferring or reception of an academical degree; regular progression; a marking into degrees or parts.

graduator ('ū-å-tēr), *n.* an instrument for dividing lines into equal minute parts; an electro-magnet for making and breaking a telegraphic circuit.

gradus (grā'dus), *n.* a dictionary of Greek and Latin prosody.

graffito (gräf-fē'tō), *n.* rude writing, or sketching, on the walls of ancient buildings and tombs.

graft (gråft), *n.* a small shoot of a tree inserted into another tree; hence, something incorporated with a foreign stock; a living tissue used in grafting; an unlawful or irregular perquisite; a bribe; in Australia, work; employment: *v.t.* to insert as a shoot in another tree; join so as to receive support from another thing; in surgery, to transplant (tissue): *v.i.* to practice grafting; to accept bribe-money; in Australia, to labor; be employed.

grafter (graf'tēr), *n.* an office holder, employé or any person under pay who uses the office to acquire perquisites dishonestly; a workman in Australia.

grafting (-'ing), *n.* process of inserting grafts; a scion or graft; the transplanting of tissue; a joining of two timbers; uniting or darning in knitted material.

Grail (grāl), *n.* the Holy Grail (Sangreal), according to some legends, the platter from which Christ ate at the Last Supper and in which Joseph of Arimathea collected drops of the Saviour's blood at the Crucifixion, according to others, the wine-cup used by Jesus when He instituted the Sacrament; [g-], a cup; a chalice; a platter.

grain (grān), *n.* any minute hard mass; a single seed of corn; the seeds of cereals collectively; cereal plants collectively, whether growing or cut; the smallest particle or amount; a unit of weight = 1-20th of a scruple, 1-24th of a pennyweight; the arrangement of particles in a body; texture; a red dye from cochineal insects: *pl.* the refuse of malted barley: *v.t.* to form into grains; paint in imitation of the grain of wood.

grainer ('ēr), *n.* one who imitates the grain or texture of wood; a graining tool.

graining ('ing), *n.* painting in imitation of the grain or texture of wood; a process in dyeing; the pebbling of paper or leather in book-binding.

gram, see gramme.

grama-grass (grä'mȧ-grȧs), *n.* a low pasture grass of West and Southwest U. S.

gramercy (grȧ-mēr'si), *interj.* great thanks!

graminaceous (grȧ-min'ā-shus), *adj.* pertaining to the grass family; feeding on grass.

gramineous ('ē-us), *adj.* pertaining to grass.

graminivorous (gram-i-niv'ō-rus), *adj.* feeding on grasses.

grammalogue ('ȧ-log), *n.* in phonography, a word represented by a single sign.

grammar ('ēr), *n.* the art of speaking or writing a language correctly; the science that treats of the principles that govern the correct use of language; an elementary treatise on language.

grammarian (-mā'ri-ȧn), *n.* one who is versed in grammar; a philologist.

grammatical (-at'ik-ȧl), *adj.* pertaining to grammar, or its rules.

grammatically (-li), *adv.* in a grammatical manner.

gramme (gram), *n.* the unit of weight in the metric system, 15.43 grains troy.

gramophone ('ō-fōn), *n.* an instrument for recording and reproducing speech; a phonograph.

grampus ('pus), *n.* a large cetacean, akin to the porpoise; [Slang], a corpulent person.

granadilla (gran-ȧ-dil'ȧ), *n.* the edible fruit of a species of passion-flower.

granary ('ā-ri), *n.* a storehouse for grain; a country where grain is the chief product.

grand (grand), *adj.* high in dignity or power; illustrious; chief; great; magnificent; splendid; sublime; noble; of striking excellence or impressive dignity; conceived or expressed in dignified language; comprehensive; complete; the second degree of parentage or descent: *n.* a grand piano.

grandam (gran'dam), *n.* a grandmother; an old woman.

Grand Army ((är'mi), the army of 400,000 veterans which invaded Russia in 1812, under Napoleon.

Grand Army of the Republic (re-pub'lik), an association, organized in 1866, of the men who served in the Union army or navy during the American Civil War: commonly called the G. A. R.

grandchild (grand'chīld), *n.* the child of one's son or daughter.

granddaughter ('daw-tēr), *n.* the daughter of one's son or daughter.

grandee (gran-dē'), *n.* a Spanish nobleman of the highest rank.

grandeur ('jūr), *n.* greatness; vastness; sublimity; splendor of appearance; social distinction and display; elevation of thought, sentiment, or demeanor.

grandfather (grand'fä-*th*ēr), *n.* the father of one's father or mother.

grandiloquent (gran-dil'ō-kwent), *adj.* speaking in, or characterized by, a lofty or bombastic style.

grandiose ('di-ōs), *adj.* really or affectedly grand or impressive.

Grand Jury (jōō'ri), a body of from 12 to 23 citizens chosen to examine into accusations against persons charged with crime, so as to determine if there is sufficient cause to find a bill of indictment against them to present to the Court: also, the grand jury acts on other public matters, as official inquiries, public nuisances, betrayal of trust on the part of officials, etc.

Grand Old Man, W. E. Gladstone (1809-98),

grandparent ('pār-ent), *n.* the parent of one's parent.

grandsire ('sīr), *n.* a grandfather; male ancestor.

grandson ('sun), *n.* the son of one's son or daughter.

grand vizier (viz'ēr), the chief minister of the Turkish Empire.

grange (grānj), *n.* a farm with its dwelling-house, appurtenances, etc.; a local lodge of the Patrons of Husbandry, a powerful agricultural association in the U. S.; [G-], the association itself.

graniferous (grȧ-nif'ēr-us), *adj.* bearing grain.

granite (gran'it), *n.* a massive crystalline rock composed of quartz, feldspar, and mica.

granitic (-it'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or formed of, granite.

granitoid (gran'i-toid), *adj.* resembling granite.

granivorous (grȧ-niv'ō-rus), *adj.* eating grain; living on seeds.

granny (gran'i), *n.* a grandmother; an old woman; a stupid or dull person of either sex.

grant (grânt), *v.t.* to give or confer, especially in response to a request; admit as true (what has not been proved); concede; transfer the title of: *n.* the act of granting; a gift; a bestowing; an allowance; the thing conveyed; an admission or concession.

grantee (-ē'), *n.* the person to whom property is transferred by deed, etc.

grantor ('ẽr), *n.* one who grants.

grantor (' ẽr), *n.* one who transfers property by deed, etc.

granular (gran'ū-lâr), *adj.* composed of, or resembling, grains or granules.

granulate ('ū-lāt), *v.t.* to form into grains or small masses; roughen the surface of: *v.i.* to become granular.

granule ('ūl), *n.* a small grain.

granulose ('ū-lōs), *n.* the more soluble part of starch grains in plants, capable of being formed into sugar.

grape (grāp), *n.* the fruit of the grape-vine, a climbing shrub; grape-shot; grape-disease.

grape disease (dī-zēz'), a malignant and chronic form of grease in horses.

grape-fruit (-frūt), *n.* a large round, citrous tropical fruit, of a pale yellow color.

grape-shot ('shot), *n.* a cluster of small shot arranged in tiers of three shots each between plates, so as to disperse when fired.

grape-sugar (shoog'ẽr), *n.* dextrose of glucose.

graphic (graf'ik), *adj.* pertaining to the art of writing or delineating; vividly described; well delineated; life-like.

graphically (-âl-li), *adv.* in a graphic manner.

graphite ('īt), *n.* a metallic variety of carbon.

graphitic (grâ-fit'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or obtained from, graphite.

grapho-, a combining form from the Greek *graphein*, to write.

graphology (graf-ol'ō-ji), *n.* the art of describing character by the handwriting.

graphomania (graf-o-mā'ni-â), *n.* a mania for writing.

graphometer (-om'e-tẽr), *n.* an instrument for measuring the degrees in an angle.

graphophone ('ō-fōn), *n.* a form of the phonograph; a voice-recording machine.

graphoscope ('ō-skōp), *n.* an optical device for showing, or photographing, an image projected on a screen.

graphotype ('ō-tīp), *n.* a chemical process for producing surface-blocks speedily; the chalk process of engraving.

grapnel (grap'nel), *n.* a kind of small anchor usually with flukes; heavy tongs used for lifting stone, ice, etc.

grapple (grap'l), *v.t.* to lay fast hold of: *v.i.* struggle or contend in close fight: *n.* a close fight; a seizing; close hold, as in wrestling, etc.; a mechanical device for taking hold of anything.

grasp (grâsp), *v.t.* to seize or catch at; hold by clasping or contracting: *v.i.* to endeavor to seize; struggle or grapple; lay hold of greedily; encroach: *n.* a seizure of the hand; reach of the hand; power of seizure; hold; intellectual capacity.

grasping ('ing), *p.adj.* avaricious.

grass (grâs), *n.* field or hill pasture; herbage having hollow-jointed stalks, a husky calyx, and the seed single; any grammaceous plant, including the cereals, as barley, rye, wheat, oats, maize, millet, etc.; any plant with foliage resembling the leaves of grass; growth of grass; hence, the springtime: *v.t.* to cover with grass or turf; bleach, by exposure on grass; pasture or graze.

grasshopper ('hop-ẽr), *n.* a large nimble insect of the locust kind.

grassiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state of being grassy.

grass-tree (-trē), *n.* a gum-tree of Australia with grass-like leaves.

grass-widow ('wid-ō), *n.* a wife whose husband is away, or divorced; an unmarried mother.

grassy ('i), *adj.* abounding in, covered with, or like, grass.

grate (grāt), *n.* a framework of iron bars to hold fuel; a set of bars: *v.t.* to rub or wear away by the friction of a rough body; produce a sound of by the friction of rough or hard surfaces; grind down; furnish with a grate: *v.i.* make a harsh noise; produce mental irritation.

grateful ('fool), *adj.* thankful; pleasurable.

gratefully (-li), *adv.* in a grateful manner.

grater (-ẽr), *n.* a utensil with a rough surface for grating.

graticulation (grâ-tik-ū-lā'shun), *n.* the art of dividing a plan, etc., into small squares for reduction or enlargement.

gratification (grat-i-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the act of gratifying; satisfaction; pleasure; reward or recompense.

gratify ('i-fī), *v.t.* to afford pleasure to; indulge; delight; humor.

grating (grāt'ing), *n.* an open framework or lattice of bars: *p.adj.* harsh; irritating.

gratis (grā'tis), *adv.* gratuitously.

gratitude (grat'i-tūd), *n.* the state of being grateful; appreciation of favors received; thankfulness.

grattoir (grât-twâr'), *n.* a chipped stone or flint implement, used for scraping.

gratuitous (grâ-tū'i-tus), *adj.* freely bestowed; voluntary; without cause or provocation; granted without merit or claim.

gratuity ('i-ti), *n.* a donation or present; free gift.

gravamen (grā-vā'men), *n.* cause of complaint or action.

grave (grāv), *adj.* serious; solemn; thoughtful; sedate; important; in grammar, the grave, or long-sounding accent; plain; slow in movement; very deep in pitch: *n.* an excavation in the earth for the reception of a dead body; place of interment; place of great slaughter or mortality; the place of the dead (Hades): *v.t.* to shape or carve by cutting with a chisel; engrave.

gravel (grav'l), *v.t.* to cover with gravel; run aground on a beach: said of a vessel; embarrass; lame a horse by gravel under the shoe: *n.* fragments of rock coarser than sand, and frequently intermixed with it; a disease occasioned by the presence of calculi in the bladder and kidneys.

gravelly (-li), *adj.* composed of, or abounding in, gravel.

gravely (grāv'li), *adv.* in a grave manner.

graver ('ēr), *n.* a cutting tool used by engravers and sculptors; an engraver, or carver in stone.

gravestone (grāv'stōn), *n.* a stone placed at a grave.

graveyard (grāv'yärd), *n.* a burial ground; a cemetery.

gravid (grav'id), *adj.* pregnant.

gravied (grā'vid), *adj.* covered, or served with, gravy.

gravimeter (grā-vim'e-tēr), *n.* an instrument for measuring the specific gravity of liquid or solid bodies.

gravimetric (grav-i-met'rik), *adj.* pertaining to measurement by weight.

graving (grāv'ing), *n.* the act of engraving or incising; the clearing of the bottom of a ship.

graving dock (dok), a dock in which the keel of a ship can be scraped and mended; a dry dock.

gravitate (grav'i-tāt), *v.i.* to be acted upon or attracted by the force of gravity; be naturally attracted: *v.t.* to agitate, as in a liquid, so that the heavy particles will fall to the bottom.

gravitation (-i-tā'shun), *n.* the force which attracts material bodies to each other.

gravity ('i-ti), *n.* that force which tends to draw all bodies toward the center of the earth; weight; importance; seriousness; solemnity; weight of guilt; lowness of a tone.

gravy (grā'vi), *n.* the fatty juice from roasting flesh.

gray, grey (grā), *v.t.* & *v.i.* to grow gray; cause to become gray: *adj.* of a dull white color; dull; having gray hair; hence, old; habited in a garment of a dull white color: *n.* a dull white color; something dull; an animal of a dull white color.

grayboard (bērd), *n.* an old man.

graylag, grayleg (-leg), *n.* the common gray wild goose.

grayling (grā'ling), *n.* a fresh-water fish of the salmon family.

gray matter (mat'ēr), nerve tissue of the brain and spinal cord; brains; intellectual capacity.

gray nuns (nunz), in the R. C. church, an order of women established at Montreal in 1745 and introduced into the U. S. in 1856: commonly called *Sisters of Charity*.

gray parrot (par'ot), a large gray parrot of equatorial Africa, with white face and red tail.

graze (grāz), *v.t.* to furnish pasture for; touch or rub lightly: *v.i.* to eat grass; move along while grazing: *n.* a slight rub or touch.

grazier (grā'zhēr), *n.* one who pastures cattle or breeds them for the market.

grease (grēz), *n.* soft animal fat; oily matter; inflammation of the hoof and fetlock in horses, with a fetid discharge: *v.t.* to smear or rub with grease; cause to move easily; bribe.

greaser ('ēr), *n.* one who, or that which, greases; a Mexican, or Spanish American.

greasiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state of being greasy.

greasy ('i), *adj.* resembling, smeared, or spotted with, grease; oily; unctuous; foggy; muddy.

great (grāt), *adj.* large; chief; principal; weighty; marvelous; eminent; illustrious; high in rank or position; sublime; noble; able; accomplished; long-continued; magnanimous; high-minded; wealthy; sumptuous; proud; swollen; pregnant; intimate; denoting a step of ascending or descending consanguinity: *n.* the whole, or gross; noble, or influential, people (with *the*).

Great Bear (bār), the constellation Ursa Major.

Great Commoner (kom'un-ēr), William Pitt (1708–78), the first Earl of Chatham; also applied to W. E. Gladstone and Henry Clay.

great Dane (dān), one of a breed of dogs of great muscular strength and swiftness, smooth-coated and of various colors.

Great Duke (dūk), Arthur Wellesley (1769–1852), Duke of Wellington, hero of Waterloo.

Greater Britain ('ēr-brit'n), *n.* the colonies of Great Britain.

Great Father (fä'*thēr*), *n.* name given by the American Indians to the chief executive of the United States.

great go (gō), [Slang], the final examination for a degree at Cambridge University.

Great Lakes (lāks), the large fresh-water lakes of Superior, Michigan, Erie, Huron and Ontario in North America.

Great Mogul (mō-gul′), the ruler of the Empire which the Mongols established in India in the 16th century; hence, [g- m-], a person of importance, or one who thinks he is important.

great primer (grāt prim′ẽr), *n.* a size of type.

Great Pyramid (pir′ă-mid), the pyramid of Cheops, the largest of the three immense ancient tombs near Cairo.

Great Sea (sē), the Mediterranean Sea.

great seal (sēl), *n.* the chief official seal of a kingdom, government, state, etc.

Great Spirit (spir′it), *n.* the title applied to the Supreme Being by the Red Indians.

Great Unknown (un-nōn′), a name given to the author of the "Waverley Novels," first published anonymously.

greaves (grēvz), *n.pl.* armor to protect the legs from the ankle to the knee; the sediment of melted tallow.

grebe (grēb), *n.* a four-toed, tailless, diving bird.

Grecian (grē′shân), *adj.* pertaining to Greece; a native or inhabitant of Greece; a Greek scholar.

Grecian bend (bend), *n.* a fashion prevalent among women in 1868 of bending the body forward in walking.

Grecize (grē′sīz), *v.t.* to make Grecian; translate into Greek: *v.i.* to imitate the Greeks in language, manner, etc.

greed (grēd), *n.* avarice; greediness.

greedily (′i-li), *adv.* in a greedy manner.

greediness (′i-nes), *n.* the quality of being greedy.

greedy (′i), *adj.* voracious; gluttonous; eagerly desirous; covetous.

Greek (grēk), *adj.* pertaining to, or resembling, Greece or the Greeks; Hellenic: *n.* a Grecian; the language of ancient and modern Greece; [Slang], something unintelligible; [g-], a card sharper; a swindler.

Greek Church (chẽrch), *n.* the Eastern or Oriental Church.

Greek cross (′krŏs), a cross with four equal arms.

Greek fire (fīr), an inflammable material used by the ancient Greeks in warfare: said to have been inextinguishable in water.

Greek gift (gift), something given for a sinister purpose, or with a deceptive motive.

Greek-letter fraternity (-let′ẽr frā-tẽr′-ni-ti), in U. S. colleges, one of several societies, usually secret, designated by two or three Greek letters.

Greek orders (ôr′dẽrz), *n.pl.* in architecture, the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian orders.

green (grēn), *adj.* having the color of growing grass or plants; of a color composed of blue and yellow; fresh; flourishing; unripe; not salted; immature; inexperienced; raw; pale; sickly: *n.* a grass plot or common; a bowling green; a golf course: *pl.* unripe vegetation; leaves of young plants; such leaves cooked for the table: *v.t.* to make green: *v.i.* to become green.

greenback (′bak), *n.* a paper money (U. S. legal-tender note) with a green back, first issued in 1862.

greenbrier (-brī-ẽr), *n.* a thorny climbing shrub which produces small greenish flowers.

green cheese (chēs), fresh cheese not yet dried; cheese made from skim milk.

green corn (korn), immature maize used in cooking.

green-eyed (-īd), *adj.* jealous.

greenfinch (′finch), *n.* the green grosbeak.

greenfly (′fli), *n.* a green plant-louse.

greengage (-gāj), *n.* a plum of greenish flesh and fine flavor.

green goods (goodz), counterfeit paper money.

greengrocer (grō′sẽr), *n.* a retailer of vegetables.

greenhead (-hed), *n.* the mallard; the striped bass; a horsefly.

greenhorn (′hôrn), *n.* a simpleton; novice; a recently arrived immigrant.

greenhouse (′hous), *n.* a conservatory; a low building covered with glass in which the temperature is regulated to the cultivation of tender and flowering plants; a place where plants are forced to maturity before their regular season.

greenish (-ish), *adj.* somewhat green.

greenroom (′room), *n.* the actors' retiring-room in a theater.

greensickness (′sik-nes), *n.* chlorosis; an anæmic disease of girls and young women.

green turtle (tẽr′tl), a large sea turtle with a dark green, or olive, shell.

greenwing (-wing), *n.* a small, river duck.

greenwood (-wood), *n.* a forest in foliage.

greet (grēt), *v.t.* to salute in kindness or respect; congratulate: *v.i.* to exchange greetings.

greeting (′ing), *n.* salutation; welcome.

gregale (grā-gā′lā), *n.* a cold, dry, northeast wind prevailing at Malta.

gregarian (gre-gā′ri-ân), *adj.* living in herds; common.

gregarious (gre-gā′ri-us), *adj.* associating or going together in herds.

Gregorian calendar (gre-gō′ri-an kal′endẽr), *n.* the reformed calendar introduced, 1582, by Pope Gregory XIII.

Gregorian chant (chânt), *n.* the mediæval system of choral music, introduced by Pope Gregory the Great; plain song.

gremial (grē′mi-âl), an ecclesiastical vestment worn by a bishop of the R. C. Church.

grenade (gren-ād′), *n.* an explosive shell fired by a fuse and thrown by hand.

grenadier (gren-ă-dēr′), *n.* originally a foot soldier who threw grenades, now a

soldier of the Grenadier Guards of the British army.

grenadine (-å-dēn'), *n.* a dress fabric of thin gauzy silk or wool; a dyestuff.

gres (grā), *n.* a fine stoneware made in Germany.

greyhound ('hound), *n.* a slender swift hound used for coursing.

grid (grid), *n.* a perforated plate, used in a storage battery.

griddle (grid'l), *n.* a broad, shallow pan, used for cooking cakes; a large sieve for sifting ore.

griddle-cake (-kāk), *n.* a thin butter cake.

gride (grīd), *v.t.* to cut or scrape with a rasping sound.

gridelin (grid'e-lin), *n.* a color mixed of white and red, or a grey violet.

gridiron ('īrn), *n.* a grated iron utensil for broiling meat or fish; a contrivance for examining and repairing the hulls of ships; a football field.

grief (grēf), *n.* mental pain on account of present or past trouble; that which causes sorrow or sadness; physical pain.

grievance (grēv'åns), *n.* a sense of wrong or oppression; just or supposed ground of complaint; an injustice; cause of annoyance.

grieve (grēv), *v.t.* to cause to experience grief; afflict mentally: *v.i.* to be in sorrow; lament.

grievous ('us), *adj.* causing grief or sorrow; hard to be borne; painful; oppressive; pitiable; atrocious; vexatious.

griffe (grif), *n.* the offspring of a negro and a mulatto woman; a person of negro and Indian blood; a deposit from new wine; a claw-like ornament at the base of a column.

griffin ('in), *n.* a fabulous animal with the body and legs of a lion, the wings and beak of an eagle, and with listening ears; a watchful chaperon.

griffon (grif'on), *n.* a rough-coated, European hunting dog.

griffon vulture (vul'tūr), a large vulture frequenting the mountains of Southern Europe.

grig (grig), *n.* a grasshopper; cricket; a lively person.

grill (gril), *v.t.* to broil; torment, as if by grilling: *v.i.* to be broiled: *n.* a gridiron; grilled meat.

grillage ('āj), *n.* an arrangement of sleepers and crossbeams forming a foundation in loose or marshy soil.

grille (grē-yā'), *adj.* broiled; referring to the barred or grated background of a lace pattern.

grille (gril), *n.* an open grating or screen of wrought metal; a kind of frame for hatching fish.

grilse (grils), *n.* a young salmon after its first return from the sea.

grim (grim), *adj.* of a forbidding aspect; stern and surly; hideous; frightful; cruel; unyielding.

grimace (gri-mās'), *n.* a distortion of the countenance; smirk: *v.i.* to make grimaces.

grimalkin (mawl'kin), *n.* an old she-cat.

grime (grīm), *n.* foul matter; dirt deeply ingrained: *v.t.* to make dirty or grimy.

griminess ('i-nes), *n.* the state of being grimy.

grimy ('i), *adj.* full of grime.

grin (grin), *n.* the act of closing the teeth and showing them; a broad smile: *v.i.* to show the teeth in laughter, scorn, or pain: *v.t.* to express by grinning.

grind (grīnd), *v.t.* to pulverize or reduce to powder by friction; sharpen or smooth by friction; grate; oppress; harass; prepare for examination; study hard: *v.i.* to perform the act of grinding; be rubbed together: *n.* the act of grinding; tedious work.

grinder ('ēr), *n.* one who, or that which, grinds; a molar tooth; one who coaches pupils for an examination.

grindstone ('stōn), *n.* a flat, circular stone for sharpening tools, etc.

gringo, *n.* in Spanish America, a foreigner, especially, a native of the U. S.

grip (grip), *n.* a grasp with the hand; a holding fast; that by which anything is held firmly; a particular mode of grasping the hand, as among Freemasons; grasping power; a small ditch or trench; the ability to seize opportunity; a small valise or handbag: *v.t.* to grasp, or seize: *v.i.* to take fast hold.

gripe (grīp), *n.* a clasping with the hand or arms; a squeeze; pressure; pinching distress: *pl.* colic: *v.t.* to hold with closed fingers; grasp; hold tightly; seize; clutch; oppress; pinch: *v.i.* to take firm hold.

griping ('ing), *adj.* avaricious.

grippe (grip, grēp), *n.* influenza.

gripper (grip'ēr), *n.* one who, or that which, grips; a mechanical device for seizing and holding.

grisaille (gri-zāl', gri-zā'yā), *n.* a method of painting in grey tints, so as to represent a solid body in bas-relief.

grisette (gre-zet'), *n.* a Parisian shop-girl; a French girl of the operative class who dresses coquettishly; a moth.

griskin (gris'kin), *n.* a pork loin, or chop.

grisly (griz'li), *adj.* terrible; savage-looking.

grison (grī'sun), *n.* a carnivorous mammal of South America resembling a weasel: a South American monkey.

grist (grist), *n.* grain for grinding; ground corn; provision or supply.

gristle (gris'l), *n.* cartilage.

gristly ('li), *adj.* cartilaginous.

grit (grit), *n.* rough, hard particles, as sand, etc.; a hard sandstone composed of sharp, silicious grains; the coarse part

of meal; firmness of character; courage: *pl.* oats hulled and coarsely ground.

grittiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state of being gritty.

gritty ('i), *adj.* composed of, containing, or resembling, grit; courageous.

grivet (griv'et), *n.* a small monkey of Northeast Africa, with a greenish back and white belly.

grizzly ('li), *adj.* somewhat grey: *n.* a large, fierce bear of North America.

groan (grōn), *n.* a low, deep sound uttered in pain or sorrow; a deep, rumbling sound expressive of disapprobation or ridicule; a low, dismal sound, as of the wind: *v.i.* to utter a groan; lament; be burdened: *v.t.* to express disapproval of by groans.

groat (grōt), *n.* formerly a silver coin current in England, value 4d.; a trifling sum: *pl.* hulled oats.

grocer (grō'sēr), *n.* one who sells groceries.

grocery (-i), *n.* tea, coffee, sugar, spices, etc. (usually *pl.*); a grocer's shop; a grog-shop.

groceteria (grō-sā-te'ri-ā), *n.* a grocery where purchasers wait upon themselves and pay when leaving.

grog (grog), *n.* a mixture of spirits and water; spirituous liquor: *v.t.* to make into grog by the addition of water.

groggery ('ēr-i), *n.* a low drinking place; a grog-shop.

grogginess ('i-nes), *n.* the state of being groggy.

groggy ('i), *adj.* tipsy; moving with an unsteady gait: said of horses; staggering as if dazed: said of a pugilist.

grogram (grog'ram), *n.* a coarse fabric made of silk and mohair.

groin (groin), *n.* the depressed part of the human body between the thigh and the belly; the angular curve made by the intersection of two arches: *v.t.* to build or form into groins, as arches.

grommet (grom'et), *n.* a ring formed of a strand of rope laid round; an eyelet of metal; a washer of cotton coated with lead putty, used to stop leaks in steam pipes.

groom (grōōm), *n.* a man or boy who has charge of horses; a bridegroom; the title of several officers of the English royal household: *v.t.* to feed and take care of, as a groom does a horse; curry and brush.

groomsman (grōōmz'mân), *n.* one who attends a bridegroom; best man.

groove (grōōv), *n.* a channel or furrow, especially as cut by a tool; settled habit or routine: *v.t.* to form or cut a groove in.

grope (grōp), *v.i.* to feel one's way with the hands, as in the dark; seek blindly: *v.t.* to search out, as in the dark, by feeling with the hands.

gros (grō), *n.* a heavy silk fabric.

grosbeak (grōs'bēk), *n.* one of various warblers with a large stout beak, allied to the finch.

grosgrain (grō'grān), *n.* a stout double-corded silk.

gross (grōs), *adj.* bulky; thick; coarse; rude; indelicate; flagrant; dull; heavy; corpulent; dense; whole: *n.* 12 dozen; main body; mass; entire amount.

grossular (gros'ū-lâr), *adj.* pertaining to, or resembling, a gooseberry.

Grossulariaceæ (gros'ū-lâ-ri-ā'se-ē), *n.* the gooseberry family of shrubs.

grossuline (gros'ū-lin), *n.* a principle obtained from certain acid fruits, as gooseberries.

grotesque (grō-tesk'), *adj.* fantastically or oddly formed; extravagant; whimsical; ridiculous: *n.* whimsical ornamentation, figures, or scenery; the incongruous or uncouth in art; the gothic style of type.

grotto (grot'ō), *n.* a natural or artificial cavern in the earth.

grotto-work (-wērk), *n.* ornamental work in imitation of grottos.

grouch (grouch), *n.* a sulky mood.

grouchy (grouch'i), *adj.* sullen; ill-tempered.

ground (ground), *n.* the earth or soil; surface of a floor or pavement; land; territory; country; estate; foundation; cause or reason; origin; original principle; point of view; belief or knowledge; connection of an electric current with the earth; a fundamental or preparatory part in various arts; a prepared surface: *pl.* dregs or sediment: *v.t.* to place or set on, or in, the ground; settle in first principles; base; connect an electric current with the earth; run aground: *v.i.* to take the ground; place dependence on: *adj.* fundamental.

ground-hog ('hog), *n.* the woodchuck; the aardvark.

ground-hog day (dā), February 2, on which day, if the woodchuck sees his shadow, it is said he returns to his hole for six weeks, during which it is popularly believed bad weather will prevail.

ground-ivy ('īvi), *n.* a creeping plant, with round leaves and purple flowers, which grows along old walls and ditches.

groundsel ('sel), *n.* a weed of the aster family with yellow flowers.

ground-swell ('swel), *n.* a broad, deep, heavy, rolling sea, caused by a distant storm or earthquake.

group (grōōp), *n.* a small crowd or assemblage; a cluster; an assemblage of figures or objects forming an artistic whole; a division of organisms with certain characteristics; the chief division of a geological system: *v.t.* to form into a group.

grouper (grōōp'ēr), *n.* a food fish of tropical waters, allied to the sea-bass.

grouse (grous), *n.* red and black heath-game; partridge; pheasant; prairie-hen.

grout (grout), *n.* mortar or cement mixed with gravel, used for foundations and joints of masonry; a fine plaster for ceil-

ings; coarse meal: *pl.* dregs; grounds: *v.t.* to surround or fill in with grout.

grouty (grout'i), cross; sulky; dreggy.

grove (grōv), *n.* a small wood; a row of trees shading an avenue.

grovel (grov'el), *v.i.* to lie prone; move with the body prostrate on the ground; be mean or debased.

groveler (-ẽr), *n.* one who grovels.

groveling (-ing), *p.adj.* lying prostrate; mean; undignified.

grow (grō), *v.t.* to cultivate: *v.i.* to increase in stature or size by natural organic development; be produced by vegetation; increase; flourish; thrive; become; advance; become fixed or attached.

growl (groul), *n.* a deep angry snarl or murmur: *v.i.* to snarl or murmur like a dog; grumble.

growler ('ẽr), *n.* one who, and that which, growls; a North American perch; a four-wheeled cab; [Slang], pitcher or pail of beer, or for carrying beer.

growth (grōth), *n.* the progressive increase of animal or vegetable bodies; advancement; increase; progress; result; effect.

grub (grub), *v.t.* to dig up; root out of the ground; provide with food: *v.i.* to drudge or toil; perform dirty work: *n.* the larva of a beetle, moth or other insect; food; a sloven or dirty person.

grubber ('ẽr), one who, or that which, grubs.

grubby (grub'i), *adj.* infested with grubs: used in Western U. S. in reference to cattle attacked by botflies; dirty; slovenly.

grubstake (grub'stak), *n.* outfit given to a miner for exploration: *v.t.* to provide with such outfit.

grudge (gruj), *v.t.* to regard with envy or discontent; give or take with reluctance: *n.* secret malice or ill-will; an old dislike or quarrel.

gruel (grōō'el), *n.* a light semi-liquid food made of oatmeal, etc., for invalids.

gruesome (grōō'sum), *adj.* horrible of aspect; inspiring gloom or horror.

gruff (gruf), *adj.* rough or surly in voice or manner; harsh; hoarse.

gru-gru (grōō'grōō), *n.* a spiny palm of tropical America; the larva of a weevil which feeds on the pith of this palm: the larvæ are cooked for food as a delicacy.

grumble (grum'bl), *v.i.* to murmur discontentedly; find fault.

grumbling ('bling), *n.* the act of murmuring discontentedly.

grume (grōōm), *n.* a thick viscid fluid; a clot.

grumous (grōō'mus), *adj.* consisting of clustered grains; thick or clotted.

grumpily (grump'i-li), *adv.* in a grumpy manner.

grumpiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state of being grumpy.

grumpy ('i), *adj.* surly; cross; low-spirited.

grunt (grunt), *n.* the guttural noise of a hog; an edible marine American fish: *v.i.* to make a noise like a hog.

grunter (-ẽr), *n.* an Australian fresh-water grunt; a hook for lifting a crucible.

gruyere (grōō-yãr'), *n.* a Swiss, or French, cheese made from skim-milk.

gryposis (grī-pō'sis), *n.* an ingrowing of the nails.

grysbok (grīs'bok), *n.* a South African antelope.

guacharo (gwä'chä-rō), *n.* a nocturnal bird of northern South America which feeds on fruits: it is allied to the goat-sucker, but some regard it as constituting a family in itself.

guaco (gwä'kō), *n.* a tropical American plant used as a specific for snake-bites.

Guaiacum (gwi'ä-kum), *n.* a genus of tropical American and West Indian shrubs and trees from which a resin, extensively used in medicine, is obtained.

guan (gwän), *n.* a gallinaceous bird of South America.

guanaco (gwä-nä'kō), *n.* the wild llama of the Andes.

guaniferous (gwä-nif'ẽr-us), *adj.* yielding guano.

guanine ('nin), *n.* a principle found in guano, pancreatic juice, etc.

guano ('nō), *n.* the dung of sea-birds found in thick layers on the Peruvian coast, yielding a valuable manure.

guapena (gwä-pē'nä), *n.* a fish of West Indian waters, striped brown and white.

guarana (gwä-rä'nä), *n.* a Brazilian climbing shrub which yields a juice, used in medicine as an astringent and nerve stimulant.

guarantee (gar-an-tē'), *n.* an engagement made by a third person to secure the fulfillment of an agreement; one who becomes surety for the performance of another's acts: *v.t.* to undertake that another shall perform a certain stipulation; warrant; be responsible for: also guaranty.

guarantor ('an-tôr), *n.* one who guarantees, or makes, a guaranty.

guaranty, the legal form of guarantee.

guard (gärd), *v.t.* to watch over or protect; preserve by caution; shield or defend: *v.i.* be cautious (with *against*): *n.* security or defense against injury or attack; a posture to meet attack, as in fencing; a state of vigilance or caution; attention; any contrivance or device for security; an official in charge of a train; a man or body of men employed for defense or control.

guarded ('ed), *p.adj.* defended; careful; cautious; circumspect.

guardian ('i-ân), *n.* one who has the care of the person or property of another; a warden: *adj.* protecting; tutelary.

guard-ship ('ship), *n.* a warship stationed at a port or harbor for its protection.
guardsman (z'mǎn), *n.* an officer or soldier of the guards.
guava (gwä'vå), a tree of tropical America yielding a pear-shaped fruit, from which a jelly is made.
gubernatorial (gū-bẽr-nå-tō'ri-ål), *adj.* pertaining to a governor or to his office.
gudgeon (guj'un), *n.* a small edible fresh-water fish; a person who is easily imposed upon; an iron pin or shaft on which a wheel revolves.
guenon (gẽ-nong'), *n.* a long-tailed African monkey; the grivet.
guerdon (gẽr'dun), *n.* a reward.
guerilla (gẽr-il'ä), *n.* one of an irregular force engaged in harassing an enemy in small bands; petty warfare: *adj.* belonging to, or consisting of, guerillas; pertaining to irregular warfare.
Guernsey (gẽrn'zi), *n.* one of a breed of dairy cattle from the island of Guernsey; [g-], a knit shirt; a jersey.
guess (ges), *n.* a conjecture; the act of guessing: *v.t.* to hit upon at random; believe or think: *v.i.* to conjecture.
guess-work ('wẽrk), *n.* random conjecture; work performed by guess.
guest (gest), *n.* one who is entertained at the house or table of another.
guff (guf), *n.* a puff of wind; [Slang], idle talk.
guffaw (guf-faw'), *n.* a rude boisterous laugh.
guffer ('ẽr), *n.* the eel-pout.
guhr (gōōr), *n.* a loose, earthy deposit found in the clefts and cavities of rocks.
guib (gwib), *n.* a West African antelope.
guidable (gīd'å-bl), *adj.* that may be guided.
guidance ('åns), *n.* direction; leading.
guide (gīd), *n.* one who leads or directs; conductor; director; a soldier or other person who obtains information for an army; that by which one directs his course; a guide-book: *v.t.* to lead or direct; influence; regulate; govern by counsel.
guide-book ('book), *n.* a handbook for the direction of travelers.
guidon (gī'dun), *n.* the forked flag carried by one of a troop of light cavalry to indicate the side upon which the guide is; the one who carries such flag.
guild (gild), *n.* a fraternity; corporation; association.
guilder ('ẽr), *n.* the Dutch florin, value about 40.2 cents.
guile (gīl), *n.* deceit; cunning; duplicity.
guileful ('fool), *adj.* full of guile.
guillemot (gil'e-mot), *n.* a species of auk.
guilloche (gil-lōsh'), *n.* a series of interwoven or twisted ornaments.
guillotine ('ō-tēn), *n.* an apparatus, used in France, for beheading a criminal by means of a heavy knife sliding in two upright grooves: *v.t.* (-ō-tēn'), to behead with the guillotine.
guilt (gilt), *n.* the state of one who is liable to a penalty; sin; criminality.
guiltily ('i-li), *adv.* in a guilty manner.
guiltiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state of being guilty.
guilty ('i), *adj.* justly chargeable with a crime; wicked; criminal; not innocent.
guimpe (gamp), *n.* chemisette used with low-necked gown.
guinea (gin'e), *n.* a gold coin, formerly current in England, value 21s. or about $5.
guinea-fowl (-foul), *n.* a greyish-blue gallinaceous bird with white spots, originally from Guinea.
guinea-pig (-pig), *n.* a small domesticated South American rodent, allied to the cavy.
guipure (gē-pūr'), *n.* a kind of lace or gimp; lace without any ground mesh, the pattern being held in place by threads.
guise (gīz), *n.* external appearance; dress; mien.
guitar (gi-tär'), *n.* a six-stringed instrument on the principle of the violin, played with the fingers.
guitguit (gwit'gwit), *n.* the honeycreeper, a bird of tropical America.
gula (gū'la), *n.* [*pl.* gulæ ('lē)], *n.* the gullet; throat.
gular ('lår), *adj.* pertaining to the gula.
gulch (gulch), *n.* a rocky or rough narrow valley.
gules (gūlz), *n.* a term in heraldry, meaning a blazon in perpendicular lines without color; a tincture red.
gulf (gulf), *n.* an arm of the sea extending into the land, intermediate in size between a bay and sea; a deep place in the earth; an abyss; whirlpool; something insatiable.
Gulf Stream (strēm), *n.* a vast and important warm ocean-current flowing out from the Gulf of Mexico northward to Nantucket Island from whence it is deflected Eastward across the Atlantic.
gull (gul), *n.* a web-footed sea-fowl with long wings; one who is easily cheated: *v.t.* to cheat; deceive; impose upon.
gullet ('et), *n.* the throat; œsophagus.
gullibility (gul-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* capacity for being gulled.
gullible (gul'i-bl), *adj.* capable of being easily deceived.
gully ('i), *n.* a channel or hollow worn by water; narrow ravine; a metal tram-rail or -plate.
gulose (gū'lōs), *n.* an artificial sugar closely related to glucose.
gulp (gulp), *v.t.* to swallow down eagerly or in large draughts: *n.* the act of gulping; swallow.
gum (gum), *n.* the soft, fleshy part of the jaws by which the teeth are surrounded; a semi-transparent viscid vegetable sub-

stance that exudes from certain trees and shrubs and hardens on the surface; a preparation, generally of the exudation of the cherry-gum, used as a masticatory: commonly called *chewing gum*: *v.t.* to smear or unite with gum.

gum arabic (ar'ă-bik), a gum obtained from various species of acacia, used in the arts and in medicine.

gumbo ('bō), *n.* a dish or soup made from the gummy pods of the okra; a Creole patois; prairie mud.

gumdrop (-drop), *n.* a confection in the form of a drop or little ball, usually made from sweetened gum arabic or gelatin.

gumma (gum'ă), *n.* a soft, syphilitic tumor.

gumminess ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being gummy.

gummy ('i), *adj.* like gum.

gumption (gump'shun), *n.* quickness of perception; common sense; in the fine arts, the art of preparing colors.

gumptious ('shus), *adj.* shrewd; smart.

gun (gun), *n.* an instrument for discharging shot, by the force of an explosive; piece of ordnance, mounted, for throwing projectiles; a portable firearm; a pistol; discharge from a cannon; [Slang], a thief; a tobacco pipe: *v.i.* to shoot with a gun.

gunboat (gun'bōt), *n.* a warship of light draught, next in size to a cruiser, carrying several heavy guns.

gun carriage (kar'ij), the vehicle, or mechanism, upon which a field gun is mounted.

guncotton ('kot-n), *n.* a highly explosive substance formed by the action of nitric and sulphuric acid upon cotton, or some other vegetable fibre.

gun-fire ('fīr), *n.* the hour at which the morning and evening gun is fired; the discharge of guns collectively.

gunjah (jä), *n.* the hemp plant of India: also, ganja.

gun-metal ('met-ăl), *n.* an alloy of copper and tin.

gunnel, same as gunwale.

gunner ('ėr), *n.* one who works a gun; an artilleryman; a warrant-officer in the navy who has charge of the ordnance of a war-vessel and ordnance-stores.

gunnery ('ėr-i), *n.* the science of artillery.

gunning ('ing), *n.* the shooting of game with a gun.

gunman (gun'man), *n.* a desperate character, armed, and willing to shoot another for hire or revenge.

gunny ('i), *n.* a coarse heavy sackcloth of jute or hemp.

gunpowder ('pou-dėr), *n.* an explosive substance composed of sulphur, niter and charcoal; a fine kind of green tea.

gun power (pou'ėr), the aggregate amount of metal that can be thrown in one broadside by the major battery of a battleship.

gun-shy (gun'shī), *adj.* afflicted with terror at sight or report of a gun.

Gunter's chain (gun'tėrz chān), *n.* a surveyor's chain used in measuring land, 66 ft. long, and divided in 100 links of 7.92 in. each.

Gunter's scale (skāl), *n.* a large plane scale, with various lines of numbers engraved upon it, by means of which surveyors' and navigators' calculations are determined.

gunwale (gun'l), *n.* the upper edge of the side of a ship next to the bulwarks.

gurgitation (gėr-ji-tā'shun), *n.* a state of boiling, or whirling round.

gurgle (gėr'gl), *v.i.* to flow or run with a purling, bubbling sound: *n.* a purling, bubbling noise.

gurglet ('glet), *n.* a porus earthen vessel for cooling water.

Gurkha (gur'ka), *n.* one of the Rajput race of Northern India; a native East Indian British soldier.

gurnet ('net), **gurnard** ('nard), *n.* an edible sea-fish with a large angular head and rough bony skin.

gurrah (gur'ă), *n.* a plain coarse Indian muslin.

guru (gu'rū), *n.* [Sanskrit], a religious teacher, ranking next in authority to a parent.

gurry ('i), *n.* in India, a small native fort; crude oil from the livers of fish.

gush (gush), *n.* a sudden and violent flow of a liquid from an inclosed space; outburst; an extravagant display of sentiment: *v.i.* to issue with violence and rapidity; flow copiously; be extravagantly sentimental.

gusher ('ėr), *n.* one who, or that which, gushes; an oil well that discharges its contents without the aid of machinery.

gusset (gus'et), *n.* a small triangular piece of cloth inserted in a garment to strengthen or enlarge a part.

gust (gust), *n.* a sudden squall; a sudden and violent outburst of passion; taste; relish; intellectual fancy.

gustatory ('tă-tō-rī), *adj.* pertaining to the taste.

gustful ('fool), *adj.* full of gusto.

gusto ('tō), *n.* zest; relish.

gusty ('i), *adj.* characterized by gusts.

gut (gut), *n.* the intestinal canal; an intestine; catgut; a narrow channel or strait: *v.t.* to extract the entrails of; eviscerate; to plunder, or empty entirely.

gutta (gut'ă), *n.* a drop; a small cone-like ornament on a Doric entablature; the principal constituent of gutta-percha; a white amorphous substance insoluble in water.

gutta-percha (-pėr'chă), *n.* the inspissated juice extracted from an evergreen tree of the Malay Archipelago.

gutta rosacea (rō-zā'shē-ă), a skin dis-

ease characterized by small, suppurating red pimples, chiefly on the nose.

gutter ('ĕr), *n.* a channel for carrying away water: *v.t.* to cut into small channels; furnish with gutters: *v.i.* to run in drops.

guttering (-ing), *n.* a making into hollows; the act of falling in drops; material for making gutters.

guttersnipe (-snīp), *n.* [Slang], a person of the gutter; a ragpicker; a corner-boy; a street Arab; a curbstone broker.

guttiferous (gu-tif'ĕr-us), *adj.* yielding gum or resin.

guttural ('ĕr-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or produced in, the throat: *n.* a letter produced in the throat.

guy (gī), *n.* a rope, chain, etc., to swing and keep steady a heavy body; an effigy, especially of Guy Fawkes; a person oddly or dowdily dressed: *v.t.* to steady or guide with a guy; ridicule; delude.

guzzle (guz'l), *v.i.* to drink greedily and immoderately: *n.* intoxicating liquor; a drunken debauch.

guzzy ('i), *n.* an East Indian cotton cloth.

gwiniad, gwyniad (gwin'i-ad), *n.* a Welsh trout; the powan.

gyle (gīl), *n.* the quantity resulting from a single brewing of ale or beer.

gymn-, gymno-, a combining form from the Greek *gymnos*, naked.

gymnanthous (jim-nan'thus), *adj.* without calyx or corolla.

gymnasium (-nā'zi-um), *n.* [*pl.* gymnasia (-ā)], a building where gymnastic exercises are practiced; a school; in ancient Greece, a place for athletic exercises, provided with baths.

gymnast ('nast), *n.* one who practices, or is expert in, gymnastics.

gymnastic ('ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, gymnastics.

gymnastics ('iks), *n.pl.* athletic exercises; the art of developing the physical powers by athletic exercises.

gymnogenous (jim'nŏ'jen-us), *adj.* naked when hatched, a condition of certain birds.

gymnogens (jim'nŏ-jens), *n.pl.* plants having naked seeds, or not inclosed in an ovary.

gymnotus (jim-nō'tus), *n.* the electric eel of South America.

gynarchy (jin'ăr-ki), *n.* government by a woman; female rule.

gyne-, a prefix denoting *woman, female.*

gynecocracy (jin-e-kok'ră-si), *n.* female rule or supremacy.

gynecology (jin-e-kol'ŏ-ji), *n.* that branch of medical science which treats of the functions and diseases of women.

gynecomastia (jin-e-ko-mas'ti-ă), **gynecomasty** (jin'e-ko-mas-ti), *n.* abnormal development of the breasts of the male.

gyneolatry ('ol'ă-tri), *n.* excessive homage paid to women.

gyno-, prefix meaning *ovary* or *pistil*, occurring in various botanical terms.

gynobase (jin'o-bās), *n.* the flat receptacle, in certain flowers, which bears the female parts.

gynœcium (ji-nē'si-um), *n.* the aggregate of carpels or female parts in the flower of a seed plant.

gynophore (jin'o-fōr), *n.* a stalk, bearing the gynœcium or female parts.

gypsum (jip'sum), *n.* sulphate of lime; plaster of paris.

Gypsy, same as Gipsy.

gyral (jī'răl), *adj.* rotatory; whirling.

gyrate ('rāt), *v.i.* to revolve round a central point; rotate; wheel.

gyratory ('ră-tō-ri), *adj.* revolving in a circle.

gyre (jīr), *n.* the circular motion of a moving body; a circular or spiral form; [Scotch], a witch, ghost or malignant sprite: *v.i.* to gyrate.

gyro-, a prefix in various scientific words meaning a *circle, round.*

gyrocompass (jī'rō-kom'pas), *n.* a compass operated by a gyroscope and uninfluenced by the earth's magnetism.

gyroscope (jī'rō-skōp), *n.* an instrument for demonstrating the laws of rotation, consisting chiefly of a heavy rotating wheel, the axis of which has freedom to rotate in any direction.

gyroscope railway (răl'wā), a railway with a single rail, on which the cars are kept upright by two gyroscopes whirling in opposite directions.

gyrostat (-stat), *n.* an instrument for demonstrating the dynamics of rotating rigid bodies.

gyve (jīv), *n.* a fetter for the limbs of a prisoner: generally used in *pl.*: *v.t.* to shackle or bind with fetters.

H

H, h (āch), *n.* a letter; the eighth letter of the English, Latin, and Romanic alphabets; the sound of this letter.

H, h, *n.* an abbreviation: in the form **H,** various personal names beginning with this letter, as Henry, Helen; various proper names and geographical designations beginning with this letter, as Harper, Henderson, Holland, Haiti; any outstanding word beginning with this letter; in *Old Testament Criticism,* Law of Holiness; in *Orchestral Music,* horns; in the *Log Book,* heavy sea, hail, harbor; in the form **h,** various words, beginning with this letter, which can be inferred readily from the subject or the context.

H, h, *n.* a symbol: in the form **H,** the eighth in a series; eighth in order, or class; in *Astronomy,* a Fraunhofer line in the spectrum caused by calcium; in *Chemistry,* hydrogen; in *Physics,* magnetic flux intensity; the horizontal component of terrestrial magnetism; in *German Music,* B natural: in the form **h,** in *Mineralogy,* the first letter of the symbol *hkl* applied to one face of a crystal.

H, *n.* a Roman numeral denoting 200; with a bar (H̄) 200,000.

H, *n.* an object shaped like the letter H: *adj.* of, or resembling, the shape of H.

H, h, *n.* the eighth letter of the alphabet impressed on a type-bar; the perforation of this letter in a paper-roll for machine-casting.

H bone (bōn), the bone of the rump; the cut of beef around this bone.

ha (hä), *interj.* an expression of wonder, joy, hesitation, etc.: *v.i.* to express wonder, etc.; hesitate.

haaf (häf), *n.* a deep-sea fishing-bank off the Shetlands.

habeas corpus (hā'be-as kôr'pus), [Latin, you have the body], a writ to produce a prisoner at a stated time and place to determine the cause of his detention.

haberdasher (hab'ĕr-dash-ĕr), *n.* a dealer in small wares, as ribbons, lace, tapes, needles, etc.

haberdashery (-i), *n.* the wares sold by a haberdasher; a haberdasher's shop.

habergeon ('ĕr-jun), *n.* a coat of mail covering the neck and breast.

habiliment (hå-bil'i-ment), *n.* an article of clothing; *pl.* dress.

habilitate ('i-tāt), *v.i.* to become qualified.

habit (hab'it), *n.* ordinary course of conduct; general condition or tendency; disposition; established custom; dress; a woman's riding-dress; the distinctive dress worn by members of a religious order: *v.t.* to dress; furnish with a habit.

habitable ('it-å-bl), *adj.* fit to be dwelt in.

habitant ('it-ånt), *n.* a dweller; permanent resident; a farmer of French descent, in Canada and Louisiana.

habitat ('i-tat), *n.* the natural locality of animals, plants, etc., in their wild state; geographical range.

habitation (-i-tā'shun), *n.* residence or place of abode; natural locality.

habited ('i-ted), *p.adj.* wearing a habit or dress.

habitual (hå-bit'ū-ål), *adj.* formed or acquired by use; customary; inveterate.

habitually (-li), *adv.* by habit.

habituate ('ū-āt), *v.t.* to make familiar by use or custom; familiarize.

habitude (hab'i-tūd), *n.* habit; customary manner or mode; familiarity.

habitue (hå-bit'ū-ā), *n.* one who habitually frequents a place of amusement, etc.

habromania (hab-ro-mā'ni-å), *n.* a state of insanity characterized by delusions of a pleasing nature.

hacienda (ä-thē-en'då, has-i-en'då), *n.* in Spanish America, a large plantation on which the owner is resident; an isolated farm; an establishment for raising stock, farm produce, etc.

hack (hak), *v.t.* to cut irregularly and into small pieces; injure by cutting; notch; let out for hire: *n.* a notch; hollow irregular cut; a horse let out for hire; a kick on the shins at football; a carriage let out for hire; a hackney coach; a literary drudge; a drying frame for fish; a place where green bricks are dried; a feeding rack.

hack saw (saw), a fine-toothed, narrow-bladed, framed saw for cutting metals.

hackamore, *n.* a halter.

hackberry ('ber-ri), *n.* a large North American forest-tree, with an edible fruit.

hackbut ('but), *n.* an old type of hand-firearm.

hackee ('ē), *n.* the chipmunk.

hackia ('i-å), *n.* a West Indian tree of the madder family.

hacking ('ing), *adj.* notching; irritating and wearing: said of a cough: *n.* the stacking of bricks for drying; a particular method of massage; a process in gem cutting.

hackle (hak'l), *v.t.* to dress or comb, as flax or hemp; tear into pieces; mangle in cutting: *n.* an implement with sharp spikes for cleansing flax or hemp; a cock's feather, used in angling: *pl.* the bristly hairs on the neck of a dog which become

erect when the animal is excited, or angry.

hackman (hak'man), *n.* the driver of a hack or coach for hire.

hackmatack ('må-tak), *n.* the red American larch, or tamarack.

hackney ('ni), *v.t.* to wear out by constant use; make commonplace: *adj.* let out for hire; common or trite: *n.* a hackney-coach; a horse kept for hire; a nag.

hackney-coach (-kōch), *n.* a licensed carriage that plies for hire.

hackneyed ('nid), *p.adj.* worn out; commonplace.

haddock ('ok), *n.* a sea-fish of the cod family.

Hadean (hā-dē'ån), *adj.* pertaining to Hades.

Hades ('dēz), *n.* the abode and state of the dead; the underworld; hell.

hadj (haj), *n.* the pilgrimage to Mecca which every true Mohammedan is obliged to make, at least, once.

hadji (had'ji), *n.* a Mohammedan pilgrim who has been to Mecca; an Armenian, or Greek, who has visited the Holy Sepulchre, Jerusalem.

Hæckelism (hek'el-izm), *n.* the doctrine of Ernst Haeckel, German physicist, that the embryo passes through successive stages that recapitulate the evolutionary history of its race.

hæma-, a prefix signifying *blood.*

hæmachrome (hem'å-krōm), *n.* the coloring matter of the blood.

hæmagogue (hē'må-gog), *n.* an agent for promoting a discharge of blood.

hæmal (hē'mål), *adj.* pertaining to the blood.

hæmalopia (hem-å-lō'pi-å), *n.* disease of the eye in which objects appear red.

hæmatemesis (-å-tem'e-sis), *n.* vomiting of blood from the stomach.

hæmatic (hē-mat'ik), *adj.* pertaining to the blood; full of blood; acting on the blood.

hæmatocyst (-sist), *n.* a cyst full of blood.

hæmatogen (hem'å-tō-jen), *n.* decomposition, containing iron, found in yolk of eggs; a medical preparation for enriching the blood.

hæmatogenous (-nus), *adj.* originating in the blood.

hæmatoid (hem'å-toid), *adj.* blood-like.

hæmatolysis (-tol'i-sis), *n.* a dissolution of the new corpuscles in the blood, causing thinness of the fluid.

hæmatophobia (-fōbi-å), *n.* a morbid horror or dread of the sight of blood.

hæmatose (hem'å-tōs), *adj.* full of blood.

hæmatosis (-tō'sis), *n.* formation of blood; air in the blood.

hæmogastric (hē-mō-gas'trik), *adj.* denoting a discharge of blood into the stomach, as in yellow fever.

hæmoglobin (-ō-glō'bin), *n.* an amorphous compound which gives to the red corpuscles their coloring matter and conveys oxygen from the lungs.

hæmophilia (hē-mō-fil'i-å), *n.* an hereditary tendency to profuse hemorrhage.

hæmoptysis (hē-mop'ti-sis), *n.* expectoration of blood.

hæmorrhage (hem'ō-rāj), *n.* same as hemorrhage.

hæmorrhoids ('ō-roids), *n.pl.* same as hemorrhoids.

haft (håft), *n.* a handle of a tool or knife: *v.t.* to furnish with a haft or handle.

hag (hag), *n.* a witch; an ugly old woman; a parasite on fishes.

haggard ('ård), *adj.* worn and anxious in appearance; lean and hollow-eyed.

haggle ('l), *v.i.* to higgle; contend over trifles.

hagiocracy (hag-i-ok'rå-si), *n.* government by ecclesiastics; sacerdotal rule.

Hagiographa (hag-i-og'rå-få), *n.* the third division of the Old Testament, that not included in the Law and the Prophets.

hagiography (-og'rå-fi), *n.* biographies of saints; sacred writings.

hagiolatry (-ol'å-tri), *n.* invocation, or worship, of saints.

Hague Tribunal (hāg trī-bū'nål), a permanent court of arbitration created by the "International Convention for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes": founded in 1899 by the International Peace Conference.

Hahnemanism (hä'ne-man-izm), *n.* the system in medicine called homœopathy, founded by Samuel Hahnemann.

Haig-and-Haig (hāg), *n.* a celebrated Scotch whiskey.

haik (hāk), *n.* an outer woolen garment with colored stripes, worn by the Arabs.

hail (hāl), *n.* frozen raindrops; a call or salutation: *v.i.* to pour down hail: *v.t.* to pour down or out like hail; call to or salute.

hair (hār), *n.* one of the small horny fibrous tubes with a bulbous root growing out of the skin of a mammal; the mass of such horny fibrous tubes; minute hair-like filaments on the surface of plants.

hairsplitting ('split-ing), *adj.* making oversubtle or very minute distinctions, in reasoning or statement.

hairspring ('spring), *n.* a very fine spring to regulate the balance wheel of a watch.

hair-trigger (hār'trig-ēr), *n.* a trigger so delicately adjusted that the slightest touch fires the gun.

hairy ('i), *adj.* covered with, abounding in, or resembling, hair.

hake (hāk), *n.* an edible sea-fish allied to the cod.

halation (hå-lā'shun), *n.* a radiation of light on a photographic plate, as appears sometimes in an interior view owing to reflection of a window.

halberd (hal'bērd), *n.* a mediæval weapon which consisted of a long staff to which an axe was affixed with a spear-like point.

halcyon ('si-un), *adj.* pertaining to the kingfisher; peaceful; happy; calm: *n.* the kingfisher.

halcyon days (dāz), days of peace, contentment, or happiness: from the old tradition that the seven days preceding and the seven days following the shortest day in the year were a period of calm during which the kingfisher hatched her brood on the still waters of the sea.

hale (hāl), *adj.* sound bodily; healthy; hearty: *v.t.* to drag or draw; constrain.

half (häf), *n.* [*pl.* halves (hävz)], one of two equal parts; a school term; in football, a halfback: *adj.* denoting a half, approximately: *adv.* equally; approximately.

half-and-half, *n.* a mixture of ale and porter, or of old and new ale.

halfback (häf'bak), *n.* one of the two positions in football, back of the main or rush line, between the quarter-back and full-back.

half-blood ('blud), *n.* one whose parents are of different races; relationship between persons who have one parent in common.

half-breed ('brēd), *n.* a person of mixed blood.

half-caste ('kåst), *n.* a person of European and Asiatic blood; a half-breed.

half-crown (-kroun), *n.* an English coin, equal to about 60 cents U. S. currency.

half-hearted (-härt'ed), *adj.* lukewarm; spiritless; lacking energy, or determination.

half-mast (-måst), *n.* the position of a flag halfway up its pole, as a mark of respect to the dead.

half nelson (nel'sun), a hold in wrestling in which one of the contestants thrusts his arm under that of his opponent, generally from behind, and reaches up so that he can press him at the back of the neck.

halfpenny (hā'pen-i), *n.* a British coin corresponding to about a cent in U. S. currency.

half-tone (häf'tōn), *n.* an illustration made from a plate obtained by taking a photograph of an object through a net or screen, so that the lights and shadows appear as very minute lines, or dots.

half-wit (-wit), *n.* a foolish person; a blockhead.

halibut (hal'i-but), *n.* a large edible flatfish.

halicore ('i-kōr), *n.* the dugong.

halitosis (hal-i-tō'sis), *n.* foul breath; an offensive odor from the mouth.

halitus (hal'i-tus), *n.* breath; exhalation.

hall (hawl), *n.* a large room for the transaction of public business, entertainments, etc.; a court of justice; an entrance room; a manor-house; a college dining-room; a college building set apart for a specific purpose; a meeting place; a room for debates, lectures, etc.

hallelujah (hal-e-lōō'yâ), *n.* an ascription of praise to God; a musical composition having as its theme such ascription.

hall-mark (hawl'märk), *n.* the official mark of the Goldsmiths' Company and other English assay offices, attesting the quality of the gold and silver articles on which it is impressed; hence, a mark or proof of genuineness.

hallo (hå-lō'), *interj.* an exclamation to call attention: *v.i.* to shout out: *n.* a loud shout.

Hall of Fame (hawl, fām), a national institution founded in 1900 by the Council of New York University for a memorial of famous Americans of the U. S. There are places for 150 commemorative tablets, 59 of which have been filled. Five new names are chosen every five years.

hallow (hal'ō), *v.t.* to consecrate; devote to sacred purposes; revere.

Halloween (-ēn'), *n.* the Eve of All Saints, Oct. 31.

hallucination (hal-lōō-si-nā'shun), *n.* belief in something imaginary; delusion; error.

halo (hā'lō), *n.* a circle of light round the sun or moon, caused by refraction; in art, the representation of light, usually around the head of a saint; an aureole; an ideal or sentiment, typifying glory, chivalry, majesty, etc.

halogen (hal'ō-jen), *n.* an element, as chlorine, bromine, iodine, and fluorine, which forms saline compounds by combining with other elements.

haloid ('oid), *adj.* resembling salt.

halt (hawlt), *n.* the act of limping; a stop in marching: *adj.* crippled or lame: *v.i.* to be lame; limp; be dubious or hesitate; to stop in marching.

halter ('ĕr), *n.* one who halts; a rope for hanging criminals; a rope for leading or holding a horse: *v.t.* to put on, or secure with, a halter.

halve (hāv), *v.t.* to divide into two equal parts; fasten together, as timbers; play golf in the same number of strokes as an opponent.

halyard (hal'yärd), *n.* a rope or tackle for hoisting a sail, flag, etc.

ham (ham), *n.* the hinder part of the thigh; a thigh of a pig, salted and smoked.

hamadryad (ham'å-drī-ad), *n.* a wood-nymph fabled to live in a tree and die when the tree decays; the king cobra of India; a sacred baboon worshiped by the ancient Egyptians.

hamal (ham'al), *n.* a burden-bearer in Oriental lands; a man-servant in India.

Hamamelis (-å-mē'lis), *n.* an order of shrubs, to which the witch-hazel belongs, and from which a medicinal extract is obtained.

Hamburg ('bĕrg), *n.* a rich kind of black grape; a breed of black domestic fowl.

Hamburg, Hamburger steak (stāk), a slice of beef chopped fine, mixed with shredded onions and mashed potatoes, and fried.

hame (hām), *n.* one of the curved bars on the collar to which the traces of a draught horse are fastened.

hamfatter (ham'fat-ĕr), *n.* [Slang], a low class actor; a buffoon .

hamlet ('let), *n.* a small village.

hammer ('ĕr), *n.* an instrument with a handle and iron head for driving nails, beating metals, etc.; anything resembling a hammer in its action or shape: *v.t.* to beat with, or as with, a hammer; forge; beat; work in the mind: *v.i.* to work hard.

hammer and tongs (tôngs), with impetuosity, violence, or force; in a rough-and-tumble manner.

hammer-beam (-bēm), *n.* a horizontal piece of timber projecting from the inside of a wall.

hammer-cloth (-klôth), *n.* the cloth which covers a coach-box.

hammer-head (-hĕd), *n.* one of several species of sharks, having its head extended on either side, somewhat resembling a hammer; an African fruit-bat; fresh-water fish of the sucker family.

hammerkop (ham'ĕr-kop), a dusky-brown bird of South Africa resembling a heron.

hammock ('ok), *n.* a swinging bed usually of network or canvas; in Southern U. S., a tract of fertile land, rich in humus.

hamper ('pĕr), *n.* a large wicker-work basket for carrying food, etc.; the rigging of a ship: *v.t.* to put into, or inclose in, a hamper; embarrass; perplex; impede.

hamshackle ('shak'l), *v.t.* fasten the head of an animal to one of its forelegs, as a horse.

hamster ('stĕr), *n.* a species of grain-storing rat with two cheek-pouches and a short tail.

hamstring ('string), *v.t.* to lame by cutting the tendons of the ham; hence, to cripple; disable: *n.pl.* the strong sinews at the back of the knee.

hanaper (han'ă-pĕr), *n.* a wicket receptacle for documents, etc.

hand (hand), *n.* the divided and terminal extremity of the human arm connected with the wrist; a similar organ terminating the fore-limb of certain animals; something resembling a hand in appearance or use; a measure of 4 in.; dexterity in manipulation or performance; right or left side; possession; style of writing; an employé who labors with his hands; a sailor; cards held; a game; pledge of betrothal; nearness; gain; advantage; source; agency; touch; direction; manner: *v.t.* to give or transmit with, or as with, the hand; assist or lead with the hand: *adj.* pertaining to, or used by, the hand.

hand and glove (gluv), intimate; in close association.

handbook (-book), *n.* a book of reference; a bookmaker's betting list and racing chart.

hand car (kär), a small four-wheeled car propelled by hand, used by laborers on railroads.

handcart (-kärt), *n.* a pushcart for delivering groceries, etc.

handcuff (hand'kuf), *n.* a contrivance to fetter the wrists together; a manacle.

handfasting (hand'fâst-ing), *n.* an old English and Scotch form of contracting marriage by clasping hands.

hand-grenade (-gren-ād'), *n.* an explosive shell designed for hand-throwing; a bottle containing chemicals for extinguishing fire.

handicap (han'di-kap), *n.* certain conditions imposed on contestants in races or other contests in order to bring about equality as nearly as possible.

handicapper (-kap-ĕr), *n.* the official of a racing association who assigns the weights in a handicap race; a competitor in a handicap.

handicraft ('i-krâft), *n.* skill in working with the hands; a trade requiring manual dexterity.

handiness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being handy.

handiwork (-wĕrk), *n.* work done, or produced by, the hands.

handkerchief (hang'kĕr-chif), *n.* a pocket kerchief; a silk or cotton square for the neck.

handle (hand'l), *n.* that part of a tool, vessel, etc., grasped by the hand; something resembling a handle; feeling or sensation caused by handling: *v.t.* to touch or feel with the hand; manage; manipulate; discourse on; act toward or treat; buy, sell, or invest in: *v.i.* to work with the hands.

handmade (-'mād), *adj.* made by hand.

handmaid ('mād), *n.* a female servant or attendant.

handrail ('rāl), *n.* a guard railing.

handscrew ('skrōō), *n.* a lifting-jack.

handsel ('sel), *n.* an earnest given to make good a contract; the act of using anything for the first time; a gift, especially at the time of the New Year: *v.t.* to give a handsel to; use or do for the first time.

handsome ('sum), pleasing to look upon; well-formed; elegantly dressed; graceful; liberal; generous; ample.

handwriting (-rīt-ing), *n.* the style of writing peculiar to an individual; personal penmanship.

handy ('i), *adj.* dexterous; skilful; convenient; close at hand; manageable.

hang (hang), *v.t.* to suspend; to fasten to something so as to be movable; suspend by the neck; droop; display; attach or fasten; furnish with ornaments or dra-

pery; hold in suspense; execute: *v.i.* to be suspended; suffer death on the gallows; bend forward; be dependent upon; dangle; cling; be in a deadlock; linger; loiter; decline: *n.* method of hanging; manner of doing or using; general tendency; slope.

hangar (häng'gähr), *n.* a shed or shelter for housing aeroplanes, balloons and all other air-craft.

hangdog ('dog), *adj.* of degraded or sneaking appearance: *n.* a low, skulking, deceitful person.

hanger ('ĕr), *n.* one who hangs; that by which something is hung or suspended; a clothes supporter; strap; hook.

hanging ('ing), *p.adj.* suspended or dangling; suggesting or involving death by hanging: *n.* the act of putting to death by the punishment of the halter: *pl.* drapery for a room.

hangman ('măn), *n.* a public executioner.

hangnail ('nāl), *n.* a small piece of skin hanging from the root of a finger-nail.

hanif (hä-nēf'), *n.* an orthodox Mohammedan; a monotheistic Arab, before the time of Mohammed.

hank (hangk), *n.* a skein of yarn; a coil or loop; one of the wooden rings to which a fore-and-aft sail is bent; a withy or rope for fastening a gate: *v.t.* to form into hanks.

hanker ('ĕr), *v.i.* to desire eagerly (with *after*): *n.* a longing or yearning.

hanky-panky ('ki-pang'ki), *n.* [Slang], the chatter of fakers, conjurers, jugglers to divert attention; hence, jugglery; trickery.

Hansard (han'sărd), *n.* a yearly record of the activities of the British Parliament: from Richard Hansard, first publisher.

hanse (hans), *n.* a confederacy of merchants or commercial towns.

Hanseatic (-e-at'ik), *adj.* pertaining to the Hanse towns or their confederacy.

Hanseatic League (han-se-at'ik lēg), *n.* a confederation of German merchants and, afterwards, of several German cities which banded together for the securing of greater safety and privileges in foreign trading and for mutual defense against foreign aggression: the most flourishing period was from the 12th to the 14th century.

Hanse town (toun), *n.* a town confederated with another for mutual trade and protection: the principal were Bremen, Lubeck, and Hamburg.

hansom ('sum), *n.* a two-wheeled cab with the driver's seat behind.

hap (hap), *v.i.* to happen; befall casually: *v.t.* [Scotch], to cover or wrap: *n.* a cloak or wrapper.

haphazard ('haz-ărd), *n.* chance; accident: *adv.* by chance.

hapless (hap'less), *adj.* unfortunate: unlucky; unhappy.

haploma ('lō-mâ), *n.* an outer cloth for an altar; an outer robe of skin worn by Eastern monks.

haploscope (hap'lō-skōp), *n.* a stereoscope giving a different field of vision for each eye.

haply ('li), *adv.* by chance; perhaps.

happen ('n), *v.i.* to chance; occur.

happily ('i-li), *adv.* successfully; by good fortune; felicitously.

happiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state of being happy; good fortune: felicitousness.

happy ('i), *adj.* enjoying pleasure or good; successful; prosperous; lucky; living in concord; satisfied; propitious; felicitous.

haptics (-tiks), *n.* that part of psychology which treats of sensation, as touch, temperature, etc.

haptophore (hap'tō-fōr), *n.* the part of a poisonous molecule that unites with the cell-receptor, or the uniting portion of the cell-receptor itself.

hapuku (hä'pōō-kōō), *n.* a large food fish of New Zealand waters, somewhat like bass.

hara-kiri (hä'rä-kē-ri), *n.* suicide by ripping open the bowels, formerly permitted to Japanese nobles and military officers so as to escape the indignity of a public execution or official disgrace.

harangue (hå-rang'), *n.* a public address or oration, especially extempore: *v.i.* to deliver a harangue: *v.t.* to address by a harangue.

harass (har'ăs), *v.t.* to annoy or vex; fatigue or weary with labor or importunity; to tire out and annoy an enemy by incessant petty attacks.

harassment (-ment), *n.* the act of harassing; the state of being harassed.

harbinger (här'bin-jĕr), *n.* a precursor; forerunner: *v.t.* announce; foretell; usher in.

harbor ('bĕr), *n.* a port or haven for ships; any place of refuge or safety; formerly, an inn or lodging: *v.t.* to shelter or protect; cherish.

harborage (-āj), *n.* a port or anchorage for ships.

harbor-master (-måst'ĕr), *n.* an official whose duty is to inspect vessels in harbor and attend to their proper berthing and mooring; chief of the harbor-police force.

hard (härd), *adj.* compact and solid; firm; not easy to be pierced or broken; unyielding; difficult of accomplishment; laborious; fatiguing; cruel; oppressive; severe; keen; austere; inflexible; unfeeling; exacting; not easily granted; rough; coarse; unpalatable; sour; vigorous; wicked; vicious; uttered gutturally; stiff or formal: *adv.* forcibly; laboriously; diligently; tempestuously; closely; near; roughly; to the utmost extent: *n.* a roadway of hard material by the sea; a pier or landing-place;

[Slang], hard labor in jail: *pl.* the refuse of flax or wool; alum and salt mixed for giving a white color to bread.

hard and fast (fâst), inexorable; rigidly binding; immovably aground.

hard-by (härd-bī'), *adv.* near by.

hard cash (kash), ready money, as distinguished from property, or expectations.

harden ('n), *v.t.* to make hard or harder; confirm in impudence or wickedness; toughen; inure: *v.i.* to become hard or harder.

hardihood ('i-hood), *n.* effrontery; boldness; physical endurance.

hard labor (lā'bēr), labor imposed on a criminal in jail as part of prison discipline.

hardly ('li), *adv.* with difficulty; scarcely; vigorously; severely; without delicacy; coarsely; unfavorably.

hardness ('nes), *n.* the quality of being hard.

hard-pan ('pan), *n.* in mining, a stratum of gravel or sand; a solid foundation.

hard-shell (-shel), *adj.* unalterably attached to a principle; stubbornly devoted to a particular cause, or mission.

hardship ('ship), *n.* oppression; severe labor or want; injustice.

hard soap (sōp), a soap in which only soda is used in combination with the fats in the manufacture.

hard-tack ('tak), *n.* large, hard cracker or biscuit baked for army and navy use.

hard-up (up), penniless; without resources.

hardware ('wār), *n.* manufactured articles of metal.

hardy (-ī), *adj.* robust; strong; inured to hardship; bold; able to survive cold: said of plants and shrubs; a square chisel.

hardy-hole (hōl), a hole in a blacksmith's anvil for the hardy.

hare (hār), *n.* a rodent, with long ears and short tail, larger than a rabbit, characterized by its great timidity.

harebell ('bel), *n.* a perennial herb producing blue flowers shaped like bells.

harebrained ('brānd), *adj.* volatile; wild.

harefoot ('foot), *n.* a long narrow foot; a fast runner.

harehound ('hound), *n.* a harrier.

harelip ('lip), *n.* a malformation of the upper lip, which is divided in the middle.

harem (hā' or hä'rem), *n.* the apartments of the women and children in a Mohammedan house; the wives and concubines of a Mohammedan.

hare's-foot (hārz'foot), *n.* a species of fern; a kind of clover.

hare's-tail ('tāl), *n.* a species of cotton-grass allied to the bulrushes.

haricot (har'i-ko), *n.* a kind of stew of meat and vegetables; the kidney-bean.

hark (härk), *v.i.* to listen.

harlequin (här'le-kwin), *n.* a performer in a pantomime who wears parti-colored garments and carries a talismanic wand; hence, a buffoon; a merry-andrew: *adj.* fantastic; parti-colored: *v.i.* to make fun by sportive tricks.

harlequinade (-ād'), *n.* that part of a pantomime in which the harlequin appears; an extravaganza.

harlot ('lot), *n.* a prostitute; a lewd woman; one of low birth.

harlotry (-ri), *n.* the trade or practice of prostitution.

harm (härm), *n.* injury; hurt; damage; moral evil or wrongdoing: *v.t.* to inflict hurt, damage, or injury upon.

harmel ('mel), *n.* an herb of the rue family, used in the East as a vermifuge and disinfectant.

harmful (härm'fool), *adj.* hurtful; injurious.

harmfully (-li), *adv.* injuriously.

harmless ('les), *adj.* free from harm; powerless for harm; innocent; mild.

harmonic (här-mon'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or producing, harmony; musical; concordant; harmonious: *n.* a secondary tone; a note produced by stopping a chord of a stringed instrument.

harmonica (-mon'i-kâ), *n.* a musical instrument, the tones of which are produced by friction from a number of musical glasses; a series of pendant pieces of glass or metal played by striking with a mallet; a mouth-organ.

harmonic interval (in'tēr-vâl), difference in pitch or reach between two simultaneous tones.

harmonic triad (trī'ad), the common chord, consisting of its given tone, its third and perfect fifth.

harmonious (-mō'ni-us), *adj.* concordant; musical; symmetrical.

harmonize ('mō-nīz), *v.t.* to render harmonious; cause to agree; reconcile: *v.i.* to agree; be in peace and friendship; correspond.

harmonist ('mō-nist), *n.* one who is skilled in harmony; an expounder of the harmony of the Scriptures, especially of the Gospels.

harmonium (-mō'ni-um), *n.* an instrument like a small organ, with a keyboard, and played when air is forced by a bellows through a series of metallic reeds.

harmony ('mō-ni), *n.* the quality of being pleasing to the ear; unison; just adaptation of parts to one another, so as to form a connected whole; accord in feeling, sentiment, etc.; a literary work showing the agreement between parallel or similar histories or passages.

harness ('nes), *n.* the working gear of a horse; the accoutrement and armor of a knight; any arrangement, as of straps, etc., for performing some mechanical

operation: *v.t.* to put harness upon; equip, as a knight.

harp (härp), *n.* a musical stringed instrument of triangular shape, played with the fingers: *v.i.* to play on the harp; dwell tediously or persistently on some particular subject (with *on* or *upon*).

harping ('ing), *n.* the act of playing upon a harp: *pl.* the wales round the bow of a ship, thicker than elsewhere, to withstand the forward plunging; timbers for supporting the ends of a vessel during construction; breadth of a ship at the bow.

harpoon (-pōōn'), *n.* a long barb-headed spear having a line attached to the staff, for striking and killing whales: *v.t.* to strike with a harpoon.

harp seal (sēl), an Arctic seal, the male of which has a light-colored body with a black mark, somewhat harp-shaped, on each side.

harpsichord ('si-kôrd), *n.* a stringed instrument with a keyboard, the precursor of the pianoforte.

harpy ('i), *n.* a filthy, rapacious monster of mythology, with the head and body of a woman and the wings and claws of a vulture; hence, a rapacious person, plunderer, extortioner; a large, crested eagle of South and Central America and Southern U. S.

harquebus (här'kwē-bus), *n.* a mediæval heavy firearm.

harridan (har'i-dăn), *n.* an ugly, ill-tempered old woman.

harrier ('i-ēr), *n.* a variety of dog used for hunting hares; a species of hawk; a cross-country runner.

harrow ('ō), *n.* an agricultural instrument for breaking up clods and casting earth upon sown land: *v.t.* to break up, tear, or draw over with a harrow; lacerate or torment.

harry ('i), *v.t.* to plunder; lay waste; annoy or vex; tease; harass: *v.i.* to make predatory raids.

harsh (härsh), *adj.* discordant; jarring; rough to the ear, taste, or touch; austere.

harshness (härsh'nes), *n.* severity; acerbity; roughness; state of being harsh.

hart (härt), *n.* the male of the red deer.

hartebeest, hartbeest ('bēst), *n.* a large African antelope.

hartshorn (z'hôrn), *n.* the antler of a hart; a volatile preparation of ammonia, used as smelling-salts.

hart's-tongue ('tung), *n.* a British fern.

harum-scarum (hār'um-skār'um), *adj.* giddy; wild; reckless; untidy: *n.* a reckless, unthinking person.

haruspex (hă-rus'peks), *n.* an ancient Roman diviner or soothsayer.

harvest (här'vest), *n.* a crop, as of grain, gathered in, or ready for gathering; the season of such gathering: *v.t.* to gather in, as corn; reap.

harvest home (hōm), a harvest festival to celebrate the ingathering of crops; the song sung by the reapers.

harvest moon (mōōn), the full moon near the time of the autumnal equinox, when she rises but a few minutes later each evening, owing to the small angle between her orbit and the horizon at this period.

harvest mouse (mous), a small field mouse which builds a round nest in the stalks of corn.

harveyize (här'vi-īz), *v.t.* to treat steel, especially armor plate, by the Harvey process.

Harvey process (här'vi pros'es), a method of hardening the surface of steel: after H. A. Harvey (1824-1893), American inventor.

hash (hash), *n.* a dish of meat cut and cooked with vegetables; a mixture: *v.t.* to chop small and mix.

hashish ('ēsh), *n.* an intoxicant made from Indian hemp; bhang.

haslet (has'let), *n.* the liver, heart, and lungs of a sheep, or hog, used as food.

haslock (has'lok), *n.* the fine, soft wool on the throat of a sheep.

hasp (hăsp), *n.* a clasp folded over a staple and secured with a padlock: *v.t.* to shut or secure with a hasp.

hassock (has'ok), *n.* a padded mat for kneeling upon; a small tuft of grass.

haste (hāst), *n.* quickness of movement; celerity; speed; urgency: *v.t.* to hasten.

hasten (hā'sn), *v.t.* to cause to make haste; hurry; urge forward: *v.i.* to move with speed; be quick.

hastily ('sti-li), *adv.* in a hasty manner.

hasty ('sti), *adj.* precipitate; quick; speedy; eager; vehement; rash.

hasty pudding (pud-ing), Indian meal mush; a batter of meal, or flour, cooked by stirring it in boiling water.

hat (hat), *n.* a covering for the head, with a crown and brim; a cardinal's rank and dignity; a covering of bark over hides in a tanning pit; capping of ore.

hatband ('band), *n.* a band worn round the hat; a black cloth band worn as a token of mourning.

hatch (hach), *v.t.* to produce (young) from eggs; plot or contrive; shade by narrow lines; close with, or as with, a hatch: *n.* the number of young produced from eggs at a sitting; brood; plot; a narrow line in engraving, or drawing; trapdoor; an opening in a floor; wicket; sluice-gate: *pl.* doors or openings by which a descent is made from one deck of a ship to another.

hatch-boat ('bōt), *n.* a cargo boat, the deck of which is made up of movable hatches.

hatchery ('ĕr-i), *n.* a place where eggs are artificially hatched, especially those of fish.

hatchet ('et), *n.* a small axe.
hatching ('ing), *n.* engraving by the cutting of fine lines very close to one another, so as to give the appearance of shading.
hatchment ('ment), *n.* the escutcheon or armorial bearings of a deceased person, placed in front of his house, on a tomb, in a church, etc.
hatchway ('wā), *n.* a rectangular opening in the deck of a vessel for passage below.
hate (hāt), *v.t.* to dislike intensely; abhor; detest: *n.* hatred; intense aversion.
hateful ('fool), *adj.* causing hate.
hatefully (-li), *adv.* in a hateful manner.
hathi (hä'tĭ), *n.* in India, an elephant.
hatred ('red), *n.* bitter aversion; continued hostility of feeling; detestation.
hatter ('ĕr), *n.* a maker of hats; in Australia, a wandering miner.
hauberk ('bĕrk), *n.* a coat of armor formed of steel rings, reaching below the knees.
haughtily (haw'ti-li), *adv.* in a haughty manner.
haughty ('ti), *adj.* proud and disdainful; supercilious; contemptuous.
haul (hawl), *v.t.* to pull or draw with force; transport by drawing: *v.i.* to change the course of a ship; shift: said of the wind: *n.* a strong pull; draught of a net; a single catch; distance over which something is hauled.
haulabout (-'ă-bout), *n.* a steel constructed coaling vessel for supplying fuel to warships at sea.
haulage ('aj), *n.* the act or process of hauling; charges for hauling.
haulm (hawm), *n.* the stalks or stems of grain, beans, etc.; stubble.
haunch (hänch), *n.* the fleshy part of the hip and buttock; a joint of venison or mutton; shoulder of an arch.
haunt (hänt), *n.* a place of accustomed resort: *v.t.* to visit frequently or habitually; trouble with frequent visits, as an apparition.
hautboy (hō'boi), *n.* a wind instrument of the flute class: the oboe.
hauteur (hō-tōōr'), *n.* haughty bearing or spirit.
haut-gout (hō-gōō'), *n.* [French], high flavor, relish, or seasoning; hence, height of style; also, a slight taint.
Havana (hă-van'ă), *n.* a cigar made of Cuban tobacco.
have (hav), *v.t.* to possess; take, hold or bear; enjoy; desire; be obliged; bring forth; cheat; obtain the advantage of; hold an opinion; occupy a certain position; engage in; exemplify; possess by receiving.
haven (hāvn), *n.* a sheltered anchorage for ships; harbor; place of shelter and safety.
haver (hā'ver), *n.* [Scotch], one who talks foolishly; a gabbler: *v.i.* to talk foolishly.
havers (-vers), *n.* [Scotch], foolish talk; nonsense.
haversack (hav'ĕr-sak), *n.* a strong coarse linen bag in which soldiers carry their rations when marching.
Haversian canals (hă-vĕr'si-ăn kă'nalz), small canals in the bones through which the blood vessels ramify, or branch out: from C. Havers, English physician (1650–1702).
havildar ('il-dăr), *n.* a native sergeant of an Indian infantry regiment.
having ('ing), *n.* the act or state of possession.
havoc ('ok), *n.* wide and general destruction; devastation.
haw (haw), *n.* the hawthorn, or its fruit; an inflammation of the third eyelid of a horse; a hesitation in speech: *v.i.* to turn to the near side; hesitate in speaking: *v.t.* to cause to turn to the near side.
hawfinch (haw'finch), *n.* the common grosbeak.
hawk (hawk), *n.* a name for various raptorial birds of the falcon family; a forcible effort to clear the throat of phlegm; a square board, with a short handle, for holding mortar: *v.t.* to cry, or carry about, for sale: *v.i.* to make a forcible effort to cough up phlegm; to fly at, as trained hawks at birds on the wing.
hawk eagle (ēg'l), a large bird of prey of the nature of both hawk and eagle.
hawker ('ĕr), *n.* one who cries and sells goods in the streets; peddler; falconer.
hawk-eyed ('īd), *adj.* keen sighted like a hawk.
Hawkeye State (hawk'ī), *n.* the State of Iowa.
hawkmoth ('môth), *n.* a large moth whose flight somewhat resembles that of a hawk.
hawk owl (oul), an owl resembling a hawk which flies during the day: it inhabits northern countries.
hawk's-bill (-bil), *n.* the pawl that fits into the ratchet in the striking mechanism of a clock.
hawksbill turtle (tĕr'tl), a tropical sea turtle having a shell of large horny plates of a brown color mingled with yellow, from which most of the tortoise shell of commerce is obtained.
hawkweed ('wēd), *n.* a plant of the aster family with yellow flowers.
hawok (hä'wok), *n.* the shell money of the aborigines of California.
hawse (hawz), *n.* that part of a ship's bows where the hawse-holes are situated.
hawse-hole ('hōl), *n.* one of the two holes under a ship's bow through which the cable passes when the vessel is moored.
hawser ('ĕr), *n.* a thick rope or cable for mooring a ship.
hawthorn (haw'thôrn), *n.* a prickly shrub or tree of the rose family, producing pink,

or white, blossoms and little round red fruit called *haws*.

hay (hā), *n.* grass, clover, etc., cut and dried for fodder.

haycock ('kok), a conical pile of hay.

hay-fever ('fē-vĕr), *n.* a catarrh, accompanied by itching, sneezing, slight fever, and pains in the head.

haymow ('mow), *n.* a mass of hay laid up in a barn; place where hay is stored.

hazard (haz'ârd), *n.* exposure to loss or injury; chance; risk; peril; accident; casualty; result or consequence; that which is risked; a gambling game with a dice-box; in billiards, the pocketing of a ball, or the stroke that puts a ball into a pocket; in tennis, the stroke of the server that drives the ball from the racket, or at the first bound, into the winning gallery; in golf, a bunker water, ditch, road, or sand that renders the game more difficult: *v.t.* to put to hazard; risk; venture; imperil; chance; put in danger.

hazardous (-us), *adj.* risky; perilous.

haze (hāz), *n.* a slight fog or mist; dimness of sight or knowledge: *v.i.* to be foggy or misty: *v.t.* to pursue or harass by overwork or unpleasant tasks; play practical jokes upon, as upon students, on entering college.

hazel ('l), *n.* a bushy tree or shrub producing edible nuts called filberts, encased in hard thin shells: *adj.* made of, or resembling, the wood of the hazel; of the color of hazel; dark-brown.

haziness ('i-nes), *n.* the state of being hazy.

hazy ('i), *adj.* misty; obscure.

he (hē), *pron.* the male personified; any one: used indefinitely; any male person; in grammar, the third person, masculine gender.

head (hed), *n.* the uppermost part of the body of an animal that contains the face, brain, etc.; chief or principal part of anything; an individual; leader or commander; place of honor or authority; top; fore-part; the understanding or intellect; principal topic; a division; origin or source; pitch; crisis or height; static or latent force; froth: *adj.* principal or chief; coming from the front: *v.t.* to lead or direct; take the first place in; get in front of; direct the course of; oppose; strain: *v.i.* to move forward; come to, or form, a head.

headache (hed'āk), *n.* pain in the head; cephalagia; the English corn poppy.

headcheese (hed'chēz), *n.* the head and feet of a hog chopped fine, seasoned, boiled and pressed into the form of a cheese.

headed ('ed), *adj.* having a head; noting understanding or intellect: much used in composition, as clear-*headed*, wrong-*headed*, etc.

header ('ĕr), *n.* a plunge or fall foremost; one who puts heads on, as in pin-making; a machine, etc., for making or removing heads; a brick or stone with its short face in front.

headfast ('fâst), *n.* a rope at the bow of a ship to secure to a wharf, etc.

head-hunter (-hunt'ĕr), *n.* one of certain savage tribes, as the Dyaks of Borneo and the Papuans, who decapitate their enemies and others and preserve the heads of these as trophies.

heading ('ing), *n.* a title; material for cask heads; strip of embroidery; adit of a mine; a mixture for putting a head on liquor.

headland ('land), *n.* a promontory.

headlight (-'līt), *n.* a light, with a strong reflector, placed in front of locomotives, automobiles, electric cars, etc., to lighten the way and give notice of approach.

headline ('līn), *n.* a line of type displayed conspicuously at the top of a page, chapter, column of a newspaper, etc.: *pl.* the ropes of a sail by which it is secured to the yard.

headlong ('lông), *adj.* precipitate; violent; thoughtless.

headman (hed'man), *n.* a leader in a community; a chief; an executioner.

head master (mâs'tĕr), the principal master of a school, or college.

headquarters (hed-kwôr'terz), *n.* the executive offices of a general or commander in the army, from which orders are given; any place from which instructions or orders are sent out; hence, the center, or source, of authority; the place where one transacts his usual routine business.

headsman (z'mân), *n.* an executioner.

headstone (-stōn), *n.* the principal stone in a foundation, or building; a stone erected over a grave as a tribute to the memory of the dead.

headstrong ('strông), *adj.* ungovernable; self-willed.

headwaters (-'waw-tĕrs), *n.pl.* the waters at or near the source of a river, stream, spring, etc.; hence, a source; a beginning.

headwind ('wind), *n.* a contrary wind.

heady (hed'i), *adj.* precipitate; intoxicating.

healer (hēl'ĕr), *n.* one who heals; a Christian Science practitioner.

heal (hēl), *v.t.* to restore to health; cure; make sound; reconcile: *v.i.* to become well or sound.

healing ('ing), *p.adj.* curative.

health (helth), *n.* freedom from bodily pain or disease; vigor of mind; moral purity; righteousness; healing power; a toast or pledge.

healthful ('fool), *adj.* promoting health; salubrious.

healthiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state of being healthy.

healthy ('i), *adj.* noting a sound condition of body; enjoying, or contributing, to health.

heap (hēp), *n.* a pile or collection of things thrown together; a quantity; accumulation; crowd: *v.t.* to form into a heap; pile up; aggregate; amass.

hear (hēr), *v.t.* to perceive by the ear; attend or listen to; give heed to; obey; accede to the wishes of; attend judicially: *v.i.* to have the sense of hearing; be told of.

hearing ('ing), *n.* the sense by which sound is perceived; audience; judicial investigation.

hearken (här'k'n), *v.i.* to listen; attend to what is uttered; hear, so as to do what is said.

hearsay ('sā), *n.* rumor; report.

hearsay evidence (ev'i-dens), evidence depending on the veracity of a person other than the witness; information derived from something a witness has heard others say.

hearse (hērs), *n.* a vehicle for the conveyance of dead bodies to the grave: *v.t.* to place or close in a hearse.

heart (härt), *n.* the organ in animals by the muscular contraction and dilation of which the blood is circulated through the arteries, etc.; the vital, inner, or chief part of anything; the seat of the affections and passions; emotion; tenderness; affection; courage; will; spirit; energy; power; resolution; a brave or daring person; capacity for endurance; secret thoughts; conscience; something shaped like a heart; one of a suit of cards marked with one or more red hearts; a variety of cherry: *pl.* a card game.

heartache ('āk), *n.* sorrow; pang; grief.

heart-broken ('brō-ken), *adj.* overwhelmingly grieved.

heartburn ('bērn), *n.* a burning affection of the esophagus, caused by acidity of the stomach.

hearted ('ed), *adj.* having a heart: used in compounds, denoting generally affections, qualities, etc., as good-*hearted*, etc.

hearten ('n), *v.t.* to give courage to; inspirit.

heartfelt (-'felt), *adj.* sincere; earnest; honest; true.

hearth (härth), *n.* that part of a room where the fire is made; hence, the family circle.

heartily ('i-li), *adv.* cordially; energetically.

heartiness ('i-nes), *n.* cordiality; vigor.

heartless (-'les), *adj.* without feeling; cruel; pitiless.

heart-rending (-rend'ing), *adj.* causing distressing grief or anguish.

heartsease (-z'ēz), *n.* the pansy; also, applied to the violet and wallflower.

heartseed (-'sēd), *n.* a climbing plant with seeds marked with a heart-shaped scar; the balloon vine.

heartsore (-sōr), *adj.* intensely grieved; genuinely sorry.

heart-whole (härt'-hōl), *adj.* with the affections still unengaged by one of the opposite sex; fancy-free.

hearty (härt'i), *adj.* cordial; sincere; open; warm; strong; vigorous; good-natured; kind; healthy; having a keen appetite: *n.* a comrade; pal: *n.pl.* sailor comrades.

heat (hēt), *n.* a form of energy made manifest to touch and sensation by the effects of fire, the sun's rays, etc.; the sensation produced by a hot body; the state of being hot; effervescence; agitation of sudden or violent passion; ardor; vehemence; redness or flush of the face; sexual excitement in females; a course at a race; hot weather: *v.t.* to make hot; warm; excite with passion or desire; make feverish; animate: *v.i.* to become hot or warm.

heater ('ēr), *n.* one who, or that which, heats; one of various mechanical contrivances, as a furnace, stove, steam radiator, and the like.

heath (hēth), *n.* a small evergreen flowering shrub with rose-colored flowers growing on moorlands, etc.; heather; moorland, especially with heath growing upon it.

heathen (hē'*th*n), *n.* one who does not believe in the God of the Bible; one who is neither a Christian, Jew, nor Mohammedan; an irreligious person; pagan: *adj.* pertaining to customs of heathens; irreligious; unenlightened; heathenish.

heathendom (-dom), *n.* the state or condition of being a heathen; that part of the world inhabited by heathens.

heathenish (-ish), *adj.* pertaining to heathens; rude; ignorant, or uncultured.

heathenism (-izm), *n.* the rites and customs of heathens; paganism; idolatry.

heathenize (-iz), *v.t.* to render heathen.

heather (he*th*'ēr), same as heath.

heather-bell (bel), *n.* the pink and white, bell-shaped flower of heath or heather.

heathy (hēth'i), *adj.* pertaining to, resembling, or abounding in, heath.

heave (hēv), *v.t.* to hoist or lift up; force from the breast, as a sigh; cause to swell; throw: *v.i.* to be lifted up; swell; rise and fall alternately; struggle or toil; pant; vomit: *n.* an effort or exertion upwards; lift; the act of throwing; swell or rising; haul; struggle; effort to vomit: *n.pl.* construed as *sing.* a disease of horses affecting the lungs and characterized by difficult breathing and heaving of the flanks; broken wind.

heaven (hev'n), *n.* the abode of God and the blessed; the firmament or sky; a state or condition of bliss.

Heaven, *n.* the Supreme Being.
heavenliness (-li-nes), *n.* supreme excellence, or happiness.
heavenly (-li), *adj.* pertaining to, or resembling, heaven; celestial; divine; supremely excellent
heaver (hēv'ẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, lifts or heaves, especially one who loads or unloads goods, coal, etc.
heaviness (hev'i-nes), *n.* the quality of being heavy; dejection; grief.
heavy ('i), *adj.* ponderous; weighty; oppressive; grievous; laborious; hard to bear; oppressive; obstructive; depressed; dull; dense; powerful; loud; indigestible; clayey.
heavy artillery (ăr-til'lẽr-i), large guns for long-distance bombardment, or coast-defense; the troops who serve such guns.
heavy earth (ẽrth), barium oxide.
heavy-spar (spär), *n.* sulphate of barium.
heavy stock (stok), the rolling stock of a railroad over which there is large freight traffic.
hebdomadal (heb-dom'a-dal), *adj.* consisting of 7 days; happening at intervals of 7 days.
hebetate (heb'ē-tāt), *v.t.* to render dull or stupid; blunt in mental keenness.
hebetude (heb'e-tūd), *n.* sluggishness; dullness.
Hebraic (hē-brā'ik), *adj.* pertaining to the Hebrews, the Jewish language or literature.
Hebraism ('izm), *n.* a Hebrew idiom; a peculiar manner of speaking in Hebrew; Hebrew customs, institutions, or religion; Judaism; Hebrew character.
Hebraist (-ist), *n.* one who is learned in the Hebrew language and literature.
Hebrew ('brōō), *adj.* pertaining to the Hebrews; Jewish: *n.* the Hebrew language; a Jew.
Hecate (hek'ă-tē), *n.* an ancient threefold Grecian goddess possessing power over heaven, earth, and the underworld.
hecatomb ('a-tōōm), *n.* a sacrifice of a hundred oxen; any large sacrifice or slaughter.
heck (hek), *n.* a rack for fodder.
Heckerism (hek'ẽr-izm), *n.* the teachings of Isaac T. Hecker (1819-1888), a Paulist priest, that Roman Catholicism is the religion best suited to the character and institutions of the American people, inasmuch as it promotes human aspirations after liberty and truth.
heckle (hek'l), *v.t.* to ask embarrassing questions of a speaker at a public meeting; badger; torment.
hectare ('tār), *n.* a French land measure = 100 ares, or 2.47 acres.
hectic ('tik), *adj* constitutional; denoting a wasting away of the body; consumptive; pertaining to hectic fever; feverish.
hectic fever (fē'vẽr), a remittent fever accompanying consumption, characterized by a bright pink spot or flush on the cheeks.
hectogram ('to-gram), *n.* a French weight = 100 grammes, or 3.53 ounces.
hectograph ('tō-graf), *n.* an apparatus for multiplying copies of a letter or drawing by transferring it to a gelatin pad coated with glycerin and when removed taking transcripts or copies from the gelatin.
hectoliter ('tō-lē-tr), *n.* a French liquid measure = 100 liters or 26.42 gallons.
hectometer ('tō-mē-tr), *n.* a French measure of length = 100 meters, or 328 feet, 1 inch.
hector ('tẽr), *v.t.* to bully or bluster; intimidate by threats: from Hector, the Trojan hero.
hectostere ('tō-stēr), *n.* a French cubic measure = 100 cubic meters.
heddles (hed'dlz), *n.pl.* a series of parallel cords or wires in a loom placed vertically to raise and lower the threads of the warp in weaving.
hedge (hej), *n.* a fence of bushes or shrubs: *v.t.* to inclose with a hedge; encircle; invest: *v.i.* to bet on both sides, so that the possibility of loss will be diminished; skulk; to sell out, as against previous purchases, so as to avoid loss: *v.t.* to enclose, or surround, with a hedge; invest; obstruct.
hedgehog ('hog), *n.* an insectivorous mammal covered on the back with spines or prickles; the American porcupine.
hedge priest (hej'prēst), one pretending to be and acting as a priest, but who has never received clerical orders and is without authority; in medieval Ireland, one of the hunted priests who surreptitiously celebrated the Mass in the shelter of a hedge.
hedger (hej'ẽr), *n.* one who mends hedges; one who hedges in placing bets.
hedge sparrow (spar'ō), the European warbler, reddish-brown in color and having wings tipped with white: common in the U. S.
hedonic (hē-don'ik), *adj.* pertaining to hedonism.
hedonics (-iks), *n.* the ethics of the relation between duty and pleasure; the branch of psychology which deals with both painful and pleasurable sensations in their bearings upon everyday actions.
hedonism ('dō-nizm), *n.* the doctrine that pleasure is the only good, that it is the chief end of life; self-indulgence; self-interest; the dwelling upon pleasurable sensations.
hedonist (-ist), *n.* one who believes in hedonism and lives accordingly; a pleasure-seeker; a person who indulges self.
heed (hēd), *v.t.* to regard with care; take notice of; attend: *n.* careful attention; regard; caution.
heedful ('fool), *adj.* cautious; attentive.
heedless ('les), *adj.* careless; thoughtless.

heehaw ('haw), *v.i.* to bray like an ass; hence, to act like an ass; be a fool: *n.* the bray of an ass.

heel (hēl), *n.* the hinder part of the foot; the hinder part of a boot, shoe, or stocking; anything shaped like a heel: *v.t.* to furnish with a heel: *v.i.* lean on one side, as a ship.

heel-ball ('bawl), *n.* a black waxy composition used for blacking the heels of shoes, etc., and for obtaining rubbings of brasses, etc.

heeler ('ĕr), *n.* one who puts heels on shoes; [Slang], the hanger-on of a political boss or patron who acts as a spy and reports on the actions of others.

heeling ('ing), *n.* the degree of inclination of a vessel from the perpendicular.

heeltap ('tap), *n.* a small thickness of leather for a shoe-heel; *pl.* the drainings left in a liquor glass.

heft (heft), *n.* a handle; an effort; weight; the greater part or bulk: *v.t.* to test weight by lifting: *v.i.* to weigh.

hegemony (hē-gem'o-ni), *n.* leadership; superiority: applied to a state predominating over another.

Hegira (he-jī-rā), *n.* the flight of Mohammed from Mecca to Medina (622 A.D.).

heifer (hef'ĕr), *n.* a young cow.

heigh-ho (hī'hō), *interj.* an expression of languor or uneasiness.

height (hīt), *n.* altitude; elevation; highest state or degree; an eminence or hill; summit; stature.

heighten ('en), *v.t.* to make high or higher; elevate; intensify; set off; increase; aggravate; improve.

Heinie (hī'ni), *n.* nickname for Heinrich, German form of Henry; hence, [Slang], a German soldier, officer, ship submarine, airplane, etc.

heinous (hā'nus), *adj.* atrocious; extremely wicked; flagrant.

heir (ār), *n.* one who succeeds another in the possession of property, title, office, mental gifts, etc.

heir-apparent (-ap-pa'rent), *n.* one whose right to succeed is indefeasible at law if he outlives his ancestor.

heiress ('es), *n.* a female heir.

heirloom ('lōōm), *n.* any movable or personal chattel, which by its connection with an estate descends to the heir.

heir-presumptive (-prē-zump'tiv), *n.* one who will succeed as heir if his right is not barred by the birth of one nearer in succession than himself.

heliac (hē'li-ak), **heliacal** (-al), *adj.* pertaining to the sun; emerging from, or passing into, the light of the sun.

Helianthus (hē-li-an'thus), *n.* a large genus of plants of the aster family, mostly indigenous to North America; the sunflowers.

helical (hel'i-kal), *adj.* spiral-shaped.

helicoid ('i-koid), *adj.* coiled like the shell of a snail: *n.* a spirally-curved geometrical figure.

helicopter (hel-i-kop'tĕr), *n.* a flying machine designed so as to be lifted vertically into the air.

helio-, a combining form from the Greek *helios*, the sun.

heliocentric (hē-li-ō-sen'trik), *adj.* having the sun as the center.

heliochrome ('li-ō-krōm), *n.* a photograph in natural colors.

heliochromoscope (-krō'mo-skōp), an apparatus for taking photographs of images in natural colors.

heliochromotype ('ō-tīp), *n.* a photograph reproducing the color of the subject.

heliochromy (-ok'rō-mi), *n.* the art or process of obtaining photographs in natural colors.

heliogram (-ō-gram), *n.* a message transmitted by a heliograph

heliograph (-grāf), *n.* a photograph; a photo-engraving; an instrument for photographing the sun; an apparatus, used in military operations, for flashing messages by means of a mirror reflecting the sun's rays; an instrument for measuring the intensity of a sun-ray: *v.t.* to take photographs of the sun with the astronomical camera: *v.i.* to signal by means of a heliograph.

heliography ('grā-fi), *n.* a description of the sun; signaling with heliographs.

heliogravure (-grāv'ūr), *n.* photo-engraving or -etching.

heliolatry (-ol'ā-tri), *n.* worship of the sun.

heliology (-ol'ō-ji), *n.* the science of the sun as to energy and action.

heliometer (-om'e-tĕr), *n.* a micrometer for measuring small angles in the celestial sphere.

heliophobia (-fōb'i-ā), *n.* morbid aversion to, or dread of, the sunlight.

helioscope ('li-ō-skōp), *n.* a form of refracting telescope for observing the sun.

heliosis (-ō'sis), *n.* the production of spots on leaves by the continued action of the sun's rays; sunstroke.

heliostat ('li-ō-stat), *n.* a signaling mirror, moved by clockwork, which reflects the sun's rays in a fixed direction during the day.

heliotherapy (-ther'ā-pi), *n.* treatment of disease by exposure to the rays of the sun; trial of the sun bath remedy for bodily ills.

heliotrope ('li-ō-trōp), *n.* a garden plant or shrub with small white, or purple, flowers in curved spikes; an instrument used in surveying for making long-distance observations; a blood-stone; a light purple color; a dyestuff which imparts this color: *adj.* of a light purple color.

heliotropism (-ot'rō-pizm), *n.* the tendency of flowers or leaves toward the sun.
heliotype ('li-ō-tīp), *n.* an impression from a photograph taken on a gelatin plate hardened with alum.
helium ('li-um), *n.* an element first discovered in the spectrum of the sun and recently discovered in minerals and gases.
helix ('liks), *n.* [*pl.* helices (hel'i-sēz)], a spiral, as of a line coiled round a cylinder; a circumvolution; the margin of the external ear; a small volute; [H-], a genus of molluscs, containing the shell snails.
hell (hel), *n.* the place of the dead or of departed souls (more correctly *Hades*); the place of punishment for the wicked after death; hence, any place or condition of extreme misery or evil; a gambling-house.
Hellas (hel'ăs), *n.* ancient Greece.
hellbender (hel'ben-dĕr), *n.* a water salamander common to streams in the Ohio valley; [Slang], a mad spree; debauch; orgy.
hell-cat (-kat), *n.* a spiteful, vindictive woman; hag; witch.
hellebore ('e-bōr), *n.* a perennial herb, the green hellebore of the U. S. and the black hellebore, or Christmas rose, of Europe, the roots of which make a powerful cathartic; also, the white hellebore of the U. S., the powdered root of which is used as a vermin destroyer, and the European white hellebore: the leaves are serrated and the flowers large and showy.
Hellene ('ēn), *n.* a Greek.
Hellenic (he-len'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, the ancient Hellenes or Greeks, or to Grecian art and literature.
Hellenism (hel'en-izm), *n.* a Greek idiom; the spirit of ancient Greece, its culture, art, civilization and sentiment; Greek ideals.
Hellenist ('en-ist), *n.* a person of Jewish extraction who used Greek as a mother tongue in the time of the Apostles; one skilled in Greek language and literature; one of the Greeks scholars who upheld Byzantine culture and classical learning in Europe at the time of the Renaissance; an imitator of Greek manners and customs.
Hellespont (hel'es-pont), *n.* the Dardanelles, the strip of water joining the Ægean Sea to the Sea of Marmora.
hello (hel'ō), **hullo** (hul'ō), *interj.* common exclamation of greetings; telephone call.
helm (helm), *n.* the apparatus for steering a ship; tiller; the place of its direction and government: *v.t.* to guide or conduct.
helmet ('et), *n.* metal or leather armor for the head; the hooded upper lip of a flower.
helminth (hel'minth), *n.* a worm, especially an intestinal worm.
helminthic (-thik), *adj.* relating to, or expelling, worms: *n.* a vermifuge.
helminthology (hel-min-thol'ō-ji), *n.* that branch of zoology that treats of worms.
helminthous (hel-min'thus), *adj.* infested with or pertaining to worms, particularly those of the intestines.
Heloderma (hē-lō-dĕr'mâ), *n.* a genus of American lizards, which includes the Gila monster.
helot (hel'ot, hē'lot), *n.* a slave in ancient Sparta; slave or serf.
helotism (hē'lot-izm), *n.* keeping of slaves; serfdom.
helotry (hel'ot-ri), *n.* the condition of a helot; body of helots.
help (help), *v.t.* to give assistance to; aid; support; sustain; succor; relieve; avoid; prevent; distribute food to at table; remedy; cure: *v.i.* to lend aid; be available or useful: *n.* asistance; aid; support; succor; relief; that which forwards or promotes; a portion of food served at a meal; a hired servant.
helpful ('fool), *adj.* affording help.
helpless (-'les), *adj.* feeble; unable to assist oneself.
helpmate (-māt), *n.* an assistant.
helpmeet (-mēt), *n.* a companion; wife.
helter-skelter (hel'tĕr-skel'tĕr), *adv.* in hurry and confusion.
helve (helv), *n.* the handle of an axe, etc.
hem (hem), *n.* the edge of a garment doubled and sewn; an ejaculatory sound: *v.t.* to form a hem; shut in; environ.
hemacite (hem'a-sīt), *n.* an artificial substitute for horn, of which the basis is blood.
hemal (he'mal), *adj.* pertaining to blood; of the nature of blood; denoting the side in which the heart is placed
hematic (-tik), *n.* a medicine that effects a change in the blood: *adj.* bringing about, or denoting, change in the blood.
hematin (hem'ă-tin), *n.* a dark-brown or black pigment containing iron, resulting from decomposition of hæmoglobin.
hematite (hem'ă-tīt), *n.* an iron oxide of a dark-gray color: one of the most important of the ores of iron.
hematoid (hem'a-toid), *adj.* bloody; resembling blood.
hematology (hem-a-tol'o-ji), *n.* the branch of medical science that treats of the blood, its composition, functions and diseases.
hemialgia (-al'ji-â), *n.* pain in one side of the body, or head.
hemibenthic (hem-i-ben'thik), *adj.* applied to certain marine animals that swim in the water at one stage, and at another live at the bottom.

hemicrany (hem'i-krā-ni), *n.* a pain on one side of the head.

hemicrescentic (hem'i-kre-sen-tik), *adj.* shaped like half a crescent, as the bills of certain birds.

hemidemisemiquaver (hem-i-dem-i-sem'i-kwā-vēr), *n.* a sixty-fourth note in music.

hemihedral (-hē'drăl), *adj.* having only half the normal number of planes or faces: said of crystals.

hemiopia (-i-ō'pi-ă), *n.* a defect in vision in which only the half of an object is seen.

hemiplegia (-plē'ji-ă), *n.* paralysis of one side of the body.

Hemiptera (hem-ip'tĕr-ă), *n.* a large order of insects having mouth organs furnished with four sharp stylets adapted for blood-sucking: it includes bugs and many kinds of parasites annoying to man and animal.

hemisphere (hem'i-sfēr), *n.* a half sphere; half of the terrestrial or celestial globe, or a projection of it, on a plane surface.

hemistich (-stik), *n.* in poetry, an incomplete line or the half of a line.

hemlock (hem'lok), *n.* a wild poisonous plant of the parsley family.

hemlock spruce (sprōōs), an evergreen tree of the pine family; the lumber from this tree.

hemmer ('ĕr), *n.* one who, or that which, hems; an attachment to a sewing machine for hemming.

hemoglobin (hem-ō-glō'bin), *n.* the chief constituent of the red corpuscles of the blood.

hemolysin (he-mol'i-sin), *n.* a substance developed in the blood serum which dissolves the red corpuscles, especially those of another animal.

hemolysis (-mol'i-sis), *n.* an abnormal change in the blood caused by the dissolution of the red corpuscles by hemolysin.

hemophile (hem'ō-fil), *n.* a person subject to an abnormal tendency to bleeding.

hemoptysis (-op'ti-sis), *n.* a spitting of blood.

hemorrhage (hem'ō-rāj), *n.* bleeding from the lungs, arteries, veins, etc.

hemorrhoids ('ō-roidz), *n.pl.* bleeding piles.

hemp (hemp), *n.* a plant of the nettle family, the tough fiber of which is used for cordage and various kinds of coarse linen; [Slang], the hangman's rope.

hempen ('en), *adj.* pertaining to, or made of, hemp.

hemstitch ('stich), *n.* a particular kind of ornamental stitching.

hen (hen), *n.* the female of a bird, especially the domestic fowl.

henbane ('bān), *n.* a poisonous, coarse, hairy, wild herb of the nightshade family, deadly to fowls.

hence (hens), *adv.* from this place, source, or time; in consequence of this: *interj.* away! begone!

henceforth (-fōrth'), **henceforward** (-for'wĕrd), *adv.* from this time forward.

henchman (hench'măn), *n.* formerly, a male attendant or servant; groom; one who serves in a political campaign under another for pecuniary considerations.

hendecagon (hen-dek'ă-gon), *n.* a plane figure having eleven sides and eleven angles.

hendecasyllable (-sil'ă-bl), *n.* a metrical line or verse of eleven syllables.

henna ('ă), *n.* a tropical shrub from the powdered leaves of which a cosmetic paste is made: used in the East to dye the nails, hair, etc., a reddish-orange color.

hennery (hen'ĕr-i), *n.* a place where hens are kept.

henosis (hen-ō'sis), *n.* an abnormal union of parts, generally separate.

henotheism (hen'ō-thē-izm), *n.* a doctrine or teaching that ascribes supreme power and dominion to several gods in turn; also, the doctrine that there is a distinct god for each race and nation.

henpeck (hen'pek), *v.t.* to worry a husband over petty matters.

henpecked ('pekt), *adj.* governed by one's wife.

henry (hen'ri), *n.* the unit of inductance in electricity: from J. Henry, American physicist.

hepar (hē'păr), *n.* sulphide of calcium.

hepatic (hē-pat'ik), *adj.* pertaining to the liver.

Hepatica (-i-kă), *n.* a genus of American vernal herbs with white lobed leaves and white, or pink, flowers; [h-], a plant or flower of this genus; the common liverwort.

hepatite (hep'ă-tīt), *n.* fœtid sulphate of barium.

hepatitis (hep-ă-tī'tis), *n.* inflammation of the liver.

hepatocele (-tō-sel), *n.* hernia of the liver.

hepatocirrhosis (-si-rō'sis), *n.* induration or hardening of the tissues of the liver; cirrhosis of the liver.

hepatogastric (hē-pat-ō-gas'trik), *adj.* pertaining to the liver and the stomach.

hepatology (-tol'ō-ji), *n.* the branch of medical science which treats of the liver and its functions.

hepatopexy (-pek-si), *n.* an operation for replacing a prolapsed liver.

hepatoptosis (-top-tō'sis), *n.* falling down, or prolapse, of the liver.

heptad (hep'tad), *n.* a chemical atom or element that has the equivalence of seven atoms of hydrogen.

heptaglot ('tă-glot), *adj.* written in seven languages: *n.* a book in seven languages.

heptagon ('tă-gon), *n.* a plane figure having seven sides and seven angles.

heptagonal (-tag'ō-năl), *adj.* having seven sides or seven angles.

heptahedron (-hē'dron), *n.* a solid figure with seven sides.
heptameter (hep-tam'e-tēr), *n.* a verse of seven metrical feet.
heptarch (hep'tärk), *n.* the ruler of one division of a heptarchy.
heptarchy ('tärk-i), *n.* a government by seven rulers, especially the seven Anglo-Saxon kingdoms established in England.
Heptateuch (hep'tå-tūk), *n.* the first seven books of the Old Testament.
her (hēr), *pron.* the objective and possessive case of the personal pronoun *she*.
herald (her'åld), *n.* formerly an official who proclaimed peace and war, bore messages from a sovereign to a commander, superintended coronations and other public ceremonial functions, etc.; an official whose duty it is to grant, record, and blazon arms, trace pedigrees, etc.; a precursor: *v.t.* to introduce; proclaim; usher in.
heraldic (he-ral'dik), *adj.* pertaining to heralds or heraldry.
heraldry (her'åld-ri), *n.* the science that treats of armorial bearings, and of determining pedigrees, etc.
herb (ērb, hērb), *n.* a plant with a soft and succulent stem that, after flowering, withers away; a plant that supplies medicinal needs.
herbaceous (-ā'shus), *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, or feeding upon, herbs.
herbage ('āj), *n.* herbs collectively; grass; pasturage; the right of pasture on the lands of another.
herbal ('ål), *adj.* pertaining to herbs: *n.* a book descriptive of plants.
herbalist (-ist), *n.* a dealer in, or provider of, medicinal herbs.
herbarium (-bā'ri-um), *n.* [*pl.* herbaria (-å)], a systematic collection of dried plants for purposes of study; a building where such a collection is kept.
herbiferous (-bif'e-rus), *adj.* producing herbs.
herbivora (-biv'ō-rå), *n.pl.* mammals that feed on herbs or vegetables.
herbivorous ('ō-rus), *adj.* feeding on herbs.
Herculean (-kū'le-ån), *adj.* pertaining to Hercules, the hero of Grecian mythology; possessed of superhuman strength; huge; powerful; difficult.
herd (hērd), *n.* a collection of beasts or cattle feeding or driven together; crowd; a keeper of cattle: *v.i.* to unite or associate, as beasts; crowd together.
herding (-ing), *n.* in Western U. S. and Australia, cattle raising.
here (hēr), *adv.* in, or to, this place; at this point; in the present life or state; on this occasion.
hereafter (hēr-åf'tēr), *n.* a future state or condition; the world to come: *adv.* at some future time.
hereby (-bī'), *adv.* by virtue of this; near.
hereditable (he-red'it-å-bl), *adj.* that may be inherited.
hereditament (her-e-dit'å-ment), *n.* property inherited.
hereditary ('i-ta-ri), *adj.* passing from an ancestor to a descendant; transmitted from parent to offspring.
heredity ('i-ti), *n.* the transmission of physical or mental characteristics or qualities from parent to offspring; the tendency of an organism to reproduce the characteristics of the progenitor.
Hereford (her'ē-fērd), *n.* one of a breed of beef cattle, originating in Herefordshire, England.
herein (hēr-in'), *adv.* in this.
hereinafter (-åf'tēr), *adv.* in this (deed, book, etc.); after or subsequently.
heresy (her'e-si), *n.* an opinion or doctrine at variance with fundamental truths commonly received as orthodox, especially if leading to division; religious opinion at variance with authorized standards.
heretic ('e-tik), *n.* one who holds, or maintains, heretical opinions.
heretical (-ål), *adj.* pertaining to, or having the character of, heresy; subversive of, or contrary to, orthodox belief.
heretically (-li), *adv.* in a heretical manner.
heretofore (hēr-tōō-fōr'), *adv.* previously; hitherto.
heritable (her'it-å-b'l), *adj.* capable of being inherited.
heritage (her'i-tāj), *n.* an estate that passes from an ancestor to a descendant; a birthright or inheritance; the people of God.
hermaphrodite (hēr-maf'rō-dīt), *adj.* having the sexual characteristics of both male and female in the same individual: *n.* an animal with both the male and female sexual organs; a plant having stamens and pistils in the same floral envelope; a brig square-rigged forward and schooner-rigged aft.
hermaphroditic (-dit'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, a hermaphrodite.
hermeneutics (hēr-men-ū'tiks), *n.* the science of explaining and interpreting; the branch of theology which deals with the laws governing the interpretation of the Scriptures.
hermetic (hēr-met'ik), *adj.* perfectly closed and air-tight.
hermetically (-ål-li), *adv.* in an airtight manner, by means of fusion.
hermit ('mit), *n.* one who retires from society and lives in solitude, especially for devotional contemplation; an anchorite.
hermitage (-āj), *n.* the abode of a hermit; [H-], French wine, red, white, and straw.
hermit-crab ('krab), *n.* a crustacean which lives in the empty shell of a univalve mollusk.

hermitical ('i-kăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or suited for, a hermit; solitary.
hern (hern), *n.* the heron.
hernani (hĕr-nä'ni), *n.* a thin silk somewhat like grenadine.
hernia ('ni-ă), *n.* a protusion of some part of the intestine, or of some other internal organ; rupture.
hernial ('ni-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or resembling, hernia.
herniotomy (-ni-ot'ō-mi), *n.* the operation of cutting for strangulated hernia.
hero (hē'rō), *n.* a demigod; a man of distinguished courage, moral or physical; the chief character in a play, novel, poem, etc.
heroic (hē-rō'ik), *adj.* having the qualities of a hero; producing heroes; larger than life; venturesome; drastic: *n.pl.* extravagant or boastful language.
heroic age (āj), the age in which the demigods or heroes of Greek antiquity are fabled to have lived.
heroically (-li), *adv.* like a hero.
heroic verse (vĕrs), epic poetry; the hexameter verse in Greek and Latin poetry; in English, an iambic measure of ten syllables.
heroine (her'ō-in), *n.* a female hero; the female character in a play, novel, etc.
heroism (her'ō-izm), *n.* the qualities of a hero.
heron ('un), *n.* a wading bird with a long neck and long legs.
heronry (-ri), *n.* a place where herons breed.
hero-worship (-wĕr-ship), *n.* excessive admiration of distinguished men.
herpes (hĕr'pez), *n.* a skin disease, characterized by small clusters of vesicles on inflamed surfaces.
herpetology (hĕr-pe-tol'ō-ji), *n.* that branch of zoology that treats of reptiles and amphibians.
Herr (her), *n.* [German], Mister, or Sir.
herring ('ing), *n.* an edible sea-fish extraordinarily prolific and abundant in the temperate waters of the Atlantic: herrings swim in schools or shoals.
herring-bone (-bōn), *n.* a kind of cross-stitch: *v.t.* & *v.i.* to work in such a stitch.
Hertzian waves (hert'si-an wāvs), electric waves: after H. Hertz, German physicist.
hesitancy (hez-i-tan-si), *n.* hesitation; suspense.
hesitate ('i-tāt), *v.i.* to be in suspense or uncertainty; pause; vacillate; stammer.
Hesper (hes'pĕr), *n.* the evening star.
Hesperian (hes-pē'ri-an), *n.* a native of a Western country; [h-], a butterfly: *adj.* Western; Occidental.
Hesperides ('i-dēz), *n.pl.* in Grecian mythology, the four sisters who, with the aid of a dragon, guarded the golden apples which Gæa (Earth) gave as a wedding present to Hera (Juno); the garden of the gods which contained these apples.
Hessian (hesh'ăn), *adj.* pertaining to Hesse in Germany or its inhabitants; a venal politician: *pl.* top-boots with tassels in front; the mercenary German troops who aided the British in the American Revolutionary War.
Hessian-fly (-flī), *n.* a small fly the larvæ of which are very best destructive to corn crops.
hest (hest), *n.* a behest; command.
hetærism (he-tē'rizm), *n.* open concubinage; a system of communal marriage among certain tribes.
Heterocera (het-ĕr-os'ĕr-ă), *n.* a suborder of nocturnal winged insects made up entirely of the moths.
heteroclite (het'ĕr-ō-klīt), *n.* any person or thing deviating from the general standard; a word deviating from the ordinary in declension or conjugation: *adj.* deviating from ordinary; irregular; abnormal.
heterodox ('ĕr-ō-doks), *adj.* deviating from an accepted doctrine or standard of faith, etc.; heretical; opposed to orthodox.
heterodoxy (-dok-si), *n.* an unorthodox doctrine or opinion; heresy.
heterodyne (het'ĕr-ō-dīn), *adj.* in wireless, designating a system of receiving that produces oscillations in the receiving set having the same strength and frequency as the transmitting waves.
heterogeneity (-je-ne'i-ti), *n.* difference in kind; dissimiliarity.
heterogeneous (-ō-jē'ne-us), *adj.* opposite or dissimilar in character, quality, structure, etc., not homogeneous.
heterogenesis (-jen'e-sis), *n.* the doctrine that certain organisms can produce offspring differing in structure and habit from the parent, but reverting in subsequent generations to the original type; spontaneous generation; origination of a living organism from lifeless matter.
heterologous (-ol'ō-gus), *adj.* abnormal in type or structure; consisting of different elements, or of the same elements in varying proportions.
heterology (-ō-ji), *n.* difference of structure; want of correspondence in parts, owing to a different origin or composition; abnormality.
heteromorphism (-môr'fizm), *n.* deviation from the natural form or structure.
heteronomous (-on'ō-mus), *adj.* differing from the normal type.
heteronomy (-on'ō-mi), *n.* subjection to another's domination; mental subjection to the will of another.
heteronym (-ō-nim), *n.* a word spelt like another but different in meaning and pronunciation; a different name for a word having the same meaning.
heterophemy (-ō-fē-mi), *n.* speaking or writing what one does not intend.

heteroplasty (-ō-plas-ti), *n.* surgery by grafting tissue taken from another.
Heteroptera (-op'tĕr-ā), *n.* a suborder of the Hemiptera which includes the bugs.
heteroscopy (het-e-ros'kō-pi), *n.* difference of vision in the two eyes.
heterosexuality (-sex-shū-al'i-ti), *n.* morbid desire for intercourse with one of the opposite sex.
heterosis (-ō'sis), *n.* abnormal growth and development characterizing hybrid or cross-bred plants and animals.
heterotopy (-ot'ō-pi), *n.* displacement from natural position, as of an organ.
heulandite (hū'lând-īt), *n.* a brittle, hydrous silicate of calcium and aluminium.
hew (hū), *v.t.* to cut or shape, as with an axe or other sharp instrument; hack; chop; form laboriously.
hexad (heks'ad), *n.* a chemical element, atom, or radical that can be combined with, or replaced by, six atoms of hydrogen; a group or series of six: *adj.* having a combining power of six.
hexagon ('â-gon), *n.* a plane figure having six angles and six sides.
hexagonal (-âl), *adv.* six-sided.
hexahedron (-â-hē'dron), *n.* [*pl.* hexahedra ('drâ)], a solid bounded by six plane faces.
hexameter (-am'e-tĕr), *n.* a verse of six feet.
hexangular (heks-ang'gū-lâr), *adj.* having six angles.
hexapod ('â-pod), *n.* an insect with six feet: *adj.* six-footed.
Hexateuch (hek'sâ-tūk), *n.* the first six books of the Old Testament.
hexathlon (heks-ath'lon), *n.* an inside Y. M. C. A. athletic composite contest consisting of running jump, standing broad jump, 160-yard potato race, 60-yard potato race, putting the shot, and fence-vaulting: every contestant must compete in each event.
hexicology (hek-si-kol'ŏ-ji), *n.* that branch of biology which treats of the relation of organisms to their environment.
hexiology (-ol'ŏ-ji), *n.* same as hexicology.
hexone (hek'sōn), *adj.* designating a compound having six atoms of carbon to the molecule.
hexose (hek'sōs), *n.* any of a group of sugars containing six atoms of carbon to the molecule.
hey (hā), *interj.* an exclamation of interrogation, surprise, or joy
heyday (hā'dā), *n.* time of vigor, bloom, perfection; hence, joyousness; brightness; delight; happiness.
hiatus (hī-ā'tus), *n.* a break; vacancy; gap; the concurrence of two vowels, words or syllables; a break in a chain of reasoning.
hibernal (-bĕr'nâl), *adj.* wintry.
hibernate ('bĕr-nāt), *v.i.* to pass the winter in a state of torpor, as certain animals; to winter.
Hibernia (hī-bĕr'ni-a), *n.* the name given by the Romans to Ireland, now mostly used in poetry and romantic writing.
Hibernian ('ni-ân), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, Hibernia or Ireland; a native, or inhabitant, of Ireland; a member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians.
Hibernianism ('ni-ân-izm), *n.* an Irish idiom.
Hibiscus (hī-bis'kus), *n.* a genus of trees, plants, shrubs, of the mallow family having large leaves and showy flowers; [h-], a plant or flower of this genus.
hiccatee (hik-â-tē'), *n.* an American fresh water tortoise.
hiccup, hiccough ('up), *n.* a short convulsive catching sound in the throat caused by a spasmodic contraction of the diaphragm: *v.i.* to utter a short convulsive cough.
hic jacet (jā'set), [Latin, here lies], an inscription on tombstones; hence, a tombstone, or its inscription.
hick (hick), *n.* [Slang], a yokel; rube; hayseed; countryman.
hickory ('ŏ-ri), *n.* an American nut-bearing tree of the walnut family, yielding a very tough heavy wood, valuable as timber.
hid, *p.adj.* concealed; not known; secret.
hidalgo (hi-dal'gō), *n.* in Spain, a nobleman of the lowest rank.
hide (hīd), *v.t.* to conceal; secrete; not to confess; disguise; whip: *v.i.* to lie concealed: *n.* an animal's skin raw or dressed; formerly a measure of land.
hidebound ('bound), *adj.* having the skin close or contracted; prejudiced; bigoted.
hideous (hid'e-us), *adj.* offensive to the sight, ear, or taste; shocking; dreadful; horrible.
hiding (hīd'ing), *n.* concealment; a beating.
hidrosis (hi-drō'sis), *n.* excessive perspiration; any skin disease characterized by profuse perspiration.
hidrotic (-drot'ik), *adj.* causing perspiration: *n.* a sudorific.
hie (hī), *v.t.* to excite; speed: *v.i.* to hasten.
hiemal (hī'ē-mal), *adj.* of or belonging to winter.
hierarch ('ĕr-ärk), *n.* the chief ruler of an ecclesiastical body; the leader of an angelic host; in ancient Greece, an officer who had charge of votive offerings.
hierarchic ('ik), *adj.* pertaining to a hierarch, or a hierarchy.
hierarchism (-izm), *n.* church government by a hierarchy.
hierarchy (-i), *n.* the higher and lower clergy of a church; priesthood; rank of holy beings, as angels; a series of systematic groups in biology.
hieratic (-e-rat'ik), *adj.* pertaining to priests; sacred; consecrated.
hierocracy (-ok'rā-si), *n.* government by ecclesiastics.

hieroglyph (hī'ĕr-ō-glif), *n.* a word or character presumed to contain some hidden meaning: *pl.* the picture-writing of the ancient Egyptians; illegible penmanship.

hieroglyphic (hī-ĕr-ō-glif'ik), *n.* a sacred character or symbol; a character in the picture writings of the ancient Egyptians: *adj.* pertaining to hieroglyphics; emblematic.

hierogram (-ō-gram), *n.* a sacred symbol.

hierography (-og'rå-fi), *n.* writing descriptive of sacred things; a treatise on religion.

hierology (-ol'ō-ji), *n.* the collective knowledge of sacred things; embodiment of religious beliefs.

higgle (hig'l), *v.i.* to carry provisions about for sale; chaffer; dispute about trifles.

higgledy-piggledy (-di-pig'l-di), *adv.* in confusion; topsy-turvy.

high (hī), *adj.* elevated in place; lofty; exalted in degree or quality; chief; head; honorable; noble; of large amount or quantity; strong; powerful; intense; tempestuous; full or complete; near to the wind; tainted; shrill; acute: *n.* an elevated place: *adv.* aloft; profoundly; eminently; aloud; luxurious.

high-ball (-bawl), *n.* [U. S. Slang], formerly a drink of whiskey served in a high glass with crushed ice and effervescent water.

highbinder (hī'bīn-dĕr), *n.* a Chinese cutthroat; one of an organized band of Chinese criminals in the Chinese quarters of American cities.

highboy (-boi), *n.* a tall chest of drawers mounted on legs.

highbrow (-brou), *n.* one who has a high forehead; hence, a learned or intellectual person, but generally applied to one who assumes an attitude of intellectual superiority.

High Church (chĕrch), designating one of the two divisions of the Anglican communion, the members of which attach much importance to ritual, ceremonies and symbols, believe in the apostolic succession, and hold to the real presence of Christ in the Sacrament of the Eucharist.

high-colored ('kul-ĕrd), *adj.* having a strong, deep, or glaring color; flushed; vivid; exaggerated.

highfalutin (-få-lū'tin), *adj.* bombastic: *n.* bombastic speech.

high-flown ('flōn), *adj.* elevated; proud; extravagant; inflated.

high-handed ('hand'ed), *adj.* violent; arbitrary.

high-jinks ('jingks), *n.* sportive jollification.

highland ('land), *n.* a mountainous region: *pl.* [H-], the mountainous districts of Scotland.

Highlander (-ĕr), *n.* a native of the Highlands of Scotland; one of a hardy breed of Scotch cattle.

high life (līf), fashionable society; its manner of living.

highlows ('lōz), *n.pl.* laced shoes reaching to the ankle.

highly ('li), *adv.* in a high manner; in a great degree; with high esteem or opinion; proudly; arrogantly.

High Mass (mas), *n.* a Mass with full ceremonials, music and incense, usually at the high altar, at which a deacon and a subdeacon assist the celebrant.

high-minded (-min-ded), *adj.* possessing elevated feelings; proud; arrogant.

highness ('nes), *n.* the state or quality of being high; [H-], a title of honor applied to persons of princely rank: with a possessive pronoun.

high priest (prēst), *n.* a chief priest, especially the principal priest of the Jewish hierarchy.

highroad ('rōd), *n.* a chief road; highway; an easy course or method.

high-roller (hī-rōl'ĕr), *n.* one who lives extravagantly and luxuriously.

high school (skōōl), in the U. S. a free public school which offers more advanced studies than the grammar school and in which students are prepared for college; any school in which instruction is given in branches more advanced than those taught in primary schools.

highstrung ('strung), *adj.* strung to a high pitch; extremely sensitive.

high-toned ('tōnd), *adj.* high pitched; high principled; fashionable.

high treason (trē'zn), a breach of allegiance to the sovereign power of a state, or country.

highwater ('waw-tĕr), *adj.* pertaining to high tide.

highway ('wā), *n.* a public road; a course or path.

highwayman (-mån), *n.* one who robs on the public road.

high wine (wīn), *n.* a distillate containing a large percentage of alcohol.

hike (hīk), *n.* to tramp or march over a given course.

hilarious (hi-lā'ri-us), *adj.* merry; exhilarated.

hilarity (-lar'i-ti), *n.* noisy merriment.

hill (hil), *n.* an elevation less than a mountain; a small mound or heap: *v.t.* to draw earth about (plants in mounds), as potatoes.

hilliness ('i-nes), *n.* the state of being hilly.

hillock ('ok), *n.* a small hill.

hilly ('i), *adj.* abounding with, or characterized by, hills; rugged.

hilt (hilt), *n.* a handle, especially of a sword.

him (him), *pron.* the objective case of *he.*

hind (hīnd), *n.* the female of the stag or red deer; a farm servant; peasant: *adj.* backward; hinder.

hinder (hīnd'ĕr), *adj.* belonging to, or constituting, the back or rear of anything.

hinder (hin'dĕr), *v.t.* to obstruct or impede: *v.i.* to impose obstructions or impediments.

hindermost (hīnd'ĕr-mōst), *adj.* same as hindmost.

hindmost (hīnd'mōst), *adj.* farthest from the front; in the extreme rear.

hindrance (hin'drâns), *n.* obstruction.

Hindu, Hindoo ('dōō), *n.* a native of Hindustan belonging to the Aryan race; Brahman: *adj.* pertaining to the Hindus, or to Hinduism.

Hinduism (-izm), *n.* Brahmanism, more or less modified from the original cult.

Hindustani (-stä'nē), *n.* the official and common language of India.

hinge (hinj), *n.* the joint or hook on which a door, etc., turns or swings; the joint of a bivalve shell; that on which anything depends or turns: *v.t.* to furnish with a hinge: *v.i.* to stand, turn, or depend, as on a hinge.

hinny (hin'i), *v.i.* to neigh; whinney: *n.* the offspring of a horse and a she ass.

hint (hint), *v.t.* to suggest; mention casually: *n.* a suggestion; distant allusion.

hinterland (hin'tĕr-land), *n.* the region lying behind coast districts.

hip (hip), *n.* the upper fleshy part of the thigh; haunch; upper segment of an insect's leg; the rafter at the junction of two sloping roofs; the fruit of the briar or dogrose; melancholy: *v.t.* to sprain or fracture the hip; affect with melancholy; build with a hip; throw by a cross-buttock in wrestling: *interj.* huzzah.

hippish (-ish), *adj.* low-spirited; melancholy.

hippo-, a combining form from the Greek *hippos,* horse.

Hippocampus (-o-kam'pus), *n.* a genus of small osseous fishes, having the head somewhat resembling that of a horse; [h-], a sea-horse; a fabled sea-monster with the head of a horse and tail of a fish; one of the two eminences on the plane of the brain ventricles.

Hippocratic oath (ōth), an oath embodying a code of medical ethics, formerly taken by students entering the profession of medicine: from Hippocrates (460-357 B.C.), Greek physician, known as "the Father of Medicine."

hippodrome ('ō-drōm), *n.* an ancient Greek race-course for equestrian games and chariots; a circus; a fraudulent contest or race, the result of which has been previously arranged.

hippogriff ('ō-grif), *n.* a fabulous winged monster, half horse, half griffin.

hippology (-ol'ō-ji), *n.* the study of the horse, its structure, habits, etc.

hippophagy (hip-pof'a-ji), *n.* the eating of horse flesh.

hippophile ('ō-fil), *n.* a lover of horses.

hippopotamus (-pot'â-mus), *n.* [*pl.* hippopotami (-mi)], a large pachydermatous aquatic animal of Africa; the river-horse.

hircine (hĕr'sin), *adj.* resembling a goat; smelling like a goat: *n.* an oily product with a fœtid smell found in the fat of goats and sheep.

hire (hīr), *v.t.* to engage for temporary service at a certain price; bribe; let or lease: *n.* recompense or consideration paid for the use of anything; wages; bribe.

hireling (hīr-ling), *n.* one who serves for hire: *adj.* mercenary.

hirsute (hĕr'sūt), *adj.* hairy; shaggy.

Hirudo (hi-rōō'dō), *n.* a genus of leeches which includes the common blood-sucking leech of medicine and surgery.

hirundine (hi-run'dīn), *adj.* pertaining to the swallows.

Hirundo (hi-run'dō), *n.* a genus of birds of which swallows and martins are typical.

his (hiz), *adj.* belonging to him: *pron.* possessive case of *he* and *it.*

hispid ('pid), *adj.* bristly.

hiss (his), *n.* a noise, made by forcing the breath between the tongue and upper teeth, resembling that of a serpent or goose: *v.i.* to utter such a sound, especially as expressing disapprobation or contempt.

hist (hist), *interj.* silence! hark!

histogenesis (his-to-jen'ē-sis), **histogeny** (-toj'e-ni), *n.* the formation and development of tissues.

histoid (his'toid), *adj.* pertaining to, or resembling, tissues.

histology (-tol'ō-ji), *n.* the science of animal tissues; microscopic anatomy.

histolysis (his-tol'ō-sis), *n.* degeneration and dissolution of animal tissue.

historian (-tō'ri-ân), *n.* a writer or student of history.

historic (-tor'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, contained in, or celebrated in, history; relating to the past.

historiette (-tō-ri-et'), *n.* a short history.

historiographer (-og'râ-fĕr), *n.* a writer of history, especially an official historian.

history ('tō-ri), *n.* a narration of facts and events arranged chronologically with their causes and effects; knowledge of facts.

histrionic (-tri-on'ik), *adj.* pertaining to actors or the stage; theatrical; pertaining to the facial muscles: *n.pl.* the art of theatrical representation.

histrionically (-âl-li), *adv.* theatrically.

histrionicism ('i-sizm), stage effect.

hit (hit), *v.t.* to strike; give a blow to; touch (the mark); attain to; suit: *v.i.* to clash or collide; succeed: *n.* a stroke

or blow; a lucky event; felicitous remark.

hitch (hich), *n.* a catch; that which acts like a catch; impediment; a pulling or jerking upwards: *v.i.* to become entangled or caught; move by jerks; strike the feet together, as horses: *v.t.* to fasten or tie; pull up with a jerk.

hitching ('ing), *n.* a fastening in harness.

hither (hith'ĕr), *adv.* to this place: *adj.* on the side nearest to the speaker.

hive (hīv), *n.* an artificial receptacle for bees; a swarm of bees; a busy assemblage: *v.t.* to gather or put into a hive; harbor: *v.i.* to live or take shelter together.

hives (hīvz), *n.pl.* a cutaneous affection characterized by vesicular eruptions; croup; nettle-rash; chicken-pox.

ho (hō), *interj.* stop! hold!

hoar (hōr), *adj.* white; grey with age; ancient: *n.* a white frost; hoariness.

hoard (hōrd), *n.* a store or treasure laid up secretly; an accumulation of things: *v.t.* to collect and lay up: *v.i.* to lay up store.

hoarding ('ing), *n.* the act of storing up; a fence of rough boards inclosing a building site.

hoar frost (hōr'frôst), white particles of frozen dew or moisture.

hoarhound ('hound), *n.* a white, bitter, perennial herb of the mint family: a decoction of the leaves is a favorite home remedy for colds.

hoarse (hōrs), *adj.* rough and harsh in sound, as the voice when affected by a cold.

hoarsely ('li), *adv.* in a hoarse manner.

hoarseness ('nes), *n.* the state of being hoarse.

hoary (hōr'i), *adj.* white, as from age; ancient; covered with short, grayish-white hairs.

hoax (hōks), *n.* a sportive deceptive trick; practical joke: *v.t.* to take in, or delude, by a hoax.

hob (hob), *n.* a seat or projection at the side of a fireplace; the nave of a wheel; a steel punch; a fluted steel drum used in cutting screw-threads; a lazy, or clumsy, fellow; a hobgoblin.

hobble ('l), *v.i.* to walk with a limp or awkward step: *v.t.* embarrass or perplex; shackle: *n.* limping or awkward step.

hobble-de-hoy (-de-hoi'), *n.* a lad between boyhood and manhood; an inexperienced, awkward youth.

hobble-skirt (hob'l-skĕrt), *n.* a skirt closely draped to the figure of the wearer, tightened by bands between the ankles and knees, rendering locomotion difficult; a modern make of street-car.

hobbly ('li), *adj.* rough or uneven.

hobby (hob'i), *n.* a favorite pursuit or object; an ambling nag; a hobby-horse; a kind of falcon.

hobby-horse (-hôrs), *n.* a stick with a representation of a horse's head, with which children play; a wooden or rocking-horse; a character in old morris dances.

hobgoblin (-gob'lin), *n.* a goblin, sprite, or elf, especially one of frightful appearance; hence, an alarming apparition.

hobnail ('nāl), *n.* a short thick nail with a large head: used for protecting the soles of heavy boots.

hobnob ('nob), *v.i.* to drink familiarly with; associate intimately together.

hobo (hō'bō), *n.* an idle, itinerant workman; a tramp.

hock (hok), *n.* the joint between the knee and the fetlock; the back part of the human knee-joint; any white Rhine wine; [U. S. Slang], pawn, as in *hock*, that is, in pawn: *v.t.* to hamstring; disable, or render useless, cattle, by cutting the tendons of the hock; [Slang], to pawn.

hockey ('i), *n.* an outdoor game played with a ball and clubs curved at one end.

hockshop (-shop), *n.* [Slang], a pawnshop.

hocus (hō'kus), *v.t.* to cheat or trick; to stupefy or render insensible by means of drugged liquor in order to cheat or rob: *n.* a trick or juggle; drugged liquor.

hocus-pocus (pō'kus), *n.* a juggler's trick; a juggler; jargon or chatter of a juggler.

hod (hod), *n.* a wooden trough, affixed to a long handle, for carrying mortar or bricks; a coal-scuttle; a male ferret.

hod-carrier ('kar-i-ĕr), *n.* a man who carries a hod; hodman.

hodge-podge ('poj), *n.* a medley of ingredients, as in a hodge-podge pudding.

hodman (hod'măn), *n.* a bricklayer's laborer; a hod-carrier.

hoe (hō), *n.* an agricultural tool for soiling plants, cutting weeds, etc.: *v.t.* to cut, or till, with a hoe; clear from weeds; soil.

hog (hog), *n.* a swine; the domestic pig, sow, or boar; an animal like a pig; a distorted airship; a kind of rough broom used for scrubbing a ship's bottom under water; a grasping, gluttonous person: *v.t.* to scrub (a ship's bottom) under water; to cut (the hair) short: *v.i.* to droop at both ends: said of a ship; to act like a hog.

hogback (hog'bak), *n.* a back like that of a hog; an animal resembling a hog.

hog-fish (-'fish), *n.* one of various fishes having heads bearing a slight resemblance to those of hogs, especially, a large West Indian food fish.

hoggish (-ish), *adj.* acting like a hog; rough; rude; boorish; uncleanly.

hogmanay (hog'mă-nā'), *n.* the last day of the year, celebrated in Scotland and parts of England by young folk going around singing for gratuities and sweetmeats; the entertainments given on this day, or the gifts distributed.

hogshead (z'hed), *n.* a measure of capacity = 52½ imperial gals. or 63 wine gals.; a large barrel or cask.

hogwash (-wosh), *n.* kitchen refuse fed to pigs; swill; hence, anything of little or no value.

hoiden, hoyden (hoi'dn), *n.* a rude, rustic girl; romp: *adj.* inelegant; rustic; ill-mannered: *v.i.* to romp roughly or indelicately.

hoi polloi (hoi po-loi'), the common populace; the masses.

hoist (hoist), *v.t.* to lift or raise with tackle; heave: *n.* an apparatus for lifting goods from a lower to a higher floor, etc.; a lift.

hoky-poky (hō'ki-pō'ki), *n.* a cheap kind of ice-cream peddled on the streets.

hokum (hō'kum), *n.* [Slang], nonsense; jocular foolishness; something said or done by an actor to amuse an audience or gain applause; persuasive language used by dishonest politicians, tricksters and swindlers to effect an object.

hold (hōld), *v.t.* to grasp and keep in the hand; clutch; retain; keep; possess; connect; judge or consider; entertain; contain; celebrate; use: *v.i.* to cling; adhere; stand good; continue; proceed; refrain; maintain an opinion: *n.* the act of holding; a grasp or clutch; an embrace; support; a fortified place; that part of a vessel where the cargo is stored.

holdfast ('fåst), *n.* a hook or support: *adj.* tenacious.

holding ('ing), *n.* anything held; tenure or right of possession; a farm held of a superior.

holdup (hōld'up), *n.* an assault on or stoppage of a traveler for the purpose of robbery; one who robs in this manner.

hole (hōl), *n.* a cavity; hollow place; pit; perforation; the burrow of an animal; mean habitation; a difficulty or dilemma: *v.t.* to dig, or cut, a hole; drive into a hole: *v.i.* to make a hole; get into a hole.

holiday (hol'i-dā), *n.* a day of gaiety and joy in celebration of some event, etc.; a day of freedom from labors; a religious festival: *adj.* pertaining to a festival; joyous; gay.

holiness ('li-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being holy; freedom from sin; moral and spiritual purity; sacredness; [H-], a title of the Pope.

holland (hol'ånd), *n.* fine unbleached linen, glazed or unglazed: *pl.* a kind of gin.

holloa (hol'ō), *v.i.* to shout to one at a distance: *n.* a shout.

hollow ('ō), *adj.* having a void space within; opposed to *solid;* sunken; superficial; unreal: *n.* a cavity; pit; groove; space between hills or elevations; insincere; deep; low: *v.t.* to make hollow: *adv.* completely; thoroughly.

hollow-ware (-wār), *n.* cast-iron kitchen utensils, earthenware, etc.

holly ('li), *n.* an evergreen tree or shrub with glossy, prickly leaves and red berries.

hollyhock (hol'i-hok), *n.* a tall biennial plant of the mallow family with large flowers.

holm (hōm), *n.* low flat land by the side of a river; a small river island.

holm oak (ōk), an evergreen tree of southern Europe with leaves like the holly and of very tough endurable wood.

holo-, a combining form from the Greek *holos*, whole.

holoblastic (hol-ō-blas'tik), *adj.* wholly germinal.

holocaust ('ō-kawst), *n.* a sacrifice wholly consumed by fire.

holocryptic (-krip'tik), *adj.* incapable of being deciphered without a key; puzzling.

holograph ('ō-gråf), *n.* a document entirely in the handwriting of the author.

holophane (hol'ō-fān), *n.* a reflecting and refracting globe: *adj.* pertaining to a system of illumination in which the globes are ribbed on the outside and smooth on the inside, so as to reflect and diffuse the light rays downwards.

holophote (hol'ō-fōt), *n.* an apparatus used in lighthouses furnished with lenses and reflectors, by means of which all the light is cast in a desired direction.

holophrasis (hol-of'rå-sis), *n.* the expressing of an entire sentence in a single word.

holophyte (hol'ō-fīt), *n.* a plant capable of supplying its own food.

holozoic (-zō'ik), *adj.* distinctively like an animal.

Holstein (hōl'stīn), *n.* one of a breed of black and white cattle famous for both milk and beef, originating in Schleswig-Holstein.

holster (hōl'stĕr), *n.* a leather pistol-case usually carried at the saddle-bow.

holt (hōlt), *n.* a wooded hill; a burrow or hiding place.

holy (hō'li), *adj.* pure; morally and spiritually perfect; sinless; preëminently good; pious; sacred; consecrated.

Holy Communion (kom-ūn'yun), the Eucharist; the Lord's Supper.

Holy Father (fä'*th*ĕr), the Pope: so called by Roman Catholics.

holy day (dā), a religious festival.

Holy Ghost, same as Holy Spirit.

Holy Land (land), *n.* Palestine.

Holy Grail (grāl), the platter from which Christ ate the Last Supper.

holy hay (hā), lucerne.

Holy House (hous), a cottage preserved at Loretto, Italy, said to have been the abode of St. Joseph and the Virgin Mary in Nazareth.

Holy Innocents (in'ō-sentz), the children slain in Bethlehem by the order of Herod, as chronicled in Matthew II: their festival is commemorated December 28.

Holy Island (ī'land), Ireland.

Holy Joe (jō), [Slang], a preacher; an itinerant evangelist; sky-pilot.

Holy Office (of'is), in the R. C. Church, a Papal Congregation chiefly concerned with the suppression of heretical books.

holy of holies (hō'liz), the innermost and most sacred shrine of the Jewish tabernacle containing the ark of the covenant, and to which only the High Priest had access on the Day of Atonement: often capitalized.

holy orders (or'dẽrz), state of being ordained into the ministry of the Christian Church: applied chiefly in the R. C. and Anglican Communions.

Holy Roller (rōl'er), one of a religious sect in the U. S., the members of which, when under the influence of religious fervor, give way to exciting emotions, jump up and down and, at times, roll themselves on the floor.

Holy Rood (rōōd), *n.* the cross of Christ's crucifixion; a cross or crucifix, especially one over the entrance to the chancel.

Holy Saturday (sat'ẽr-dā), the Saturday preceding Easter Sunday.

Holy Spirit (spir'it), *n.* God; the third person of the Trinity.

holystone (-stōn), *n.* a large flat piece of stone used for scouring ship decks: *v.t.* to scrub (a deck) with a holystone.

Holy Thursday (thẽrz'dā), the Thursday of Holy Week; Maundy Thursday.

holy water (waw'tẽr), in the R. C. Church, water, with a pinch of salt, blessed by a priest: used in the ritual and by the laity for lustral purposes.

Holy Week (wēk), the week preceding Easter.

Holy Writ (rit), the Sacred Scriptures.

homage (hom'āj), *n.* respect paid by external action; deference; reverence; the ceremony by which a tenant or vassal promised fealty and service to his feudal lord.

home (hōm), *n.* one's abode or residence; dwelling-place of a man and his family; fatherland; habitat; [H-], a benevolent or charitable institution: *adj.* pertaining to one's abode or country; domestic; to the point designed; near; effective: *adv.* to or at home; to the uttermost; closely.

home-brew (-brōō), *n.* malt liquors brewed in the home, or spirituous liquors distilled in the home.

home-brewer (-ẽr), *n.* one who manufactures, or endeavors to manufacture, alcoholic liquors in the home: the term is both humorously and opprobriously applied in the U. S. since the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment.

homeliness ('li-nes), *n.* the state of being homely; plainness; rudeness.

homely ('li), *adj.* plain-featured; wanting polish; unpretending; simple.

home-made ('mād), *adj.* of household or domestic manufacture, as *home-made* bread.

homeopath (hō'me-o-path), *n.* one who practices homeopathy.

homeopathic (hō-me-ō-path'ik), *adj.* of or pertaining to homeopathy; extremely small in quantity.

homeopathist (op'ă-thist), *n.* one who practices or believes in homeopathy.

homeopathy (op'ă-thi), *n.* the medical system introduced by Hahnemann (1755-1843), which seeks to cure diseases by the administration of medicines in minute quantities to produce in the patient symptoms similar to those the same medicine would produce in a healthy person.

homeplate (-plāt), the plate or base at which the batter stands in baseball.

Homer (hōm'ẽr), *n.* a Greek poet of about the ninth century B.C.; a masculine name; [h-], a measure used by the early Hebrews of about 10 bushels capacity; [Slang], in baseball, a home run; a homing pigeon.

Homeridæ (hō-meri'-dē), *n.pl.* the reputed descendants of Homer who recited his poems on the island of Chios.

home rule (hōm rōōl), *n.* local self-government; administration of local affairs by a body or legislative assembly chosen and elected by the people of that locality.

home run (run), a run by the batter in baseball, in which he makes the rounds of the bases and scores without stopping at any on the way.

homesick (hōm'sik), *adj.* ill because of absence from home; nostalgic.

homesickness (-nes), *n.* state of being homesick; nostalgia.

homespun (hōm'spun), *n.* a coarse woolen cloth, formerly spun at home.

homestead ('sted), *n.* a dwelling-house with the adjacent land; original abode.

homicidal (hom'i-sī-dăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or having a tendency to, homicide.

homicide ('i-sīd), *n.* the killing of a human being; one who kills another.

homiletic (-i-let'ik), *adj.* pertaining to homiletics.

homiletics ('iks), *n.pl.* that branch of theology which treats of sermons and their composition.

homilist ('i-list), *n.* a preacher; a writer of homilies.

homily ('i-li), *n.* a plain religious discourse or sermon.

homing (hōm'ing), *adj.* returning home: said of carrier pigeons.

homing pigeon (pij'un), a pigeon remarkable for its ability to reach home from a far distance.

hominy (hom'i-ni), *n.* Indian-corn soaked so as to remove the hull, and then coarsely ground.

Homo (hō'mō), Man; the genus of mammals consisting of mankind; the human race considered as constituting a *genus* of animals; humans are now included in the order *Primates*, which takes in monkeys, apes, and lemurs, the whole

constituting a family known as *Hominidae*.

homo–, a combining form from the Greek *homos*, the same.

homocentric, same as concentric.

homœopathy, same as homeopathy.

homogamous (hō-mog'ă-mus), *n.* having but one kind of flowers.

homogamy (hō-mog'a-mi), *n.* the assortive mating of animals or human beings in the widest sense; interbreeding among an isolated group with the same characteristics, or having different characteristics than those from which they are isolated; the maturing of stamens and pistils in a flower at the same time.

homogeneity (hō-mō-je-nē'i-ti), *n.* similarity.

homogeneous (-je'ne-us), *adj.* uniform; composed of similar parts or elements.

homogenesis (-jen'e-sis), *n.* a mode of reproduction in which the offspring of a higher organism passes through the same cycle of existence as the parent; generation without alteration.

homogenous (-moj'e-nus), *adj.* of the same origin; resembling in structure.

homogeny (-moj'ē-ni), *n.* homology of structure; correspondence between organs and structural divisions, due to a common ancestor.

homograph ('mō-grăf), *n.* a word spelled the same way as another word, but having a different meaning, and derived from a different root, as *grave*, a tomb, *grave*, serious.

homologous (-mol'ō-gus), *adj.* identical; having the same structure; corresponding in type; characterized by homology.

homologue ('mō-log), *n.* the same organ or part in different animals, but varying in form and functions, as a hand, fin, etc.; something that corresponds structurally with something else.

homology ('ō-ji), *n.* affinity of structure; correspondence between the parts of different organisms owing to derivation from a common primitive origin; correspondence in structural formation between parts or organs of the same individual.

homomorphism (-môrf-izm), *n.* similarity in form; in certain insects, likeness of the larva to the adult; in plants, the possession of perfect flowers of one type.

homomorphy (-môr-fi), *n.* superficial resemblance of organisms of different types; in plants, the state of having flowers with styles and stamens of the same length.

homonym ('mō-nim), *n.* a word alike in sound, but differing in meaning, as *pair*, *pare*, *pear*; one of two persons of the same name; a nickname.

homophone (hō'mō-fōn), *n.* a letter representing the same sound as another.

homophonous (-mof'ō-nus), *adj.* alike in sound, but differing in meaning.

homophony (-mof'ō-ni), *n.* identity of sound; quality of being alike in sound, but dissimilar in meaning.

homosexual (hō'mō-sex'u-al), *adj.* having a morbid passion for one of the same sex.

homotype ('mō-tīp), *n.* that part of an animal which corresponds to another part.

homozygote (-zig'ōt), *n.* a plant or animal to which has been transmitted the characteristics of both parents, either in dominant, or recessive form; hence, one that shows stable characteristics.

homunculus (-mung'kū-lus), *n.* a dwarf; manikin; undeveloped person.

hone (hōn), *n.* a kind of fine whetstone: *v.t.* to sharpen on a hone: *v.i.* to grumble; lament; feel peeved.

honest (on'est), *adj.* upright; just; sincere; honorable; equitable; fair; righteous; chaste; frank or open.

honesty (-i), *n.* the quality of being honest.

honey (hun'i), *n.* a sweet, viscid, syrupy substance collected by bees from flowers; sweetness; darling or sweet one: *adj.* resembling honey: *v.t.* to talk to in an endearing or flattering manner.

honey-bee (-bē), *n.* the common hive-bee.

honeycomb (-kōm), *n.* the waxen hexagonal cells made by bees to contain their honey, eggs, etc.; any structure resembling a honeycomb: *v.t.* to fill with holes, etc., so as to leave only thin partitions: *adj.* of, or resembling, a honeycomb; patterned after a honeycomb.

honeydew (-dū), a saccharine secretion from the leaves of certain plants; a sweet substance secreted by aphids; a variety of tobacco.

honey locust (lō-kust), a large spiney North-American tree of the bean family.

honeymoon (-mōōn), *n.* the first month after marriage; the holiday spent by a newly wed couple before taking up domestic life.

honey-sucker (-suk'ĕr), *n.* one of a family of Australian and New Zealand birds, having a long curved bill and protrusile tongue capable of extracting nectar from flowers: commonly called the wattle-bird in Australia.

honeysuckle (-suk'l), *n.* a climbing, twining variety of vine with tubular red, yellow, or white fragrant flowers.

hong (hong), *n.* a factory or warehouse in China devoted to foreign trade.

Honiton (hon'i-tun), *n.* a fine kind of lace; embroidered pillow-lace; twisted embroidery silk: from Honiton, a town in Devonshire, England.

honk (honk), *n.* the cry of wild geese in flight; the sound of an automobile horn: *v.i.* to utter a cry like that of a wild goose: *v.t.* to sound an automobile horn.

honor ('ĕr), *n.* respectful regard; esteem; worship; reputation; exalted rank;

fame; magnanimity; scorn of meanness; self-respect; chastity; an outward mark of high esteem; glory; [H-], a title used in addressing certain officials; one of the four highest trump cards in whist: *pl.* in a university examination, the highest class: *v.t.* to treat with respect, deference, or civility; revere or worship; bestow marks of honor upon (with *with*); dignify; acknowledge; accept and pay when due.

honorable (-å-bl), *adj.* worthy of, or conferring, honor; distinguished in rank; high-minded; illustrious; upright; indicating honor; a title of distinction.

honorably (-bli), *adv.* in an honorable manner.

honorarium (on-ō-rā'ri-um), *n.* a fee paid to a professional man.

honorary ('ĕr-å-ri), *adj.* done, or conferred, as an honor.

hooch (hōōch), *n.* [U. S. Slang], an alcoholic liquor surreptitiously obtained or manufactured; home brew.

hood (hood), *n.* a soft wrapper or covering for the head; a monk's, woman's, or falcon's hood; a folding cover for a carriage; cover for the motor of an automobile; an ornamental fold hanging down the back denoting a university degree; something resembling a hood; a cowl: *v.t.* to cover, as with a hood.

hooded (-ed), *p.adj.* covered with a hood; hood-shaped; having the head color differing from that of the body: said of birds.

hooded crow (krō), a European crow with black head and wings, but back and under parts gray.

hooded merganser (mĕr-gan'sĕr), a large fish-eating duck of North America, the male of which carries a high circular crest of dark feathers on top of the head.

hoodlum (hōōd'lum), *n.* originally a Californian rough or bully; a rowdy.

hoodoo (hōō'dōō), *n.* a person or thing that causes ill-luck: *v.t.* to bring ill-luck upon.

hoodwink (hood'wingk), *v.t.* to deceive; blindfold.

hoof (hōōf), *n.* the horny substance covering the feet of certain mammals, as horses, etc.; an animal with hoofs: *v.i.* to walk; foot; tramp.

hook (hōōk), *n.* a curved piece of metal, bone; a hold or catch; something resembling a hook; a fish-hook; sickle; a trap; an instrument for lopping or cutting; a cape or headland; a short swinging blow direct from the elbow: *v.t.* to catch, as with a hook: *v.i.* to bend or curve; to gore or attack with the horns.

hookah (hōō'kăh), *n.* a pipe with a long flexible tube which draws the smoke through water.

hooked (hookt), *p.adj.* curved like a hook.

hooker (hook'ĕr), *n.* one who, or that which, hooks; a fishing-smack; a small Dutch vessel; any clumsy, ill-fitted, old craft; [Slang], a big drink of strong liquor.

hook-nose (-nōz), *n.* an aquiline nose; a person with such a nose.

hook-worm (hōōk-wĕrm), *n.* a parasite which enters the human body by the feet, and, by sucking the blood, produces inanition.

hooky (hook'i), *n.* truancy from school: used only in the expression to play *hooky*.

hooligan (hōō'li-gan), *n.* [Slang], a rowdy; a tough.

hoonooman (hōō'noo-măn), *n.* a long-tailed, bearded monkey of India, regarded as sacred by the natives.

hoop (hōōp), *n.* a metal or wooden band to hold together the staves of a cask, etc.; the band of a finger-ring; a kind of crinoline; a large circular ring of metal or wood used by children for trundling; anything curved like a hoop; a whoop; the noise made in whooping-cough: *v.t.* to bind or secure with a hoop; encircle.

hooper ('ĕr), *n.* a cooper; the wild swan.

hooping ('ing), *n.* material for making hoops; hoops collectively.

hooping-cough, same as whooping-cough.

hoopoe (hōō'pō), *n.* a songless bird of the Old World of black plumage, variegated with white streaks, and having a curved bill, and handsome erectile crest.

hoop snake (snāk), a harmless snake of southern U. S.

hoosegow (hōōs'gou), *n.* [Slang], a local jail; prison; lockup; guardhouse.

hoot (hōōt), *n.* a contemptuous shout.

hootch *n.* same as hooch.

hoove (hōōv), *n.* a disease in cattle, in which the abdomen is distended.

Hooverize (hōō'vĕr-īz), *v.i.* to economize in food: from H. Hoover, U. S. Food Administrator, 1917–1918.

hop (hop), *v.i.* to proceed by short leaps on one leg; skip with both legs; limp; to pick hops: *n.* a jump on one leg; a dance; a twining plant the ripened cones of which are used in brewing to impart a bitter taste to malt liquors; [Slang], a narcotic drug; opium: *adj.* pertaining to hops.

hope (hōp), *n.* the desire of good accompanied by expectation; anticipation; confidence; the object desired: *v.t.* to expect with confidence or desire: *v.i.* to cherish a desire for good; trust confidently.

hopeful ('fool), *adj.* full of hope; promising success.

hopefully (-li), *adv.* in a hopeful manner.

hopeless (-'les), *adj.* without hope; having no expectation of good.

hoplite (hop'līt), *n.* an ancient Greek heavy-armed foot-soldier.

hop louse (lous), an aphid very destructive to hop vines.

hopper (hop'ĕr), *n.* one who, or that

which, hops; a name for various leaping insects; a wooden trough or funnel through which grain passes into a mill; mechanism in a piano for lifting the hammer; a seed-basket used in sowing grain; a hop-picker; the basin of a water-closet.

hopple ('l), *v.t.* to hobble: *n.* a fetter on the legs of a horse.

hopscotch ('skoch), *n.* a children's game, in which a flat stone is driven from one numbered compartment to another by the player while he hops.

horal (hō'răl), *adj.* pertaining to, or lasting, an hour; hourly.

horde (hōrd), *n.* a nomadic tribe or clan dwelling in tents or wagons; a vast multitude; pack or swarm: *v.i.* to live, or act together, in hordes.

hordeine (hôr'dē-in), *n.* a starch-like proteid obtained from barley.

horehound, same as hoarhound.

horizon (hō-ri'zun), *n.* the circular line where the sky and earth, or sea, appear to meet; hence, the limit of one's mental vision.

horizontal (hor-i-zon'tal), *adj.* parallel to, or situated near, the horizon; level; opposed to vertical.

horizontally (-li), *adv.* in a horizontal direction.

hormones (hor'mōnz), *n.pl.* chemical secretions of a body organ which, through the blood current, stimulate the activities of other organs.

horn (hôrn), *n.* a hard projecting, usually curved, protuberance on the head of certain mammals, especially hoofed animals; a thickened form of tissue; anything made of horn, or like horn; a wind instrument; extremity of a crescent moon; drinking vessel; powder flask; pommel of a saddle; substance that composes horn.

hornbeak ('bēk), *n.* the garfish.

hornbeam ('bēm), *n.* a small tree yielding a tough wood: used for cog-wheels, etc.

hornbill ('bil), *n.* a bird with a large horn-like excrescence on the bill, allied to the kingfishers.

hornblende ('blend), *n.* a dark-green or black-colored mineral with a horn-like cleavage.

horned (hôrnd), *adj.* having horns; horn-shaped.

horned horse (hôrs), the gnu; the fabled unicorn.

horned toad (tōd), a spiny lizard of Western U. S.

horned viper (vī'pĕr), an exceedingly venomous sand serpent of Egypt and Palestine with a horny protuberance over each eye.

hornet (hôr'net), *n.* a social wasp which inflicts a severe sting; hence, a waspish, disagreeable person.

hornpipe (hôrn'pīp), *n.* a lively dance, especially by sailors; an obsolete wind instrument.

horny ('i), *adj.* like horn; hard; callous.

horography (hō-rog'ră-fi), *n.* a description or account of the hours; the construction of instruments for recording the passing of time.

horologe (hor'ō-lōj), *n.* a mechanism, as a clock, etc., for marking the hours; a servant who proclaims the hours.

horology (hō-rol'ō-ji), *n.* the art of measuring time, or of constructing time-pieces.

horometer (hō-rom'e-tĕr), *n.* an instrument for measuring time.

horoscope (hor'ō-skōp), *n.* a representation of the heavens at any time, especially at one's birth.

horoscopy (hō-ros'ko-pi), *n.* the art of casting horoscopes and determining the destiny of persons from them.

horrent (hor'ent), *adj.* erect; bristling.

horrescent (hor-es'ent), *adj.* expressive of horror; showing extreme repugnance; shuddering.

horrible ('i-bl), *adj.* terrible; dreadful.

horribleness (-nes), *n.* the state of being horrible.

horribly ('i-bli), *adv.* terribly; dreadfully.

horrid ('id), *adj.* dreadful; terrible; hideous; most obnoxious; gloomy.

horrific (-if'ik), *adj.* causing horror.

horrify ('i-fī), *v.t.* to fill or strike with horror.

horripilation (-ip-i-lā'shun), *n.* a shuddering sensation as of the hair standing on end, or goose-flesh.

horror ('ĕr), *n.* excessive fear accompanied with shuddering; extreme dread; great disgust: *pl.* extreme depression; delirium tremens (with *the*).

hors de combat (ôr de cônɡ-bä'), [French], out of the fight; disabled.

hors-d'oeuvre (-dōōv'r), *n.* [French], a side dish.

horse (hôrs), *n.* a solid-hoofed animal, used for riding on or drawing burdens; a male of the species; cavalry; a framework or machine for the support of anything; rock found in an ore; [Slang], a jocular name for a man: *v.t.* to mount on, or furnish with, a horse; carry on horseback; place astride: *v.i.* to get on horseback: *adj.* noting something coarse or large.

horse-chestnut (hôrs'ches-nut), *n.* an Old World umbrageous tree of the buckeye family with large palmate leaves and clusters of white flowers, producing nuts edible when roasted: said to have been formerly used, in the raw state, as food for horses, hence, the name: planted in the U. S. for ornament and shade; the nut or fruit of this tree.

horse-fly ('flī), *n.* a large fly that stings horses; a gadfly.

Horse-Guards (-gärdz), *n.* in the British army, the 1st and 2nd Life Guards, known as "the Reds," and the Royal Horse Guards, known as "the Blues," which turn out on state occasions to escort the sovereign.

horse-laugh ('läf), *n.* a coarse noisy laugh.

horse-pistol (hôrs'pistol), *n.* a large powder-and-ball pistol formerly carried in front of a rider.

horse-play (hôrs'plā), *n.* loud, boisterous conduct.

horse-power ('pou-ēr), *n.* the theoretical unit of work of a steam-engine = 33,000 lbs. raised 1 ft. in 1 minute.

horse-radish ('rad-ish), *n.* a plant of the mustard family, with a long root having an acrid pungent taste.

horse-sense (sens), *n.* practical common sense; shrewdness.

horseshoe ('shōō), *n.* a U-shaped metal shoe to protect the hoof of a horse; anything U-shaped; the king crab.

horseweed ('wēd), *n.* the fleabane.

horsewhip (-hwip), *n.* a whip for beating or managing a horse: *v.t.* to beat with a horsewhip; give a sound thrashing or beating to.

horsing (-ing), *n.* a flogging given to a schoolboy on the back of another; a knife-grinder's board.

horsy ('i), *adj.* pertaining to horses.

hortative (hôr'tâ-tiv), **hortatory** ('tâ-tō-ri), *adj.* inciting; giving exhortation.

horticultural (-ti-kul'tū-râl), *adj.* pertaining to horticulture.

horticulture (-ti-kul'tūr), *n.* the art of cultivating gardens.

horticulturist (-ist), *n.* one who is skilled in horticulture.

hosanna (hō-zan'â), *n.* an exclamation of praise and glory to God.

hose (hōz), *n.pl.* coverings for the legs; stockings; flexible tubing for conveying water, etc.

hosier ('zhēr), one who deals in hosiery.

hosiery (-i), *n.* stockings, underclothing, etc.; a manufactory for such goods.

hospice (hos'pis), *n.* a convent for the reception and entertainment of travelers; an asylum for the infirm.

hospitable ('pit-â-bl), *adj.* receiving and entertaining friends or strangers.

hospital ('pi-tâl), *n.* an institution for the medical treatment and care of the sick.

hospitality ('i-ti), *n.* the practice of entertaining friends and strangers with kindness and liberality.

host (hōst), *n.* a crowd; multitude; army; one who entertains another in public or private; a landlord of a hotel or inn; an organism on which another is parasitic; the consecrated bread or wafer of the Eucharist.

hostage (hos'tāj), *n.* a person who remains in the hands of another as a pledge for the fulfillment of certain conditions; a pledge.

hostess (hōst'es), *n.* a female host.

hostile (hos'til), *adj.* showing animosity; inimical; adverse; repugnant: *n.* an American Indian who wars against the whites.

hostility (-til'i-ti), *n.* the state of being hostile; antagonism; enmity; animosity: *pl.* acts of warfare.

hostler ('ler), *n.* one who takes charge of horses at an inn.

hot (hot), *adj.* having much heat; burning; fiery; passionate; lustful; ardent; furious; pungent; acrid; unendurable; near to the object sought for.

hotbed ('bed), *n.* a bed of earth covered with glass and made warm by the fermentation of manure, for rearing plants.

hotchpotch (hoch'poch), *n.* a mixture of various ingredients; a thick broth of meat and vegetables.

hotel (hō-tel'), *n.* a superior inn or lodging-house; a public building.

hothead (hot'hed), *n.* one easily aroused to anger; one choleric and high-tempered.

hothouse (hot'hous), *n.* a glazed building artificially heated for rearing tender plants; a drying-room.

hotpress ('pres), a machine for glossing paper or cloth by pressing between hot metal plates: *v.t.* to gloss paper or linen by passing it between heated rollers.

hotspur (hot'spēr), *n.* a man of hasty and precipitate valor: *adj.* hot-headed; rash; headstrong.

Hottentot ('en-tot), *n.* one of an aboriginal South African race; the language spoken by the Hottentots.

houdah, same as howdah.

Houdan (hōō'dan), *n.* one of a breed of five-toed, domestic fowls, with a speckled plumage and pink legs: prolific layers and, also, good for table: originated at Houdan, France.

hough, same as hock.

hound (hound), *n.* a particular breed of hunting dog; a despicable, mean fellow: *v.t.* to chase with, or as with, hounds; incite; set upon.

houndfish ('fish), *n.* a kind of shark.

hour (our), *n.* the 1-24th part of a day; 60 minutes; particular time; an hour's journey; a sidereal hour; [H-], one of the Horæ, goddesses of law and order: *pl.* in the R. C. Church, certain specified prayers, the time for such prayers and the book containing them; notably, the Forty Hours Devotion, an annual devotion once a year in each church, when the Blessed Sacrament is exposed on the altar for adoration for forty consecutive hours.

hour-glass (our'glâs), *n.* a device for measuring time by running sand through a narrow opening connecting two apartments of a glass vessel.

houri (hou' or hōō'ri), *n.* one of the dark-eyed nymphs of the Mohammedan paradise.

house (hous), *n.* a building for residence; place of abode; household affairs; manner of living; family or race; one of the divisions of a legislative or ecclesiastical body; a quorum of the members of such a body; a mercantile firm; the 12th part of the heavens; a workhouse; a theatre or playhouse: (houz), *v.t.* to place in a house; shelter or lodge; make secure before a storm: *v.i.* hide; to take shelter.

house-boat ('bōt), *n.* a covered boat fitted up as a river residence.

household ('hōld), *n.* a family living together: *adj.* domestic; pertaining to a family or home.

housemaid (-'mād), *n.* a girl employed to do housework.

housemaid's knee (-mādz nē), a large sac or cyst in front of the knee, usually the result of kneeling while working.

housewife (-wīf), *n.* a housekeeper; the woman of the house; a woman who manages domestic affairs; (huz'if) a small case or bag for holding sewing and darning materials: *v.i.* to manage a household, as a housewife.

housing (houz'ing), *n.* the act of providing with, or bringing into, a house; a shelter; a part of machinery formed to receive another part; a niche for a statue; boarding to protect the deck of a ship while the vessel is being overhauled; the ornamental trappings of a horse; a cover for a horse's collar.

hovel (hov'l), *n.* a mean habitation; hut or cabin: *v.t.* to shelter in a hovel.

hover (huv'ĕr), *v.i.* to flutter over or about; stand in suspense or expectation; move about in a neighborhood.

how (hou), *adv.* in what manner; to what degree or extent; for what reason.

howbeit (-bē'it), *adv.* nevertheless.

howdah (hou'dä), *n.* a protected seat for riding on an elephant or camel.

howel ('el), *n.* a cooper's smoothing plane.

however (-ev'ĕr), *adv.* in whatever manner or degree; at all events: *conj.* notwithstanding; yet.

howitzer ('itz-ĕr), *n.* a short cannon, formerly used for throwing shells.

howl (houl), *n.* the prolonged cry of a dog or wolf; the cry of one in pain or distress: *v.i.* to cry like a dog or wolf; utter a prolonged cry of pain or distress; roar, like the wind; cry down by clamor: *v.t.* to utter in a loud wailing tone.

howler ('ĕr), *n.* one who howls; a howling monkey; anything very much exaggerated.

howling ('ing), *p.adj.* filled with howls or howling; dreary; dismal; extreme; wild; keen; piercing; savage; dreadful; also, great, as a *howling* success.

howling monkey (mungk'i), South American monkey having a long, prehensile tail and peculiar throat formation, which causes it to utter a long piercing cry.

howsoever (-so-ev'ĕr), *adv.* in what manner soever; although.

hoy (hoi), *n.* a heavy one-masted coasting-vessel.

hoyden, same as hoiden.

hub (hub), *n.* the nave of a wheel; anything central; hilt of a weapon; the peg at which quoits are thrown; a kind of steel punch used in coining, etc.; a hilt; a jutting obstruction.

hubble-bubble (hub''l-bub'l), *n.* a tobacco pipe so fashioned that the smoke passes through water, making a bubbling sound; a noisy chattering; confusion.

hubbub (hub'bub), *n.* uproar.

hububoo (-bōō), *n.* an Irish hubbub.

hubby (hub'i), *n.* a husband: a familiar diminutive term.

huccatoon (huk-kâ-tōōn'), *n.* a kind of cotton cloth.

huck (huk), *n.* a German trout.

huckaback ('â-bak), *n.* a rough kind of linen or cotton cloth: used for toweling.

huckle ('l), *n.* the hip; a haunch.

hucklebacked ('bakt), *adj.* round-shouldered.

huckleberry (-ber-i), *n.* a dark-blue, palatable berry which grows on a shrub of the heath family: often called blueberry and bilberry; the shrub producing this berry.

huckle-bone (-bōn), *n.* the hip-bone; the top bone of the ankle.

huckster ('stĕr), *n.* one who retails small articles; a mean, tricky fellow.

huckstress ('stres), *n.* a female huckster.

huddle (hud'l), *v.t.* to crowd together in a disorderly manner; collect closely; place or perform in haste or disorder: *v.i.* to come in a crowd or haste (with *on, up, over*): *n.* confusion; crowd.

Hudson seal (hud'sun sēl), the fur of the muskrat dyed to imitate real sealskin.

hue (hū), *n.* color tint; a shouting; clamor.

hue and cry (krī), the loud outcry formerly raised in the pursuit of felons, and which warned all who heard it to join in the chase; official publication of information concerning a criminal and his crime.

huff (huf), *v.t.* to puff or blow up; treat with insolence; bully; remove (a piece at checkers) when one's opponent fails to take with it: *n.* fit of petulance; sudden offense taken.

hug (hug), *n.* a close embrace; a particular grip in wrestling: *v.t.* to embrace closely; fondle; hold fast; keep close to.

huge (hūj), *adj.* vast; very large.

hugely ('li), *adv.* immensely; exceedingly.

hugeness ('nes), *n.* vastness; enormous bulk.

hugger-mugger (hug'ĕr-mug'ĕr), *adj.* secret; sloven; confused: *n.* confusion; muddle; jumble.

Huguenot (hū'ge-not), *n.* one of the French Protestants of the 16th and 17th centuries who fought against the Catholics and suffered the loss of thousands in the Massacre of St. Bartholomew, August 24, 1572: many of the survivors came to America and settled in Georgia and the Carolinas.

hula-hula (hōō'lä-hōō'lä), *n.* a somewhat lascivious kind of dance performed by native girls of Hawaii.

hulk (hulk), *n.* the body of a ship, especially if old or dismantled: *pl.* old dismasted ships formerly used as convict prisons (with *the*).

hulking ('ing), *n.* unwieldy; bulky.

hull (hul), *n.* outer covering, especially of grain or nuts; the body or frame of a vessel: *v.t.* to peel off the hull or husk of; strike or pierce (the hull of a vessel) with a shot or shell: *v.i.* to drift to and fro upon the sea, like a ship without sails.

hullabaloo (-å-bå-lōō'), *n.* uproar; noisy contention.

hum (hum), *n.* the noise of bees and other insects in flight; a low, monotonous sound: *v.i.* to make such a sound: *v.t.* to sing in a low undertone; set or keep going in an energetic manner: *interj.* an imitative sound, as *h'm*.

hum (hum), *n.* a trick; hoax; humbug: *v.t.* to trick; humbug; impose upon.

human (hū'mån), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, man or mankind; having the qualities of a man; not divine.

humane (-mān'), *adj.* having the feelings proper to man; benevolent; kind; compassionate; elevating.

humanely ('li), *adv.* in a humane manner.

humaneness ('nes), *n.* the quality of being humane.

humanism (-izm), *n.* culture derived from classical training; human nature.

humanist (-ist), *n.* a student of the humanities; one versed in the knowledge of human nature.

humanistic (-is'tik), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, the humanities, or human nature.

humanitarian (-i-tā'ri-ån), *n.* a philanthropist; an anti-Trinitarian; one who contends that Christ was only a man; one who believes that the duty of man consists of acting rightly to others; a perfectionist: *adj.* philanthropic; considerate.

humanity ('i-ti), *n.* mankind; the state or quality of being human or humane; philanthropy; kindness; benevolence: *pl.* classical learning and literature.

humanize (-īz), *v.t.* to make, or render, human; soften; refine: *v.i.* to become more human, or civilized.

humankind (-kind), *n.* human species.

humanly (-li), *adv.* after the manner of men.

humble (hum'bl), *adj.* having a low estimate of one's self; modest; meek; submissive; lowly; mean; obscure: *v.t.* to make submissive; subdue; bring low; mortify; humiliate.

humble-bee (-bē), *n.* a bumble-bee.

humbug ('bug), *n.* a fraud or imposition under fair pretenses; sham; a plausible deceiver; a spirit of trickery or deception: *v.t.* to cheat or impose upon; hoax.

humbugger (-ėr), *n.* one who humbugs.

humbuggery (-i), *n.* imposition.

humdinger (hum-ding'ėr), *n.* [U. S. Slang], something that excels; one who makes a deep impression, especially a girl who exerts her charms to captivate.

humeral (hū'mėr-ål), *adj.* pertaining to the shoulder.

humerus ('mėr-us), *n.* [*pl.* humeri (-rī)], the bone of the upper part of the arm from the shoulder to the elbow; the femur of the fore leg.

humhum (hum'hum), *n.* a coarse Indian cotton cloth.

humic (hū'mik), *adj.* pertaining to, or derived from, vegetable soil.

humid (hū'mid), *adj.* damp; moist.

humidify (-mid'i-fi), *v.t.* to render damp; moisten.

humidity ('i-ti), *n.* dampness; moisture.

humidor (hū'mid-ōr), *n.* a chest or jar to keep cigars or tobacco in a moist condition: generally supplied with a sponge or cloth to be dampened for that purpose.

humiliate (-mil'i-āt), *v.t.* to humble; abase.

humiliation (-ā'shun), *n.* the act of humiliating; the state of being humiliated; mortification; abasement.

humility (-mil'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being humble; modesty; self-abasement.

humite (hū'mīt), *n.* a silicate of magnesium, a brittle vitreous mineral of a yellow, brown, or red color.

hummer (hum'ėr), *n.* a person of great physical activity and ardent spirit; a humming bird.

humming (-ing), *p. adj.* active; forceful; spirited; seething.

humming bird (bėrd), a very small bird with long tail feathers, allied to the swift: the male is remarkable for its brilliant irridescent plumage, head crest and neck tufts.

hummock ('ok), *n.* a large mass of floating ice; a hillock or mound.

humor (hū'or ū'mėr), *n.* wit; merriment; the tendency to look at things from the mirthful or incongruous side; caprice; proud conceit; temper; petulance; peevishness; moisture of the body and eye; disease: *v.t.* to indulge; yield to a particular desire of: *v.t.* to comply with; agree with.

humorist (-ist), *n.* one who gratifies his own humor; a droll person; one whose

writing or conversation is characterized by humor.

humorous (-us), *adj.* full of, or characterized by, humor; comical; diverting.

humorsome (-sum), *adj.* characterized by humor; laughable; capricious.

humous (hū'mus), *adj.* pertaining to humus; denoting a soil containing much vegetable matter.

hump (hump), *n.* a protuberance on the back: *v.t.* to vex or annoy; carry on the shoulders or back: *v.i.* put forth much effort; exert (one's self).

humpback (-bak), *n.* a hunchback; a person with a hump on the back; a whale, allied to the rorqual, black on the back and white on the belly.

humping (-ing), *n.* the act of raising a burden to the shoulders, or back; the placing of a burden on one's back.

humping bluey (blōō'i), in Australia, carrying the swag rolled up in a blue-bordered blanket.

humpty-dumpty ('ti-dump'ti), *adj.* characterized by short limbs and a round body.

humulin (hū'mū-lin), *n.* the bitter narcotic principle in hops.

Humulus (-lus), *n.* a genus of twining plants, containing the hops.

humus ('mus), *n.* vegetable mold; the decomposition of organic matter in the soil.

Hun (hun), *n.* one of an ancient Tartar race, which in the 5th century A. D., overran and devastated Europe; a German soldier in the World War; hence, a German.

hunch (hunch), *n.* a hump; lump; a thrust with the fist or elbow; a superstitious impression that something is about to happen; an intuition: *v.t.* to push with the fist or elbow; push with a sudden jerk.

hunch-back (hunch'bak), *n.* one with a hump on his back between his shoulders, generally dwarfed in size.

hundred (hun'dred), *adj.* 10 times 10: *n.* the number of 10 times 10; the symbol C, denoting 100; a division of an English county.

hundredth ('dredth), *adj.* the ordinal of 100: *n.* one of 100 equal parts.

hundredweight ('dred-wāt), *n.* the 1-20th part of a ton.

Hungarian (hung-gā'ri-ăn), *adj.* pertaining to Hungary, its inhabitants, or language: *n.* a native of Hungary; the language of the Hungarians.

hunger (hung'gĕr), *n.* keenness of appetite; pain or uneasiness caused by want of food; strong desire: *v.i.* to feel the pain of hunger; to have a longing or earnest desire.

hunger-strike (hung'gĕr-strīk), *n.* the action of a prisoner, especially of a political one, in refusing food in order to excite sympathy, with a view to release.

hungrily ('gri-li), *adj.* in a hungry manner.

hungry ('gri), *adj.* having a keen appetite; feeling pain or uneasiness for want of food; emaciated; eagerly desirous; unfertile: said of land.

hunk (hungk), *n.* [Slang], a lump or large piece.

hunky ('i), *adj.* [Slang], well done; in good trim.

hunt (hunt), *v.t.* to pursue, or chase, as game or wild animals; follow closely; search after: *v.i.* to follow the chase: *n.* pursuit of game or wild animals; pack of hounds; an association of huntsmen; district hunted over by hounds; a search.

hunter ('ĕr), *n.* a hunstman; a horse or hound trained for hunting; a hunting watch.

hunting (hunt'ing), *n.* the act or practice of one who hunts; pursuit; search.

hunting box (boks), a temporary residence while hunting.

hunting watch (woch), a watch having its face protected with a metal cover.

huntress ('res), *n.* a female hunter.

huntsman ('z-măn), *n.* a hunter; one who has the management of a pack of hounds.

hurdle (hĕr'dl), *n.* a movable fence of osiers or branches; a fence to be leaped over in steeplechasing; a race over hurdles; a rude frame on which criminals were formerly dragged to execution: *v.t.* to cover or inclose with hurdles.

hurdy-gurdy ('di-gĕr'di), *n.* a street hand-organ on wheels played by turning a crank which revolves an inside cylinder that operates a bellows which, in turn, acts upon a series of reeds producing the musical sounds.

hurl (hĕrl), *v.t.* to throw with violence; drive forcibly; utter with vehemence: *n.* the act of throwing.

hurley (hĕr'li), *n.* an Irish game resembling hockey; a stick used in this game.

hurly-burly (hĕr'li-bĕr-li), *n.* tumult; great commotion.

hurrah (hōō-rä'), *interj.* an exclamation expressive of joy or triumph: *n.* a shout of joy, triumph, applause, etc.: *v.i.* to utter such a shout in applause, etc.

hurricane (hur'i-kān), *n.* a gale of extreme violence characterized by fitful changes of the wind and, sometimes, thunder and lightning.

hurricane-deck (-dek), *n.* the bridge-deck of a steamship; the upper deck of a river steamer.

hurried ('id), *p.adj.* exhibiting, or characterized by, haste; hasty.

hurry ('i), *v.t.* to impel to greater speed; hasten on; accelerate: *v.i.* to act or move with haste: *n.* haste; urgency; precipitation; confusion; a coaling stage for loading vessels.

hurry-scurry (-skur'i), *n.* confused bustle.

hurt (hĕrt), *v.t.* to cause or inflict pain in; wound; grieve; injure; impair or damage: *n.* a wound; injury; damage or loss.
hurtful ('fool), *adj.* injurious; harmful.
hurtfully (-li), *adv.* so as to hurt.
hurtle (hĕrt'l), *v.t.* to move violently; impel forcibly: *v.i.* to clash; dash in collision.
hurtleberry, same as huckleberry.
husband (huz'bånd), *n.* a married man: *v.t.* to manage or use with economy.
husbandman (-mån), *n.* a tiller of the soil; farmer.
husbandry (-ri), *n.* agriculture; frugality.
hush (hush), *interj.* be still! silence! *adj.* quiet; silent: *n.* quietness; silence: *v.t.* to make silent; soothe.
husk (husk), *n.* the dry outer covering of certain fruits or seeds: *v.t.* to remove husks from.
huskily ('ki-li), *adj.* hoarsely.
huskiness ('ki-nes), *n.* the state of being husky.
husking-bee ('ing-bē), *n.* a social gathering to assist in husking corn.
husky ('ki), *adj.* consisting of, or like, husks; worthless; rough or hoarse: said of the voice: *n.* one of a rough-coated, strong, wiry species of dog of great endurance, used by Indians, Eskimos and Arctic travelers to haul sledges; a strong, burly fellow; [H-], an Eskimo; the Eskimo language.
hussar (huz-är'), *n.* a light-armed cavalry soldier.
hussy (huz'i), *n.* a fast girl; worthless woman.
hustings (hust'ings), *n.pl.* a place where political speeches are delivered; a political campaign.
hustle (hus'l), *v.t.* to push roughly; jostle; mob; shake together in confusion: *v.i.* exhibit energy and alacrity.
hut (hut), *n.* a small house or cabin; a temporary erection for lodging troops.
hutch (huch), *n.* a bin, box, or chest; a coop or pen; a mining trough for washing ore: *v.t.* to store; to wash (ore) in a hutch.
huzzah, same as hurrah.
hyacinth (hī'å-sinth), *n.* a bulbous plant of the lily family prized for its spike-like clusters of beautiful white, yellow, pink, and, in some specimens, purple flowers; the bulb of this plant; a plant fabled to have sprung from the blood of Hyacinthus, the beloved of Apollo; a gem prized by the ancients, believed to have been the sapphire; now a reddish variety of zircon.
hyacinthine ('in), *adj.* pertaining to the hyacinth; like Hyacinthus, the handsome youth beloved by Apollo; hence, handsome; beautiful.
Hyades ('å-dēz), *n.pl.* the five stars in the face of the constellation Taurus, supposed by the ancients to bring rain when they rose with the sun.
hyæna (hī-ē'nå), *n.* same as hyena.
hyaline (hī'å-lin), *adj.* glassy; transparent.
hyalite (hī'å-līt), *n.* a glassy variety of opal.
hyaloid (hī'å-loid), *adj.* glassy; transparent.
hybrid (hī'brid), *n.* a mongrel; an animal or plant produced by interbreeding different species or varieties; a compound word, the elements of which are derived from different languages: *adj.* interbred; mixed; derived from different sources.
hybridize (-īz), *v.t.* to cause to interbreed and thus produce hybrids.
Hydra (hī'drå), *n.* in classical mythology, the water serpent with nine heads slain by Hercules; each of these on being cut off became two; hence, any evil which, when grappled with, appears to intensify; a genus of fresh-water polyps which multiply on division.
hydracid (hī-dras'id), *n.* an acid without oxygen.
Hydrangea (-dran'je-å), *n.* a genus of shrubs of the saxifrage family with showy flowers; [h-], a plant of this genus.
hydrant ('drånt), *n.* a plug with a valve connected with a water main for extinguishing fires.
hydrargyriasis (hī-drär-ji-rī'å-sis), *n.* chronic mercurial poisoning.
hydrargyric (-jir'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or containing mercury.
hydrargyrum (hī-drär'ji-rum), *n.* mercury.
hydrate ('drāt), *n.* a chemical compound containing a definite quantity of water: *v.t.* to combine with water to form a hydrate.
hydraulic (-draw'lik), *adj.* pertaining to fluids in motion; denoting force exerted by water: *n.pl.* the science of liquids in motion and the application of the forces which influence the motions of water for practical purposes, as raising water, etc.
hydraulic engine (en'jin), an engine operated by water under pressure.
hydric ('drik), *adj.* pertaining to, or containing, hydrogen in combination; pertaining to water.
hydride ('drīd), *n.* a chemical combination of hydrogen with another element.
hydriodic (-dri-od'ik), *adj.* composed of hydrogen and iodine.
hydroaeroplane (-ā'ĕr-o-plān), **hydroairplane** (-ār'plān), *n.* an aeroplane with a boat-like body or with floats enabling it to alight on the water; a seaplane.
hydro-biplane (-bī'plān), *n.* a hydroairplane with two supporting main planes, one directly above the other.
hydrocarbons (-kär'bonz), *n.pl.* a general name for bitumens, mineral resins, and fats which are composed of hydrogen and carbon.

hydrocele ('drō-sēl), *n.* dropsy of the scrotum.

hydrocephalus (-sef'å-lus), *n.* dropsy of the brain.

hydrochlorate (-klō'rāt), *n.* a salt of hydrochloric acid.

hydrochloric ('rik), *adj.* composed of hydrogen and chlorine.

hydrochloric acid (as'id), a colorless, pungent, gaseous compound emitting strong fumes in a moist atmosphere: much used in chemistry and manufactures under the name of *muriatic acid.*

hydrocyanic (-si-an-ik), *adj.* composed of hydrogen and cyanogen.

hydrocyanic acid (as'id), prussic acid, an exceedingly poisonous liquid compound, colorless and volatile, formed by the combination of cyanogen and hydrogen, or by decomposing any metallic cyanide with hydrochloric acid: it emits an odor resembling that of bitter almonds and is frequently used as a means of self-murder.

hydrodynamic (-dī-nam'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or derived from, the pressure of water: *n.pl.* the science that treats of water pressure; the dynamics of fluids.

hydrofluoric (-flū-or'ik), *adj.* composed of hydrogen and fluorine.

hydrofluoric acid (as'id), a volatile fuming acid used in etching glass.

hydrogen ('drō-jen), *n.* a colorless, gaseous, inflammable substance, which liquefies under great pressure, and is the lightest element yet known: when combined with oxygen it produces water: the standard unit for the estimation of atomic weights and volumes.

hydrography (-drog'rå-fi), *n.* the art of measuring and mapping the water surface of the earth, as oceans, lakes, coastlines, etc., with relative data as to their depth, tides, beds, etc.

hydrokinetics (-drō-ki-net'iks), *n.pl.* that branch of physics which treats of fluids in motion.

hydrology (-drol'ō-ji), *n.* the science of water, its property, laws, phenomena, etc.

hydromancy (-man-si), *n.* divination by means of water.

hydromechanics (-mē-kan'iks), *n.* the branch of physics which treats of the laws governing the motion and equilibrium of fluids.

hydromel (hī'drō-mel), *n.* a liquor composed of honey and water: when fermented it is called *mead;* a laxative made up of honey and water.

hydrometallurgy (-met'al-ēr-ji), *n.* reduction, or assaying, of ore by liquid reagents.

hydrometeorology (-or-ol'ō-ji), meteorology in its relation to determining the amount of water in the atmosphere and its changes into clouds, rain, snow, hail, dew, etc.

hydromonoplane (-mon'o-plān), *n.* a hydroairplane with but one main supporting plane.

hydrometer (-drom'e-tēr), *n.* an instrument for determining the specific gravity, strength, etc., of fluids.

hydropathy (-drop'å-thi), the method of treating diseases by the liberal use of water both internally and externally; the water cure.

hydrophane ('drō-fān), *n.* an opaque variety of opal which when wet becomes translucent.

hydrophobia (-fō-'bi-å), *n.* a morbid dread of water; a violent infection attacking certain carnivores, especially the dog and wolf, usually in hot weather, and readily transferred to man by the bite of the infected animal, or by inoculation through its saliva; rabies.

hydrophone (hī'drō-fōn), *n.* an electrical device for warning a fleet or port of a surprise attack.

hydrophyte ('drō-fīt), *n.* a waterplant.

hydroplane ('drō-plān), *n.* an attachment to a boat, lessening friction, causing it to glide when speeded.

hydrostat ('drō-stat), *n.* an apparatus for the prevention of boiler explosions; an electrical contrivance for indicating the leakage or overflow of water.

hydrostatic (-stat'ik), *adj.* pertaining to hydrostatics: *n.pl.* that branch of physics that treats of the pressure and equilibrium of fluids.

hydrotherapy (-ther'å-pi), *n.* treatment of disease by water; the water-cure.

hydrothermal (-thēr'mål), *adj.* pertaining to the action of heated water.

hydrous (hī'drus), *adj.* containing water chemically combined.

hyena (hī-ē'nå), *n.* a bristly-maned, wolflike, carnivorous quadruped.

hyetal ('et-ål), *adj.* pertaining to rain or rainfall.

hyetograph (-ō-gråf), *n.* a chart showing the rainfall over various areas.

hyetology (-ol'ō-ji), *n.* that branch of meteorology treating of rainfall, its distribution, representation on charts, etc.

Hygeian (-jē'ån), *adj.* pertaining to Hygeia, the goddess of health; [h-], pertaining to health, or hygiene.

hygiene ('jēn), *n.* the science of health, its preservation, and the laws of sanitation.

hygienic (-ji-en'ik), *adj.* pertaining to hygiene.

hygienist (-ist), *n.* one well versed in the principals of hygiene.

hygiology (-ji-ol'ō-ji), *n.* the science of hygiene; a treatise on hygiene.

hygro-, a combining form from the Greek *hygros,* wet.

hygrometer (hī-grom'e-tēr), an instrument for determining the amount of moisture or humidity in the air.

hygrometry (-grom'e-tri), *n.* that branch of physics that treats of the moisture of the atmosphere.

hygrophanous (-grof'ă-nus), *adj.* denoting that which appears opaque when dry, but transparent when wet, as a certain kind of paper, or cloth.

hygroscope ('grō-skōp), *n.* an apparatus for indicating atmospheric moisture.

hylophyte (hī'lō-fīt), *n.* a plant growing in woods; a forest growth.

hylotheism (-thē'izm), *n.* the doctrine that the material universe is God, that there is no God but matter.

Hymen (hī'men), *n.* the god of marriage; [h-], the wedded state; the thin mucous membrane covering the orifice of the vagina in virgins.

hymeneal (-ē'ăl), *p.adj.* pertaining to marriage; nuptial.

Hymenoptera (hi-men-op'tĕr-ă), *n.* an order of four-winged insects which includes bees, wasps, and ants.

hymn (him), *n.* a sacred ode expressive of praise or adoration: *v.t.* to sing hymns to; adore or praise by hymns.

hymnal ('năl), *n.* a collection of hymns for public worship.

hymnology (-nol'ō-ji), *n.* the study of hymns, their origin, use, lore, etc.

hyoid (hī'oid), a U-shaped bone at the base of the tongue supporting the muscles for deglutition: *adj.* pertaining to this bone.

hyoscyamine (hi-o-sī'ă-min), *n.* a white, crystalline, poisonous alkaloid obtained from henbane, nightshade, and similar plants.

hyper-, a prefix signifying *over, above.*

hyperacusia (-ă-kū'zhi-ă), *n.* abnormal acuteness of hearing.

hyperæmia (-ē'mi-ă), *n.* congestion of the blood.

hyperalgesia (-al-jē'si-ă), *n.* a condition of morbid sensitiveness to pain.

hyperbola (-pĕr'bō-lă), *n.* a curve formed by the section of a cone when the cutting plane makes a greater angle with the base than the side of the cone makes.

hyperbole ('bō-lē), *n.* a figure of speech which expresses more or less than the truth; exaggeration.

hyperbolic (-bol'ik), *adj.* exaggerated; pertaining to a hyperbole.

hyperborean (-bō're-ăn), *adj.* northern; very cold.

hyperbulia (-bū'li-ă), *n.* tendency to do something rashly, or act without considering consequences.

hypercritical (-krit'i-kal), *adj.* over-critical; captious; censorious; given to fault-finding.

hyperdulia (-dōō'li-ă), *n.* veneration of the Virgin Mary.

hyperemesis (-em'ē-sis), *n.* excessive vomiting.

hypertrophy (-trō'fi), *n.* excessive growth or development of an organ: *v.i.* to develop abnormally.

hypesthesia (-es-thē'si-ă), *n.* partial loss of sensation.

hyphemia (hī-fē'mi-ă), *n.* deficiency of blood; lack of red corpuscles in the blood; extravasation of the blood into surrounding tissue.

hyphen (hī'fen), *n.* a mark (-) joining two words or syllables: *v.t.* to join by such a mark.

hyphenate (hī'fen-āt), *n.* [Slang], a milk-and-water American citizen or one who does not give full allegiance to the Flag: *adj.* designating, or pertaining to, the citizen of the U. S. of foreign birth whose origin is commonly denoted by hyphenated words.

hypnic (hip'nik), *n.* something to induce sleep; a soporific: *adj.* sleep-inducing; pertaining to sleep.

hypno-, a combining form from the Greek *hypnos,* sleep.

hypnogenesis (-jen'ē-sis), *n.* the production of hypnotic sleep.

hypnoidal (-'noid-al), *adj.* designating a state of the nervous system resembling hypnosis.

hypnology (-nol'ō-ji), *n.* the branch of medical science which treats of sleep, especially hypnotic sleep.

hypnosis (-nō'sis), *n.* hypnotic condition; trance-sleep; a morbid state of sleep.

hypnotherapy (-ther'ă-pi), *n.* treatment of disease by hypnotism.

hypnotic (-not'ik), *n.* a sleep-inducing drug, or agent; a person hypnotized: *adj.* pertaining to, or tending to produce, hypnotism.

hypnotism (-tizm), *n.* a somnambulistic state effected artificially, in which the mind becomes passive and responsive to suggestions causing the subject to obey the will of another.

hypnotize ('nō-tīz), *v.t.* to produce, or subject to, hypnotism.

hypo-, a prefix meaning *under, beneath.*

hypochondria (hip-ō-kon'dri-ă), *n.* a disease attended with extreme melancholy, and anxiety respecting one's state of health.

hypochondriac ('dri-ak), *n.* one who is affected with hypochondria: *adj.* pertaining to, or affected with, hypochondria.

hypocrisy (-ok'ri-si), *n.* a feigning to be what one is not; dissimulation; false profession.

hypocrite ('ō-krit), *n.* one who practices hypocrisy; a dissimulator.

hypodermic (-dĕr'mik), *adj.* pertaining to the parts under the skin, or to the hypodermis: *n.* an injection into the subcutaneous tissues.

hypodermis (-mis), *n.* the cellular layer beneath the cuticle or outer skin.

hypodermosis (-mō'sis), *n.* state or condition of being covered with warbles.

hypogastric (hī-pō-gas'trik), *adj.* pertaining to the hypogastrium.

hypogastrium ('tri-um), *n.* [*pl.* hypogastria (-å)], the middle part of the lower region of the abdomen.

hypogenous (-poj'ē-nus), *adj.* growing on the under side of anything, as fungus on the bottom of a leaf.

hypostasis (-pos'tå-sis), *n.* a basis; groundwork; principle; individuality; personality; one of the Three Persons of the Trinity; the settling down of a body-fluid.

hypostyle ('ō-stīl), *n.* a roof supported by columns; a covered colonnade; pillared hall or court.

hyposulphite (-sul'fīt), *n.* a salt of hyposulphurous acid.

hyposulphite of soda (sō'då), a crystalline salt much used in photography as a fixing solution.

hyposulphurous (-sul'fēr-us), *adj.* designating an acid having less oxygen than sulphurous acid.

hypotenuse (-pot'e-nūs), *n.* the side of a right-angled triangle opposite the right angle.

hypothecate (hi-poth'e-kat), *v.* to assign something for security; to mortgage; pledge, without giving possession.

hypothesis (-poth'e-sis), *n.* [*pl.* hypotheses (-sēz)], something assumed for the purpose of argument.

hypothetic (-pō-thet'ik), **hypothetical** (-'i-kal), *adj.* based on hypothesis; conjectural.

hypothetically (-ål-li), *adv.* by hypothesis.

hypsi-, a combining form from the Greek *hypsi*, on high.

hypsibrachycephalic (hip-si-brak-i-sē-fal'ik), *adj.* denoting loftiness of skull accompanied by a short head.

hypsibrachycephaly (hip-si-brak-i-sef'å-li), *n.* highness of skull accompanied by a short, or broad head.

hypsidolichocephalic (-dol-i-ko-se-fal'-ik), *adj.* denoting highness of skull accompanied by a long head.

hypsidolichocephaly (-dol-i-ko-sef'å-li), *n.* highness of skull accompanied by a long head.

hypsography (hip-sog'rå-fi), *n.* the description of heights on the earth's surface above sea-level; representations on a map indicating topographic relief.

hypsometer (hip-som'e-tēr), *n.* an instrument for measuring altitudes by atmospheric pressure, as indicated by the boiling point of water.

hypsometry ('e-tri), *n.* the art of determining altitudes by atmospheric pressure.

hyrax (hī'raks), *n.* a small hare-like mammal, the coney of the Bible.

hyson (hī's'n), *n.* a grade of green tea grown in China, the first gathering of which is called *young hyson*.

hyssop (his'up), *n.* an aromatic herb of the mint family with clusters of blue flowers; an unidentified plant mentioned in the Bible.

hysterectomy (his-ter-ek'tō-mi), complete excision of the uterus or womb.

hysteria (his-tē'ri-å), *n.* a nervous affection, chiefly in women, characterized by choking sensations, paroxysms of laughter or weeping, and frequently simulating other diseases.

hysterical (-ter'i-kål), *adj.* pertaining to, or affected by, hysterics; violently emotional.

hysterically (-li), *adv.* in a hysterical manner.

hysterics (his-ter'iks), *n.pl.* hysteria.

hysteritus (-ter-ī'tis), *n.* inflammation of the womb.

hysteroid ('oid), *adj.* resembling hysteria.

hysteropathy (-tēr-op'å-thi), *n.* any disease of the womb or uterus; hysteria.

hysteroptosis (-op-tō'sis), *n.* prolapse of the uterus.

hysterotomy (-ot'ō-mi), *n.* the operation of cutting into the womb; the Cæsarean section.

hystriciasis (his-tri-sī'å-sis), *n.* an abnormal condition in which the hair becomes erect.

hyzone (hī'zōn), *n.* an unstable, gaseous form of hydrogen obtained by subjecting ordinary hydrogen to the action of radium rays.

I

I, i (ī), *n.* the ninth letter of the English alphabet; the sound of this letter.

I, i, *n.* an abbreviation: in the form I, personal names beginning with this letter, as Isaac, Ida; various proper names and geographical designations, beginning with this letter, as Irving, Ibsen, India, Ireland: in the form **I,** or **i,** in *Chemistry,* inactive; in *Dentistry,* incisor: in the form **i,** any word beginning with this letter which can be inferred readily from the context, or the subject.

I, i, *n.* a symbol: in the form **I,** in *Chemistry,* iodine; in *Physics,* current density; intensity of magnetization; in *Mechanics,* moment of inertia; in *Logic,* a particular affirmative proposition; the ninth in a class, order, or group: in the form **i,** in *Mathematics,* an imaginary unit; one of the three unit vectors; in *Astronomy,* the inclination of an orbit to the ecliptic.

I, i, *n.* a Roman numeral denoting 1, written in either form: when repeated, a unit is to be added, when placed before *v, x, l,* etc., a unit is to be taken away.

I, i, *n.* the ninth letter of the alphabet impressed on a type-bar; the perforation of this letter in a paper-roll for machine-casting.

I, *n.* an object shaped like capital I: *adj.* of, or resembling, the shape of capital I.

I, *n.* in *Metaphysics,* the spiritual personality; the self-conscious subject; the ego.

I, *pron.,* the pronoun by which a speaker or writer designates himself; the pronoun expressive of individuality; the pronoun of the first person, singular, nominative case.

I bar (bär), a bar or beam of iron, or steel, used in building, having a cross-section shaped like capital I.

I rail (rāl), a double-headed rail.

iamatology (ī-am-å-tol'ō-ji), *n.* the branch of therapeutics which treats of medical remedies; materia medica.

iambic (ī-am'bik), *adj.* consisting of, or employing the iambus: *n.* an iambus; a satirical poem in iambic verse.

iambus ('bus), *n.* a metrical foot of two syllables, the first short, the second long, or a foot of two syllables, in which the accent falls on the second.

ibex ('beks), *n.* a species of mountain wild goat with large recurved horns, crossed in front with deep ridges.

ibis ('bis), *n.* one of a subfamily of large wading birds, characterized by long slender bills, curved downwards: the sacred ibex of the Nile is the best known: the bird was venerated by the ancient Egyptians.

ice (īs), *n.* frozen water or other fluid; a frozen confection, as ice-cream: *v.t.* to convert into ice; freeze; preserve with ice; cover a cake with glace sugar.

ice age (āj), the glacial epoch.

iceberg ('bērg), *n.* a large mass of ice detached from a glacier, and floating in the sea.

ice boat (bōt), a strong steamboat used to break a channel through ice; a boat mounted on runners and propelled by sails on ice.

ice box (boks), a refrigerator.

ice cream (krēm'), cream, milk, or custard sweetened, flavored and frozen in a can prepared for the purpose.

ice field (fēld), an extensive sheet of floating ice.

ice floe (flō), a small sheet of floating ice.

ice hockey (hok'i), a game similar to field-hockey, but played on ice.

ice pack (pak), a field of drifting ice, consisting of great masses packed together; a rubber bag filled with chopped ice, used to allay fevers and in cases of sunstroke.

ichneumon (ik-nū'mun), *n.* an animal of the weasel kind of Egypt and the Near East; the mongoose.

ichneumon fly (flī), an insect which lays its eggs on the larvæ of other insects.

ichnite (-nit), **ichnolite** ('nō-līt), *n.* a stone impressed with a fossil footprint.

ichnography (ik-nog'rå-fi), *n.* the ground-plan of a building; art of drawing by compass and rule.

ichnology (-nol'ō-ji), *n.* that branch of science which treats of fossil footprints.

ichor (ī'kôr), *n.* in classical mythology, the ethereal fluid which ran, instead of blood, in the veins of the gods; a thin, watery, acrid serum from an ulcer or wound.

ichthyic (ik'thi-ik), *adj.* fish-like; pertaining to fishes.

ichthyo-, a combining form from the Greek *ichthys,* a fish.

ichthyography (ik-thi-ōg'rå-fi), *n.* a treatise on fishes.

ichthyoid (ik'thi-oid), *adj.* pertaining to a fish; shaped like a fish.

ichthyol (ik'thi-ōl), *n.* a viscous liquid prepared by the dry distillation of a bituminous mineral containing the fossil remains of fishes: used for skin diseases.

ichthyolatry (-ol'å-tri), *n.* the worship of fishes, or of idols in the form of fishes.

ichthyolite (-ō-līt), *n.* a fossil fish.

ichthyology (-ol'ō-ji), *n.* that branch of zoölogy which treats of fishes, their structure, classification, etc.

ichthyophagi (-of'å-jī), *n.pl.* fish eaters; coast dwellers and fishers who exist mainly by eating fish.

ichthyophagous (-of'å-gus), *adj.* fish-eating.

ichthyopolism (-op'ō-lizm), *n.* trading in fish; sale of fish.

Ichthyosauria (-saw'ri-å), *n.* an order of extinct marine reptiles of the Mesozoic period.

Ichthyosaurus (-saw'rus), *n.* the principal genus of the Ichthyosauria; [i-], a huge fossil reptile which had an enormous head and four fins.

ichthyosis (-ō'sis), *n.* a disease in which the skin presents the form of hard dry scales and plates.

icicle (ī'si-kl), *n.* a pendent cone of ice formed by the freezing of dripping water.

icily ('si-li), *adv.* in an icy manner; coldly.

iciness ('si-nes), *n.* the state of being icy; coldness.

icing ('sing), *n.* a coating, as of liquid sugar, egg-flip, etc., for cakes and pies; frosting.

icon (ī'kon), *n.* in the Greek Church, a sacred image or picture.

icono-, a combining form from the Greek *eikon*, an image.

iconoclasm (ī-kon'ō-klåzm), *n.* the breaking of images; the practice of the iconoclasts.

iconoclast (ī-kon'ō-klåst), *n.* an image breaker; one who attacks superstitions or shams; one of a party in the Eastern Church in the 9th century who denounced the use of images in worship; also, one of a party who endeavored to break all the images in the churches of the Netherlands in the 17th century.

iconography (ī-kō-nog'rå-fi), *n.* representation by images or pictures.

iconolater (-nol'å-tėr), *n.* one who worships images.

iconolatry (-nol'å-tri), *n.* the worship of images.

iconology (nol'ō-ji), *n.* the study of icons; icons collectively.

iconomachy (ī-kō-nom'å-ki), a hatred of images; violent hostility to the use of images in worship.

iconometer (ī-kō-nom'e-ter), *n.* an instrument to determine the actual position of unknown points from observation of photographs taken by a lens of known focal length.

icosahedron (-kos'å-hē'dron), *n.* a solid bounded by twenty plane faces.

Icteridæ (ik-tėr'ī-dē), *n.* a family of American birds of which the oriole is a type: it includes bobolinks and blackbirds.

icy (ī'si), *adj.* pertaining to, or resembling, or abounding in, ice; cold; chilling; indifferent.

idea (-dē'å), *n.* a mental image or picture; a conception of what ought to be; an abstract principle; opinion; belief; plan.

ideal (-dē'ål), *adj.* existing in imagination only; visionary; conforming to a standard of perfection; perfect: *n.* a mental conception, or an individual regarded as the standard of perfection.

idealism (-izm), *n.* in art, the effort to realize, by elimination and combination, the highest type of any natural object; the doctrine that all our knowledge of objects is a knowledge of ideas.

idealist (-ist), *n.* one who pursues the ideal; one who holds the doctrine of idealism; a visionary.

idealistic (-is'tik), *adj.* pertaining to an ideal; relating to idealism or idealists.

ideality ('i-ti), *n.* the quality of being ideal; the faculty to form ideals.

idealize (-īz), *v.t.* to make ideal; embody in an ideal form; represent (natural objects), so as to show their most important characteristics only: *v.i.* to form ideals.

ideally (-li), *adv.* according to an ideal; mentally.

idem (ī'dem), *n.* the same.

identical (ī-den'tik-ål), *adj.* expressing sameness; differing in no essential point.

identically (-li), *adv.* in an identical manner.

identical note (nōt), a note in terms agreed upon by two or more powers, intended to influence another power.

identifiable (-ti-fī'å-bl), *adj.* that may be identified.

identify (-den'ti-fī), *v.t.* to make, prove to be, or consider as, the same.

identity ('ti-ti), *n.* essential or practical sameness.

ideogram (id'e-ō-grām), *n.* an ideograph.

ideograph (id'e-ō-grāf), *n.* a symbol, figure, or hieroglyph, not naming but suggesting the idea of an object.

ideographic ('ik), *adj.* representing ideas by symbols independently of sounds.

ideography (-ē-og'rå-fi), *n.* the direct representation of ideas by symbols.

ideologist (ī-dē-ol'ō-jist), *n.* one occupied with ideas or ideals; a theorist.

ideology ('ō-ji), *n.* the science of ideas; the system of philosophy which derives ideas exclusively from sensation; visionary, or useless, theorizing.

ideomotion (-ō-mō'shun), *n.* unconscious muscular motion arising from a dominant idea.

ideomotor (-ō-mō'tėr), *adj.* tending to produce non-voluntary action, consequent upon a thought.

ideophone (ī'de-ō-fōn), *n.* a sound, or combination of sounds, conveying some special idea.

ideophrenia (-frē'ni-å), *n.* madness characterized by disordered ideas.

ides (īdz), *n.pl.* in the ancient Roman calendar, the eighth day after the nones—

the 15th of March, May, July, October, and the 13th of the other months.

idio-, a combining form from the Greek *idios*, one's own, personal.

idioblast (id'i-ō-blast), *n.* a hypothetical ultimate element of a living cell.

idiochromosome (id'i-ō-krō'mō-sōm), *n.* a minute colorable body in the germ-cell supposed to have to do with the determination of the sex of the ovum.

idiocrasy (-ok'rå-si), *n.* a peculiarity of temperament or constitution distinguishing one's self; idiosyncrasy.

idiocy (id'i-o-si), **idiotcy** (-ot-si), *n.* the state of being an idiot; mental imbecility.

idiogenesis (i-di-ō-jen'e-sis), *n.* originating spontaneously or without determinable cause.

idiograph (-gråf), *n.* a mark or signature peculiar to an individual; trade-mark.

idiom ('i-um), *n.* a turn of expression peculiar to a language; the distinctive characteristics of a language.

idiomatic (-ō-mat'ik), *adj.* peculiar to a language; given to, or marked by, the use of idioms.

idiomatically (-ål-li), *adv.* according to the idiom.

idiometer (id-i-om'e-tēr), *n.* an instrument to determine the personal equation of a person using a telescope to note the precise time when a star crosses the meridian.

idiopathic (-ō-path'ik), *adj.* characterizing a disease not produced by another.

idiopathy (-op'å-thi), *n.* an individual or personal affection; a primary disease not arising from another.

idiopsychology (-sī-kol'ō-ji), *n.* the psychology of one's own mind.

idiosome (id'iō-sōm), *n.* a theoretical ultimate element of living matter.

idiosyncrasy (-i-ō-sin'krå-si), *n.* peculiarity of constitution or temperament: a characteristic peculiar to an individual.

idiot ('i-oṭ), *n.* one of weak intellect; a foolish person.

idiothermous (id-i-ō-ther'mus), *adj.* warm-blooded.

idiotic (-ot'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or like, an idiot; foolish; fatuous.

idiotically (-ål-li), *adv.* in an idiotic manner.

idiotrophic (id'i-ō-trof'ik), *n.* capable of selecting suitable nourishment: said of living cells.

idle (ī'dl), *adj.* empty; unoccupied; unemployed; unused; useless; vain; of no importance; irrelevant; averse to labor; futile; lazy: *v.i.* to be inactive or without employment: *v.t.* to spend in idleness; waste (time): usually with *away*.

idleness (-nes), *n.* state of being idle; inactivity; laziness.

idler (ī'dlēr), *n.* one who idles; a lazy person; one who has constant day duty on board ship, and does not keep night watch; a gearing-wheel.

idle-wheel ('hwēl), *n.* a gear-wheel placed between two others to transfer motion without change of direction.

Ido (ē'dō), *n.* a proposed artificial language for universal use, to be based on similar lines to that of Esperanto: the scheme was launched in France in 1907, but little or no headway has been made since.

idol (ī-dol), *n.* an image of a divinity as an object of worship; a person or thing loved to excess.

idolater ('å-tēr), *n.* an idol-worshiper; one who pays divine honors to images, etc.; one who loves a person or thing to excess.

idolatress ('a-tres), *n.* a female idolater.

idolatrous ('å-trus), *adj.* pertaining to, or practicing, idolatry; marked by undue reverence or affection.

idolatry ('å-tri), *n.* the paying of Divine honors to idols, images, or any created object; the ascription of Divine power to natural agencies; excessive admiration, veneration, or love for any person or thing.

idolize (-īz), *v.t.* to make an idol of; love or admire to excess.

idolum (ī-dōl'um), *n.* a spectral appearance; a mental image.

idyl (ī'dil), *n.* a short, highly-wrought pastoral poem; a description of simple, rural, pastoral scenes.

idylist (ī'dil-ist), *n.* a composer of idyls.

idyllic ('ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, an idyl; pastoral.

if (if), *conj.* on the condition; supposing that; whether; although: *n.* a condition, or supposition.

igloo (ig'lōō), *n.* an Eskimo hut.

igneous ('nē-us), *adj.* pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling fire, or produced by fire.

ignescent (ig-nes'ent), *adj.* emitting sparks when struck with steel; scintillating.

igni-, a combining form from the Latin *ignis*, fire.

ignis fatuus (nis fat-ū'us), a light appearing in the night on swamps and marshes, caused, probably, by gaseous combustion from decaying vegetable matter: popularly called *will-o'-the-wisp* and *jack-o-lantern*; a misleading influence; deception; delusion.

ignite ('nīt), *v.t.* to set on fire; to make incandescent with heat; subject to the action of intense heat: *v.i.* to take fire; glow with heat.

igniter ('ēr), *n.* one who, or that which, ignites; a time exploder for igniting the powder of a torpedo.

ignitible (ig-nī'ti-bl), *adj.* capable of being ignited; easily kindled.

ignition (-nish'un), *n.* the act of igniting; the state of being ignited.

ignition-box (ig-nish'on-boks), *n.* the explosion-chamber of an internal combustion engine.

ignoble (-nō'bl), *adj.* of low birth or station; of mean character or quality; of little value; characterizing a short-winged hawk, as distinguished from a long-winged falcon.

ignobleness ('bl-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being ignoble; absence of dignity.

ignobly ('bli), *adv.* in an ignoble manner; basely.

ignominious (-nō-min'i-us), *adj.* marked with ignominy or public disgrace; shameful; deserving disgrace; despicable.

ignominy (ig'nō-min-i), *n.* loss of one's good name; public disgrace or dishonor; cause or source of disgrace.

ignoramus (-rā'mus), *n.* an ignorant person, especially an ignorant pretender to knowledge.

ignorance (-râns), *n.* the state of being ignorant; want of knowledge.

ignorant (-rânt), *adj.* destitute of knowledge; uninstructed; illiterate.

ignore (-nōr'), *v.t.* to treat as unknown; disregard; throw out as false or unsupported by sufficient evidence.

Igorrote (i'gor-rō'te), *n.* one of a tribe of head hunters in Luzon, Philippine Islands.

iguana (i-gwä'nâ), *n.* a large tropical American lizard, having a sac under the throat; the Australian goanna.

ileum (il'e-um), *n.* the lower part of the small intestine.

ileus (il'ē-us), *n.* colic, constipation, pain in the abdomen; vomiting, due to obstruction in the ileum.

Ilex (ī'leks), *n.* a genus of evergreen trees and shrubs represented by the holly.

iliac (il'i-ak), *adj.* pertaining to the ileum, or to the ilium, or flank bone.

iliacus (i-lī'â-kus), *n.* the muscle that flexes the thigh and bends the lumbar region forward.

Iliad (il'i-ad), *n.* the celebrated Greek poem in 24 books, ascribed to Homer, and which narrates events of the tenth and last year of the Siege of Troy.

ilium (il'i-um), *n.* the dorsal or upper part of the hip-bone.

ilk (ilk), *n.* used in the phrase, *of that ilk*, which is often wrongly interpreted as of the same race or family, when, in fact, it simply denotes that a person's surname and the name of his estate are identical.

ill (il), *adj.* bad or evil; contrary to good; causing or attended by evil or suffering in a bad or disordered state physically or morally; sick; diseased; unfriendly; not proper; unskilful; vicious: *adv.* badly; wickedly; sinfully: *n.* evil; wickedness; misfortune; disease; anything discreditable; harm; mischief: *adv.* not well; not easily.

illation (-lā'shun), *n.* an inference, deduction, or conclusion.

Illawarra palm (il-â-war'â păm), a handsome, feather-leaved Australian palm cultivated for its beauty and shade: from Illawarra, a district in New South Wales.

ill-bred (-bred), *adj.* rude; impolite; badly trained or brought up.

ill-disposed (-dis-pōzd'), *adj.* inclined to evil; unfriendly.

illegal (il-lē'gal), *adj.* contrary to law; unlawful.

illegible (il-lej'i-bl), *adj.* hard to read; not plain or clear.

illegitimate (il-le-jit'i-māt), *adj.* contrary to law; irregular; born out of wedlock: *n.* a bastard: *v.t.* to bastardize.

ill-gotten (-got'en), *adj.* acquired by unlawful means; conceived out of wedlock.

ill-humored (-hū'mĕrd), *adj.* cross; morose; sullen.

illiberal (i-lib'ĕr-al), *adj.* not liberal; unbecoming; uncultured; narrow-minded, or bigoted, as to views, opinions, ideas, etc.: *n.* one who opposes Liberalism.

illicit (-lis'it), *adj.* not authorized or allowed; unlicensed; unlawful.

Illicium ('i-um), *n.* a genus of shrubs of the magnolia family.

illimitable (-lim'it-â-bl), *adj.* immeasurable; vast; infinite.

illimitableness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being illimitable.

illimitably (-bli), *adv.* without possibility of being bounded.

Illinois (il-lin-oi'), *n.* one of the U. S.; the "Prairie" or "Sucker" State.

Illinois nut (nut), *n.* the pecan.

illiteracy (-lit'ĕr-â-si), *n.* ignorance of letters; inability to read and write; a literary blunder.

illiterate (-āt), *adj.* unlettered; ignorant.

ill-natured (-nā'chĕr'd), *adj.* cross; surly; spiteful.

illness ('nes), *n.* the condition of being ill; disease; sickness.

illogical (-loj'i-kal), *adj.* contrary to the rules of logic; opposed to, or at variance with, sound reasoning.

ill-starred (-stär'd), *adj.* controlled by an evil star; unlucky; unfortunate.

ill-tempered (-tĕm'pĕrd), *adj.* crabbed; quarrelsome; given to outbursts of anger.

illume (i-lūm'), *v.t.* to throw light upon; enlighten.

illuminant (-lūm'i-nânt), *adj.* pertaining to illumination: *n.* anything which illuminates or affords light.

illuminate ('i-nāt), *v.t.* to give light to; decorate with lights, in token of rejoicing; enlighten; throw light upon; make plain; elucidate; adorn, as a manuscript, with miniature pictures in colors and gold: *v.i.* to display lights in token of rejoicing.

illumination (-nā'shun), *n.* supply of light; the act of illuminating, or state of being illuminated, especially the festive decoration of houses or cities with lights; the art of illuminating books or manuscripts; a design in an illuminated work; intellectual light; inspiration.

illuminator ('mi-nā-tēr), *n.* one who, or that which gives light; one who illuminates books, manuscripts, etc.; a condenser or reflector; an illuminant.

illumine ('min), *v.t.* to illuminate.

illusion ('zhun), *n.* deceptive appearance; false perception; hallucination.

illusionist (-ist), *n.* one subject to illusion; a sleight-of-hand performer.

illusive ('siv), *adj.* deceiving by illusion; deceptive; illusory.

illusiveness (-nes), *n.* deception; false show.

illusory ('sō-ri), *adj.* causing illusion; fallacious; deceptive.

illustrate (-us'trāt), *v.t.* to make clear or intelligible; explain by examples; elucidate by means of pictures, etc.

illustrated (-ed), *p.adj.* having illustrations.

illustration (-trā'shun), *n.* the act of illustrating; the state of being illustrated; that which illustrates; a comparison or example which explains or corroborates; a picture designed to elucidate the text.

illustrative ('trā-tiv), *adj.* tending to illustrate, elucidate, or exemplify.

illustrator ('us-trā-tēr), *n.* one who illustrates; one who exemplifies something in his own person; one who draws pictorial representations.

illustrious ('tri-us), *adj.* distinguished by luster or greatness; eminent; renowned; conferring luster or honor; glorious; famous; honored.

ils ne passeront pas (ēl ne pàs'rong pā), *n.* [French], the war cry of the French soldiers at Verdun, in 1916, meaning, "they shall not pass."

image (im'āj), *n.* an imitation of any person or thing; a statue, effigy, or bust; an idol; a counterpart; likeness; a mental picture, conception, or idea; an extended metaphor; the figure of an object formed by rays of light: *v.t.* to form, or reflect, an image of; represent to the mental vision; imagine.

imagery ('āj-ri), *n.* representation by images; images collectively; vivid description in speaking, or writing; forms of the fancy.

imaginable (-aj'i-nà-bl), *adj.* that may be imagined or conceived.

imaginary ('i-nà-ri), *adj.* existing only in imagination; unreal.

imagination (-nā'shun), *n.* the image-forming power of the mind; the creative faculty; a mental conception; an irrational notion.

imaginative ('i-nà-tiv), *adj.* proceeding from imagination; fanciful.

imaginativeness (-nes), *n.* the quality of being imaginative.

imagine (-aj'in), *v.t.* to form a mental picture of; produce by the imagination; conceive; conjecture; think; suppose: *v.i.* to form a mental image; fancy; surmise.

imagist (im'āj-ist), *n.* one of a modern school of poets writing in free verse and endeavoring to express their thoughts and ideas in language clear but rhetorical.

imago (i-mā'gō), *n.* an insect fully matured.

imam (i-mäm'), *n.* an Eastern prince; caliph; Mohammedan priest; leader of a Mohammedan sect, or school.

imaret (i-mā'ret), *n.* an inn or caravansary for the accommodation of Mohammedan pilgrims.

imbecile (im'be-sil), *adj.* feeble-minded; idiotic: *n.* one of feeble mind.

imbecility (-sil'i-ti), *n.* mental weakness.

imbibe ('bīb), *v.t.* to drink in; absorb, as if by drinking; receive or absorb into the mind: *v.i.* to drink; absorb moisture.

imbibition (im-bi-bish'un), *n.* process of imbibing; absorption.

imbricate ('bri-kāt), *v.t.* to lay in order, one lapping over another, like tiles or shingles: *v.i.* to overlap serially: *adj.* bent and hollowed like a gutter tile; overlapping like tiles, or the scales of fishes; decorated with a pattern resembling lapping

imbroglio (-brō'lyō), *n.* a confused mass of things; intricate and perplexing state of affairs; misunderstanding; entanglement; strife; perplexity; complicated plot.

imbrue ('brōō), *v.t.* to wet or moisten; soak; drench, especially in blood.

imbue ('bū), *v.t.* to absorb; tinge deeply; dye; impress, as on the mind.

imitable ('i-tà-bl), *adj.* capable of, or worthy of, imitation.

imitate ('i-tāt), *v.t.* to produce a semblance of, in form, color, qualities, conduct, and the like; use as a model or pattern; to take example by; to counterfeit; copy.

imitation (-tā'shun), *n.* the act of imitating; that which is produced by imitating; the repetition of a melodic theme in a different key, or voice: *adj.* made in imitation; not genuine.

imitative ('i-tā-tiv), *adj.* inclined to, or aiming at, imitation; formed after a model.

imitator ('i-tā-tēr), *n.* one who imitates.

immaculate (-mak'ū-lāt), *adj.* without blemish; unspotted; undefiled; pure.

immaculately (-li), *adv.* in an immaculate manner.

immaculateness (-nes), *n.* spotless purity.

immanence (im'å-nens), **immanency** (-i), an indwelling; the doctrine that God is immanent in the universe and that its ultimate principle is not to be disassociated from the universe itself: opposed to *transcendency*.

immanent (-nent), *adj.* inherent; indwelling; denoting that the universe does not transcend consciousness, but is inherent within it.

Immanuel (i-man'ū-el), *n.* a Hebrew name for God.

immaterial (-må-tē'ri-ål), *adj.* not consisting of matter; spiritual; disembodied; unimportant.

immaterialism (-izm), *n.* idealism; spiritualism.

immaterially (-li), *adv.* without matter; in an unimportant manner or degree.

immature (-må-tūr'), *adj.* not ripe; not fully grown or developed; not finished or perfected; crude.

immaturely (-tūr'li), *adv.* crudely.

immatureness ('nes), *n.* immaturity.

immaturity (-tūr'i-ti), *n.* unripeness; incompleteness.

immeasurability (-mezh-ūr-å-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of not being measurable.

immeasurable ('ūr-å-bl), *adj.* not to be measured; immense; limitless; vast.

immeasurableness (-nes), *n.* boundless extent.

immeasurably (-bli), *adv.* to an indefinite extent or degree.

immediate (-mē'di-āt), *adj.* directly related without an intervening medium; next; direct; approximate; instant.

immediately (-li), *adv.* directly; proximately; instantly;

immediateness (-nes), *n.* the quality of being immediate; promptness.

immedicable (im-med'i-kå-b'l), *adj.* incurable.

Immelman turn (im'el-mån tėrn), a reverse turn of an airplane in which, after completing half a loop, the machine is driven back in an opposite direction: from Max Immelman, German aviator.

immemorial (-me-mōr'i-ål), *adj.* extending beyond the reach of memory, record, or tradition: as *immemorial* usage or custom.

immemorially (-li), *adv.* from time out of mind.

immense (-mens'), *adj.* immeasurable; boundless; vast; very great or large; very good or fine: *n.* infinite space; immensity.

immensely ('li), *adv.* to an immense degree; exceedingly.

immenseness ('nes), *n.* the state of being immense; immensity.

immensity ('si-ti), *n.* the character of being immense; immeasurableness; infinite space; vastness in extent or bulk.

immerge (-mėrj'), *v.t.* to plunge into or under anything, especially a fluid; immerse: *v.i.* to disappear by entering into any medium, as the moon into the shadow of the earth.

immerse (-mėrs'), *v.t.* to plunge into or under anything, especially a fluid; sink; dip; plunge into, as an occupation; baptize by immersion.

immersed (-mėrst'), *p.adj.* deeply plunged into anything, especially a fluid; deeply occupied, engrossed, or involved; growing wholly under water: said of a plant.

immersion (-mėr'shun), *n.* the act of immersing; the state of being immersed; baptism by dipping the whole person into water.

immigrant ('i-grånt), *adj.* passing or coming into, as into a new place of residence: *n.* one who, or that which, immigrates.

immigrate ('i-grāt), *v.i.* to come into a new place of residence, especially to come into a country to settle.

imminence ('i-nens), *n.* the condition of being imminent; nearness; impending evil or danger.

imminent ('i-nent), *adj.* threatening or about to fall or occur immediately: said especially of misfortune or peril.

immobile (im-mō'bil), *adj.* unmovable; unemotional.

immobility (-mō-bil'i-ti), *n.* fixedness in place or state.

immoderate (-mod'ėr-āt), *adj.* not moderate; not confined to reasonable limits; extravagant; intemperate.

immoderately (-li), *adv.* excessively; unreasonably.

immoderateness (-nes), *n.* want of moderation; excess.

immodest (-mod'est), *adj.* forward; arrogant; wanting in the restraint required by decency; indelicate; unchaste.

immodesty (-mod'est-i), *n.* want of modesty, delicacy, or proper reserve; arrogance; unchastity.

immolate ('ō-lāt), *v.t.* to kill as a sacrificial victim; offer in sacrifice; make a sacrifice of.

immoral (-mor'ål), *adj.* contrary to the moral law, or to the public good; vicious; dissolute; lewd.

immorality (-mō-ral'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being immoral; an immoral act or practice.

immorally (-li), *adv.* in an immoral manner.

immortal (-môr'tål), *adj.* not mortal or subject to death; imperishable; everliving: *n.* one who is immortal: *pl.* the gods of classical mythology.

immortality (-tal'i-ti), *n.* exemption from death or oblivion; unending existence.

immortalize ('tål-īz), *v.t.* to render immortal; bestow lasting fame upon.

immortally (-li), *adv.* eternally.

immortelle (-môr-tel'), *n.* a plant whose flowers may be dried without losing their form or color; an everlasting; a wreath made of everlasting; a funeral wreath.

immovability (-mōōv-å-bil'i-ti), *n.* fixedness.

immovable ('å-bl), *adj.* incapable of being moved; fixed; steadfast; unchanging; unfeeling: *n. pl.* land, or things fixed to, or running with, land, as trees, buildings.

immovable feast (fēst), a religious festival or holiday occuring on the same day each year, as Christmas Day.

immune (-mūn'), *adj.* exempt, as from a disease: *n.* one who is exempt from any particular disease by reason of having had it.

immune body (bod'i), a hypothetical substance in the blood stream associated with the process of giving immunity to bacterial diseases.

immune serum (se-rum), serum of an immunized animal that may be used as an antidote to a bacterial poison.

immunify (i-mū'ni-fī), *v.t.* to make immune to a bacterial or other disease or toxic condition.

immunity (-mūn'i-ti), *n.* exemption from any duty, office, or tax; freedom from natural or usual liability; special privilege: usually in *pl.*

immunize (-mūn'īz), *v.t.* to render immune.

immure (-mūr'), *v.t.* to enclose within walls; shut up in prison; confine.

immutability (-mūt-å-bil'i-ti), *n.* unchangeableness.

immutable (-mūt'å-bl), *adj.* unchangeable; invariable; unalterable; permanent.

imp (imp), *n.* a young, little, or inferior devil; a hobgoblin; sprite; a pert or mischievous child.

impacable (-pā'kå-bl), *adj.* implacable; not to be appeased.

impact (im'pakt), *n.* collision; the forcible contact of a moving body with another at rest.

impaction (-pak'shun), *n.* a lodgment in an organ of the body, as feces in the bowels; the driving of a piece of bone into another.

impair (-pār), *v.t.* to make worse; lessen in quantity, value, excellence, or strength: *v.i.* to become worse; deteriorate.

impairment ('ment), *n.* diminution; injury.

impale (-pāl'), *v.t.* to fix on a stake; put to death by spitting on a sharp stake fixed upright; surround, with or as with, a pale or palisade; in heraldry, to join (two coats of arms) on one shield, palewise.

impalpable (-pal'på-bl), *adj.* not to be perceived by touch; not material; incorporeal; not (readily) apprehensible by the mind; intangible; unreal.

impanel (-pan'el), *v.t.* to enter the names of (jurors) on a piece of parchment called a *panel;* summon to serve on a jury; draw from the panel and swear in.

impannate (im-pā-nāt), *adj.* embodied in bread: said of the Body of Christ in the Eucharist.

impannation (-på-nā'shun), *n.* the belief or doctrine that the body and blood of Christ are united in one substance when the bread of the altar is consecrated by the priest: akin to *consubstantiation.*

imparity (-par'i-ti), *n.* inequality; disproportion; difference of degree, rank, excellence, number, quantity, etc.; want of correspondence.

imparlance (-pär'lans), *n.* in law, time allowed either party to a suit, before pleading, to effect an adjustment; delay of a suit.

impart (-pärt'), *v.t.* to bestow a share or portion of; give; to communicate knowledge of; make known: *v.i.* to give a share.

impartial (-pär'shal), *adj.* free from partiality; equitable; fair; just; unprejudiced.

impartiality (-shi-al'i-ti), *n.* freedom from bias; fairness.

impartially (-pär'shäl-li), *adv.* justly; fairly; without prejudice.

impartible ('ti-bl), *adj.* capable of being imparted or communicated; indivisible.

impassable (-päs'ä-bl), *adj.* not admitting passage.

impassableness (-nes), *n.* the state of being impassable.

impasse (ang-päs'), *n.* [French], a blind alley; hence, any insurmountable object; a position affording no escape.

impassibility (im-pas-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* state of being impassible.

impassible (-pas'i-b'l), *adj.* incapable of suffering; impervious; not feeling pain.

impassioned (-pash'und), *p.adj.* moved to strong feeling; animated; excited.

impassive (-pās'iv), *adj.* apathetic; insusceptible of suffering.

impassively (-li), *adv.* in an impassive manner.

impassiveness (-nes), *n.* insensibility.

impassivity (-pa-siv'i-ti), *n.* state of being impassive.

impatience (-pā'shens), *n.* the state of being impatient.

impatient ('shent), *adj.* intolerant of pain, delay, opposition, control, or circumstances; exhibiting or expressing strong feeling (with *at*); eager (with *for*).

impawn (-pawn'), *v.t.* to put in pawn; deposit as security; pledge.

impeach (-pēch'), *v.t.* to call in question; accuse before a tribunal of official misconduct; challenge the credibility or validity of: as a witness, or a document.

impeachment ('ment), *n.* the arraignment of a public officer for malfeasance in office; a discrediting or calling in question.

impeccability (-pek-å-bil'i-ti), *n.* exemption from sin, error, or wrongdoing.

impeccable (-pek'å-bl), *adj.* not liable to sin; faultless.

impeccant (-pek'ant), *adj.* sinless; blameless.

impeccancy (-an-si), *n.* sinlessness; state of being free from wrongdoing.

impecuniosity (-pe-kū-ni-os'i-ti), *n.* want of money; poverty.

impecunious ('ni-us), *adj.* without money; poor.

impede (-pēd'), *v.t.* to obstruct; hinder.

impediment (-ped'i-ment), *n.* that which impedes progress or activity; obstruction; obstacle; hindrance.

impedimenta (-ped-i-men'tâ), *n.pl.* encumbrances; traveling equipage; baggage, especially military baggage; military supplies.

impedimental ('tål), *adj.* of the nature of an impediment; impeding.

impel (-pel'), *v.t.* to drive or urge forward; constrain to any kind of motion or action.

impellent ('ent), *adj.* having the quality of impelling: *n.* a motive or impelling power.

impend (-pend'), *v.i.* to hang over; be ready to fall; be at hand.

impendent ('ent), *adj.* impending.

impending ('ing), *p.adj.* overhanging; suspended so as to menace; close at hand.

impenetrability (-pen-e-trå-bil'i-ti), *n.* incapability of being penetrated; that property of matter in virtue of which no two bodies can occupy the same space at the same time.

impenetrable ('e-trå-bl), *adj.* not penetrable; not admitting entrance; having the property of being impenetrable; impervious.

impenitence (-pen'i-tens), *n.* the state of being impenitent; hardness of heart; stubborn wickedness.

impenitent ('i-tent), *adj.* not contrite; finally negligent of the duty of repentance; obdurate: *n.* one who finally neglects the duty of repentance; a hardened sinner.

imperative (-per'å-tiv), *adj.* expressing command; peremptory; obligatory: *n.* that mood of a verb that expresses command, entreaty or exhortation.

imperatively (-li), *adv.* peremptorily.

imperator (im-per-rā'tẽr), *n.* first, a general and, afterwards, a ruler in Old Rome.

imperceptibility (-sep-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being imperceptible.

imperceptible (-sep'ti-bl), *adj.* that cannot be immediately perceived by the senses, or easily apprehended by the mind.

imperceptibly ('ti-bli), *adv.* not readily perceived.

imperfect ('fekt), *adj.* wanting in completeness, correctness, or excellence; wanting in some organ essential to normal activity; incomplete; defective; faulty.

imperfection (-fek'shun), *n.* incompleteness; faultiness; a defect or blemish, physical, mental, or moral; failing.

imperforate ('fō-rāt), *adj.* having no perforations or pores.

imperial (-pē'ri-ål), *adj.* pertaining to an empire or emperor; fit or suitable for one who wields supreme authority; of superior size or excellence; royal; sovereign: *n.* the top of a diligence or coach; a baggage-case on a traveling carriage; a size of paper, 30 in. x 22 in.; a tuft of hair left unshaven on the lower lip and chin: so called from Napoleon III., who set this fashion.

imperialism (-izm), *n.* the system of imperial government; the policy of imperial federation; policy of territorial expansion.

imperialist (-ist), *n.* one who favors or upholds imperialism.

imperialistic (-is'tik), *adj.* pertaining to, or favoring, imperialism.

imperialization (-i-zā'shun); *n.* the establishment or extension of imperial power.

imperialize ('ri-ål-īz), *v.t.* to invest with imperial character, style, or power; bring to the form of an empire.

imperially ('ri-ål-li), *adv.* in an imperial manner.

imperil (-per'il), *v.t.* to put in peril; endanger; jeopardize.

imperious (-pē'ri-us), *adj.* domineering; dictatorial; overbearing; urgent; imperative.

imperishable (-per'ish-å-bl), *adj.* indestructible; not subject to decay; permanently enduring.

imperium (im-pē'ri-um), *n.* supreme power, or dominion; the right of a state to employ force to maintain the laws.

impermanent (-pẽr'må-nent), *adj.* not permanent.

impermeability (-pẽr-mē-å-bil'i-ti), *n.* the property of being impermeable.

impermeable ('mē-å-bl), *adj.* not permitting passage, as of a fluid, through its substance; impervious; impenetrable.

impermeator ('mē-ā-tẽr), *n.* a contrivance for uniformly supplying oil to the cylinder of a steam-engine.

impersonal ('sun-ål), *adj.* wanting personality or conscious individuality; not referring to a particular person: *n.* an impersonal verb.

impersonality ('i-ti), *n.* absence of personality.

impersonally (-li), *adv.* in an impersonal manner.

impersonal verb (vẽrb), a verb used without a subject, or (in English) with only the impersonal *it*.

impersonate ('sun-āt), *v.t.* to invest with personality; embody as a person; represent as a personality; to represent the person or character of, especially on the stage.

impersonator (-ā-tēr), *n.* one who impersonates; an actor.

impertinence ('tin-ens), *n.* that which is impertinent or irrelevant, as in speech or manners; a thing of no value; a trifle; lack of respect for others; forwardness; rudeness; in law, matter which is immaterial in substance.

impertinent ('tin-ent), *adj.* non-pertinent; of no relation to the matter in hand; not to the point; inapposite; inapplicable; rude; uncivil, or offensive in behavior: *n.* one who interferes in things which do not concern him; a forward, ill-mannered person.

imperturbability (-tēr-bā-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being imperturbable.

imperturbable ('bā-bl), *adj.* not easily disturbed, agitated, or disconcerted; self-contained; cool; calm.

impervious ('vi-us), *adj.* not to be passed through or penetrated; impenetrable; not permitting passage, as of a fluid, through its substance.

impetigo (im-pe-tī'gō), *n.* a contagious pustular eruption of the skin; eczema.

impetrate (im'pe-trāt), *v.t.* to gain by entreaty; entreat; procure.

impetration (-trā'shun), *n.* procuring by entreaty; a petition.

impetuosity (-ū-os'i-ti), *n.* vehemence; violence; force.

impetuous ('ū-us), *adj.* rushing with force and violence; vehement in feeling; acting with sudden energy; precipitate.

impetus ('pe-tis), *n.* the force with which any body is driven or inpelled; impulse.

Impeyan pheasant (im'pi-an fez'ant), a species of speckled East Indian pheasant with erectile head feathers: from Lady Impey who tried, without success, to naturalize the bird in England.

imphee (im'fē), *n.* African sorghum.

impi (im'pi), *n.pl.* a body of Kaffir warriors; armed native South African troops.

impiety (-pī'i-ti), *n.* want of piety; disregard of the Supreme Being; ungodliness; an act of irreverence or wickedness; violation of natural duty toward others, as disobedience to parents.

impinge (-pinj'), *v.i.* strike or dash; clash; come in collision (with *on*, *upon*, or *against*).

impingent ('pin-jent), *adj.* impinging.

impious ('pi-us), *adj.* irreligious; wicked; profane.

impish (imp'ish), *adj.* having the mischievous character of an imp.

implacability (-plā-kā-bil'i-ti), *n.* a state of irreconcilable enmity or unappeasable anger.

implacable (-plā'kā-bl), *adj.* not to be pacified or appeased; constant in anger or enmity; relentless.

implant (-plant'), *v.t.* to fix for growth; cause to take root; ingraft.

implantation (im-plan-tā'shun), *n.* state of being implanted; grafting, as of the skin; injection of a drug into the skin.

implastic (-plas'tik), *adj.* not readily moulded; stiff.

implausible (-plawz'i-b'l), *adj.* lacking the appearance of truth; seemingly not credible.

implead (-plēd'), *v.t.* to sue or prosecute; accuse; impeach.

implement ('ple-ment), *n.* that which supplies a want, or is a requisite to an end, especially an instrument, tool, or utensil.

implemental ('āl), *adj.* pertaining to implements; instrumental.

implicate ('pli-kāt), *v.t.* to infold; involve; entangle; bring into connection with.

implication (-kā'shun), *n.* entanglement; that which is implied; an inference not expressed but understood; deduction.

implicit (-plis'it), *adj.* implied; resting on implication or inference; trusting in the word or authority of another; submissive.

imploration (-plō-rā'shun), *n.* earnest supplication; entreaty.

implore (-plōr'), *v.t.* to entreat earnestly: *v.i.* to beg; pray; supplicate.

imploring ('ing), *p.adj.* supplicating.

imply (-plī'), *v.t.* to contain by implication; signify by inference; express indirectly; insinuate.

impolicy (-pol'i-si), *n.* the quality of being impolitic; want of policy; inexpediency.

impolite (-pō-līt'), *adj.* wanting in good manners; boorish; coarse.

impolitely (-li), *adv.* ill-manneredly; discourteously.

impoliteness (-nes), *n.* incivility; rudeness.

impolitic (-pol'i-tik), *adj.* contrary to good policy; unwise; injudicious; indiscreet.

imponderability (-pon-dēr-ā-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being imponderable.

imponderable (-pon'dēr-ā-bl), *adj.* not capable of being weighed; without (sensible) weight.

imporosity (-pō-ros'i-ti), *n.* absence of pores; compactness.

imporous (-pō'rus), *adj.* without pores; solid.

import (-pōrt'), *v.t.* to bring into a country from abroad; bring in from without, as irrelevant matter into a discussion; imply; signify; be of interest to: *v.i.* to be of moment: *n.* (im'pōrt), merchandise brought into a country from abroad (usually in *pl.*); meaning; purport; significance; importance.

importance (-pôr'tâns), *n.* the quality of being important; high place in public estimation; high self-esteem.

important ('tânt), *adj.* of much import or significance; momentous; bearing weight or consequence; of high standing; pompous.

importation (-tā'shun), *n.* the act or practice of bringing merchandise into a country from abroad; that which is imported; one who, or that which, is recently introduced.

importer (-pōr'tĕr), *n.* a merchant who brings goods from abroad.

importunate (-pôr'tū-nāt), *adj.* persistent; troublesome in solicitation; not to be repulsed; urgent.

importunately (-li), *adv.* with persistent solicitation.

importunateness (-nes), *n.* importunity.

importune (-pōr-tūn'), *v.t.* to harass with perpetual petitions or demands: *v.i.* to beg persistently.

importunity (-tū'ni-ti), *n.* persistent solicitation or demand; incessant insistence; urgency.

impose (-pōz'), *v.t.* to place upon: as, to *impose* the hands in confirmation or ordination; lay upon, as a burden, punishment, or charge; to palm off; lay (pages of type) on an imposing-stone and secure them in a chase: *v.i.* to place a burden or tax; practice deception (with *upon*).

imposing ('ing), *p.adj.* adapted to impress forcibly; commanding; stately; grand; impressive.

imposing stone (stōn), a level slab on which printers impose type-forms.

imposition (-pō-zish'un), *n.* a laying upon, especially of hands in ordination or confirmation; the fixing of a meaning upon the terms of a proposition; that which is imposed, levied, or enjoined; an extra exercise imposed on a student as a punishment; a trick, fraud, or deception; process of imposing type-pages.

impossibility (-pos-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* character of being impossible.

impossible (-pos'i-bl), *adj.* that cannot be done; inconceivable; impracticable; hopeless.

impost ('pōst), *n.* that which is imposed or levied; a tax, tribute, or duty, especially a customs duty levied by government on imports; the top member of a pillar on which the arch rests.

impostor (-pos'tĕr), *n.* one who imposes upon others by an assumed character or false pretensions.

imposture ('pos-tūr), *n.* deception, especially that which is practiced under an assumed character or by false pretensions.

impotence ('pō-tens), *n.* the state of being impotent in body or mind; feebleness; want of capacity; deficiency of means to achieve an end.

impotent ('pō-tent), *adj.* wanting in physical, intellectual, or moral power; weak; deficient in capacity; unable to copulate, or procreate; sterile.

impound (-pound'), *v.t.* to shut up in a pound or pen as stray cattle; confine; hold in the custody of a court.

impoverish (-pov'ĕr-ish), *v.t.* to make poor; reduce to poverty; cause to deteriorate in quality or productiveness.

impoverishment (-ment), *n.* the act of impoverishing; the state of being impoverished; indigence; deterioration.

impracticability (-prak-ti-kā-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being impracticable.

impracticable ('ti-kā-bl), *adj.* not to be effected by the means employed, or at command; not easily dealt with; unmanageable; impossible; intractable.

imprecate ('pre-kāt), *v.t.* to invoke, especially an evil or curse, upon; curse; wish evil to.

imprecation (-kā'shun), *n.* act of invoking, or wishing, evil upon anyone; prayer that evil may befall.

imprecatory ('pre-kā-tō-ri), *adj.* invoking evil or a curse.

impregnability (-preg-nā-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being unconquerable; state or condition to resist attack or assault.

impregnable ('nā-bl), *adj.* not to be captured, as a fortress; not to be overcome, as virtue; capable of being impregnated, as an egg.

impregnably (-bli), *adv.* so as to defy attack.

impregnate (-preg'nāt), *v.t.* to make pregnant; fecundate; fertilize; infuse an active principle into; imbue; saturate.

impresario (-prā-sä'rē-ō), *n.* the manager of an opera or concert company; one who engages singers and brings them before the public.

imprescriptible (-pre-skrip'ti-bl), *adj.* not founded on prescription; not to be alienated or lost by lapse of time; independent of external authority; inalienable.

impress (-pres'), *v.t.* to mark, stamp, or print by pressure; to affect forcibly, or stamp deeply on, the mind; to imprint; inculcate; compel to enter the public service as soldiers or sailors, especially to carry off forcibly to serve in the navy; seize for the public service, as money or provisions: *n.* (im'pres), a mark made by pressure; image or figure; mark of distinction; stamp; image fixed in the mind.

impressibility (-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being impressible.

impressible ('i-bl), *adj.* capable of being impressed; susceptible of impressions.

impression (-presh'un), *n.* the mark made by a stamp or mold; style of character formed by external force or influence; the mark or stamp which is the re-

sult of external force or influence; an image in the mind caused by something external to it; the immediate effect produced upon the mind by a sensation, passion, or emotion; an indistinct or vague notion, remembrance, or belief; a copy taken by pressure from type; number of copies printed at once; edition.

impressionability (-å-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being impressionable.

impressionable ('å-bl), *adj.* capable of receiving impressions; susceptible.

impressional ('un-ål), *adj.* pertaining to impressions.

impressionism ('un-izm), *n.* the doctrine that natural objects should be painted—in literature described — so as to reproduce only their larger and more immediate effect or impressions, without selection or elaboration of details; a form of art which endeavors to express the sensations and impressions of the artist.

impressionist ('un-ist), *n.* one who, in art or in literature, adheres to the theory of impressionism.

impressionistic (-is'tik), *adj.* pertaining to, or characterized by, impressionism.

impressive (-pres'iv), *adj.* tending to making impression.

impressively (-li), *adv.* in an impressive, affecting, or touching manner.

impressiveness (-nes), *n.* the quality of being impressive.

impressment (-pres'ment), *n.* the act of seizing for public use, or of compelling to enter the public service.

imprimatur (im-pri-mā'tĕr), *n.* a license given to print and publish books, papers, etc.; approval of that which is published; hence, sanction from authorized sources.

imprimis (-prī'mis), *adv.* in the first place; first of a series.

imprint (-print'), *v.t.* to mark by pressure; to stamp, as letters and words on paper, by means of inked types; print; impress deeply, as on the mind or memory: *n.* (im'print), an impression, impress, or mark left by something; the publisher's or printer's name, usually with time and place of issue, on the title-page or at the end of a book or other publication.

imprison (-priz'n), *v.t.* to put into a prison; detain in custody; restrain; confine; incarcerate.

imprisonment (-ment), *n.* state of being in prison; confinement.

improbability (-prob-å-bil'i-ti), *n.* unlikelihood; an improbable event.

improbable ('å-bl), *adj.* unlikely; not to be expected.

improbity (-prob'i-ti), *n.* want of probity or rectitude; dishonesty.

impromptu (-promp'tū), *adv.* without preparation; offhand; extempore: *adj.* extemporaneous; thrown off on the spur of the moment: *n.* an extemporaneous speech or effort.

improper (-prop'ĕr), *adj.* not well adapted or suited to the purpose; not according to nature, usage, etc.; erroneous; unseemly.

improper fraction (frak'shun), a fraction whose numerator is equal to, or greater than, its denominator.

improperly (-prop'ĕr-li), *adv.* wrongly; indecently; not in conformity with right.

impropriate (-prō'pri-āt), *v.t.* to appropriate, as church property: *adj.* denoting the placing of profits from church profits in the hands of a layman for investment.

impropriety (-pri'e-ti), *n.* the quality of being improper; unsuitableness; that which is improper in act, expression, etc.

improvable (-prōōv'å-bl), *adj.* capable of being improved.

improve (-prōōv'), *v.t.* to make better; turn to account; intensify: *v.i.* to grow better.

improvement ('ment), *n.* advancement of anything from good to better; profitable use or application of anything; that by which the value of anything, especially property, is advanced: *pl.* betterments.

improver ('ĕr), *n.* one who, or that which, improves.

improvidence (-prov'i-dens), want of foresight or thrift.

improvident ('i-dent), *adj.* lacking foresight or thrift; wanting care to provide for the future; careless.

improvisation (-i-sā'shun), *n.* the act of improvising; the act of composing poetry or music extemporaneously; an impromptu.

improvisator ('i-sā-tĕr), *n.* an improviser.

improvise (-prō-vīz'), *v.t.* to compose extemporaneously, especially verse or music; bring about on a sudden, or without previous preparation; devise on the spur of the moment, or for a special occasion: *v.i.* to compose extemporaneously; do a thing in an offhand way.

improviser ('ĕr), *n.* one who improvises, especially one who composes music or verse extemporaneously.

imprudence (-prōō'dens), *n.* want of prudence; carelessness of consequences; inattention to one's interest.

imprudent ('dent), *adj.* wanting prudence; not attentive to consequences or interest; indiscreet; injudicious.

impudence ('pū-dens), *n.* want of modesty; shamelessness; rudeness; forwardness.

impudent ('pū-dent), *adj.* shameless; immodest; offensively forward; intentionally disrespectful.

impudicity (-pū-dis'i-ti), *n.* shamelessness.

impugn (-pūn'), *v.t.* to attack by arguments; contradict; gainsay.

impugnable ('å-bl), *adj.* denoting that may be impugned or gainsaid.

impuissance (-pū'i-sans), *n.* [French], powerlessness
impuissant (-pū'is-ant), *adj.* powerless; helpless.
impulse ('puls), *n.* force communicated suddenly; the result of an impelling force; a mental force directly urging to action; a sudden determination not arising from reflection.
impulsion (-pul'shun), *n.* the act of impelling; the state of being impelled; instigation.
impulsive ('siv), *adj.* having the power of impelling; actuated by, or resulting from, impulse; passionate; acting by momentary impulse.
impulsively (-li), *adv.* by impulse.
impulsiveness (-nes), *n.* the quality of being impulsive.
impunity (-pūn'i-ti), *n.* freedom from punishment, injury, or loss.
impure (-pūr'), *adj.* mixed with extraneous matter; unchaste; unclean; dirty; not accurate or idiomatic: said of a language or style.
impurely ('li), *adv.* in an impure manner.
impureness ('nes), *n.* the quality of being impure; impurity.
impurity (-pū'ri-ti), *n.* state of being impure; moral pollution; something foul; filthy speech or writing; that which pollutes.
imputable (-pūt'ă-bl), *adj.* that may be imputed, charged, or ascribed.
imputation (-tā'shun), *n.* the act of imputing or charging; anything imputed or charged, especially in the way of discredit; censure; reproach; insinuation; the doctrine that the sin of Adam is attributable to his posterity, and the righteousness of Christ to the believer.
impute (-pūt'), *v.t.* to charge, attribute, or ascribe, especially a fault; attribute (sin or righteousness) as derived from another.
in (in), *n.* one in office: usually in *pl.*; a nook or corner: *adj.* inward; internal: *v.t.* to put in; store: *adv.* close by; at home; within; into, or enclosed, in a place: *prep.* among; amidst; into; indicating in regard to its surroundings, inclosure, etc.; enclosed; enveloped by; within the influence of; in reference to; concerning; by means of; in conformity with; denoting relation to a whole containing the part spoken of; inclusion in a specified time; presence in one's home or office; nature or state of; furled, as sails; at close quarters, as *in*-fighting; in possession of.
in-, a prefix from the English preposition and adverb, *in*, and, also, from the Latin preposition, *in*, meaning *in, into, on, within, towards:* in words from the Latin, the *n* of this prefix becomes *l* before *l*, *r* before *r*, and *m* before a labial.
in-, an inseparable particle meaning *not*, and used intead of *non-, un-:* for the sake of euphony, the *n*, in this particle or prefix, becomes *m* before *b* and *p*, *l* before *l*, and *r* before *r*. Many words beginning with this prefix are self-defining and, therefore, are excluded from the list of definitions, nearly all of them being but variants of words beginning with the prefix, *un-*.
inability (in-ă-bil'i-ti), *n.* state of being unable; lack of ability; want of power, strength, or resource.
inaccessibility (-ak-ses-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* state of being inaccessible.
inaccessible (-ses'i-bl), *adj.* denoting that which cannot be accomplished, attained, or reached.
inaccuracy (-ăk'ū-ră-si), *n.* state of being inaccurate; error; mistake.
inaccurate (-rāt), *adj.* not accurate; incorrect; wrong; erroneous.
inaction (-ak'shun), *n.* lack of activity; suspension from labor; idleness.
inactive ('tiv), *adj.* not active; inert; having no power to move; idle; indolent; lazy; having no effect.
inactivity (-tiv'i-ti), *n.* inaction; lack of energy; idleness; laziness; sloth.
inadequacy (-ad'ē-kwă-si), *n.* state of being inadequate; insufficiency.
inadequate (-kwāt), *adj.* deficient; insufficient.
inadmissible (-mis'i-bl), *adj.* not proper to be allowed, or received; not admissible.
inadvertence (in-ad-vēr't'ens), *n.* want of attention; oversight; mistake.
inadvertent ('ent), *adj.* inattentive; heedless; careless; unconscious.
inadvisable (vīz'ă-bl), *adj.* inexpedient; not advisable.
inalienability (-āl-yen-ă-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being inalienable.
inalienable (-ă-bl), *adj.* that cannot, or should not, be alienated, surrendered, or transferred to another.
inalienableness (-nes), *n.* inalienability.
inalienably (-bli), *adv.* so as to be inalienable.
inamorata (-ă-mō-rä't'ă), *n.* [Italian], a woman in love, or one with whom one is in love; sweetheart; mistress.
inane (-ān'), *adj.* empty; void; senseless; silly; pointless; frivolous: *n.* infinite; void; space.
inanimate (in-an'i-māt), *adj.* not animate or animated; dead; spiritless; lifeless.
inanition (-ă-nish'un), *n.* emptiness; exhaustion from lack of nourishment.
inanity (-an'i-ti), *n.* emptiness; mental vacuity; frivolity: *pl.* vanities.
inapplicable (-ap'li-kă-bl), *adj.* unsuitable; not adapted to.
inapposite (ap'ō-zit), *adj.* not suitable.
inapprehensive (-ap-re-hen'siv), *adj.* mentally dull; without apprehension of danger; listless; unconcerned.
inapproachable (-prōch'ă-bl), *adj.* inaccessible; unrivaled.

inappropriate (-prō'pri-āt), *adj.* unbecoming; unsuitable.
inapt (in-apt'), *adj.* unsuitable.
inarch (in-ärch'), *v.t.* to graft by uniting (a scion) to a stock without separating the scion from its parent tree.
inarticulate (in-är-tik'ū-lāt), *adj.* not uttered with intelligible distinctness; incapable of speech; not articulated; not jointed, segmented, or valved.
inartistic (-är-tis'tik), *adj.* not conforming to the ethics of art; badly executed: said of a drawing, or picture.
inasmuch (-az-much'), *adv.* in a like degree; seeing that (with *as*); because.
inattention (-ten'shun), *n.* heedlessness; neglect.
inaudible (-aw'di-bl), *adj.* not audible; denoting that cannot be heard.
inaugural (-aw'gū-rål), *adj.* pertaining to an inauguration: *n.* an inaugural address.
inaugurate ('gū-rāt), *v.t.* to induct into office with appropriate ceremonies; invest with office in a formal manner; consecrate; make a formal beginning of; initiate, as a new policy; celebrate the first public use of by some opening ceremony; dedicate, as a public building.
inauguration (-rā'shun), *n.* act of inaugurating; induction, or initiation; a formal opening characterized by official ceremonies.
Inauguration Day (dā), the day on which the newly-elected president of the U. S. is inducted into office at Washington, which occurs on the 4th day of the March after Election Day.
inaugurator (-rāt-ēr), *n.* one who inaugurates, or initiates.
inauspicious (-spish'us), *adj.* ill-omened; unlucky; unfavorable; unfortunate.
inbeing ('be-ing), *n.* inherent existence; essence.
inboard ('bōrd), *adv.* and *adj.* within the ship; not projecting over the bulwarks.
inbond ('bond), *adj.* denoting a brick or stone laid lengthwise across a wall.
inbreed (-brēd'), *v.t.* to breed or develop within; breed from animals closely related.
inbred (-'bred), *adj.* bred from parents closely related.
Inca (ing'kå), *n.* one of the powerful tribe of South American Indians who dominated Peru until the advent of the Spaniards, especially the ruler of the Inca domains.
incalculable (in-kal'kū-lå-bl), *adj.* beyond calculation.
incalculably (-bli), *adv.* immeasurably.
incandesce (-kan-des'), *v.t.* to cause to glow with heat: *v.t.* to glow with heat.
incandescence ('ens), *n.* the radiation or glow from a body under intense heat; white heat.
incandescent ('ent), *adj.* glowing; white with heat.
incandescent lamp (lamp), a lamp in which the light is produced by a thin strip of non-conducting material contained in a vacuum, and heated to incandescence by an electric current.
incantation (-kan-tā'shun), *n.* the use of spells or charms as part of a magic ritual; a magical charm said or sung; enchantment.
incapable (-kā'på-bl), *adj.* not capable; lacking in power, capacity, ability, or qualification to accomplish; wanting in legal requirements; inefficient.
incapacitate (-kå-pas'i-tāt), *v.t.* to deprive of capacity or natural power; render incapable or unfit; disqualify; disable.
incapacity (-ti), *n.* lack of power, physical or mental; legal disqualification.
incarcerate (-kär'sēr-āt), *v.t.* to imprison; confine.
incarceration (-rā'shun), *n.* imprisonment; confinement; constriction, as of a hernia.
incarcerator ('sēr-ā-tēr), *n.* one who incarcerates.
incarnadine (-kär'nå-din), *adj.* of a flesh color; pale pink; sometimes applied to the color of crimson: *v.t.* to dye red, or of a flesh color.
incarnate ('nāt), *v.t.* to clothe with flesh; embody in flesh: *adj.* embodied in flesh; flesh-colored.
incarnation (-nā'shun), *n.* the act of clothing with, or of assuming, flesh; embodiment in human form; a striking exemplification or personification; the assumption of human nature by the Son of God; the process by which a wound heals by being filled with new flesh.
incase, same as encase.
incautious (-kaw'shus), *adj.* wanting in caution; not circumspect; unwary.
incavo (-kä'vō), the hollowed part in an intaglio or an engraved work.
incendiarism (-sen'di-å-rizm), the act of an incendiary; burning; arson.
incendiary ('di-å-ri), *adj.* pertaining to arson or the malicious burning of property; tending to excite passion or violence; inflammatory; seditious: *n.* one guilty of arson; one who excites passion or violence; a seditious agitator.
incense (in-sens'), *v.t.* to fire; inflame with anger; provoke; irritate: *n.* (in'sens), any aromatic material which exhales perfume when burned, as spices, balsams, gums, etc.; frankincense; odor or fragrance of flowers; smoke of spices and gums burned in religious rites: *v.t.* to perfume with incense: *v.i.* to burn, or offer, incense.
incense burner (bĕrn'ēr), a stationary vessel, usually shaped like a vase, in which incense is burned; a swinging copper censer, held by chains, used in religious ceremonies for burning and wafting incense; a thurible.

incentive (sen'tiv), *adj.* inciting; encouraging: *n.* incitement; encouragement; motive; spur; stimulus.
inception (-sep'shun), *n.* reception; beginning; commencement; initiation.
inceptive (-sep'tiv), *adj.* beginning; noting beginning: *n.* an inceptive word or phrase.
incertitude (-sĕr'ti-tūd), *n.* uncertainty; indecision; obscurity.
incessant (ses'ănt), *adj.* unceasing; ceaseless; continuous.
incest ('sest), *n.* sexual commerce between persons related within the prohibited degrees of marriage; cohabitation between two who have a spiritual alliance in the way of baptism or confirmation.
incestuous (-ses'tū-us), *adj.* guilty of, or involving, incest.
inch (inch), *n.* 1-12th of a foot; a small quantity or degree; amount of snow or rain covering a surface to such depth; the pressure equivalent to the weight of a column of mercury one inch high: *v.t.* to drive by small degrees; deal out sparingly: *v.i.* move slowly.
inchoate ('kō-āt), *adj.* just begun; incipient; elementary; incomplete.
inchoately (-li), *adv.* rudimentarily.
inchoative ('ă-tiv), *adj.* incipient; rudimentary: *n.* an inceptive.
incidence ('si-dens), *n.* the direction in which a ray of light or heat falls upon a surface.
incident ('si-dent), *adj.* falling upon, as a ray of light on a reflecting surface; apt to occur; appertaining; occurring accidentally; casual; subordinate: *n.* occurrence; that which happens beside the main design; casualty; episode; event; accident.
incidental ('ăl), *adj.* casual; subordinate: *n.* something casual or subordinate: *pl.* minor expenses.
incidentally (-li), *adv.* casually.
incinerate (-sin'ĕr-āt), *v.t.* to burn to ashes.
incineration (-er-ā'shun), *n.* cremation.
incinerator ('ĕr-ā-tĕr), *n.* a furnace or retort for reducing substances to ashes.
incipience (-sip'i-ens), *n.* incipient state; beginning; commencement.
incipient ('i-ent), *adj.* beginning to be or to appear; initial.
incise (in-sīz'), *v.t.* to cut; to make a gash.
incised (-sizd'), *p.adj.* cut; caused by cutting; engraved; notched.
incision (-sizh'un), *n.* a cut made with a sharp instrument; notch.
incisive (-sī'siv), *adj.* having the quality of cutting into; sharp; pertaining to incisor teeth.
incisively (-li), *adv.* with incision.
incisiveness (-nes), *n.* the quality of being incisive.
incisor ('sĕr), *n.* a cutting tooth; one of the teeth in front of the canines in both jaws.
incisory ('sō-ri), *adj.* adapted for cutting.
incitable (in-sī'ta-bl), *adj.* capable of being incited to action.
incitation (-si-tā'shun), *n.* act of inciting; that which rouses to action; an incentive.
incite (-sīt'), *v.t.* to move to action; stir up; spur on; encourage; impel.
incitement ('ment), *n.* an inciting cause; incentive; impulse; encouragement.
incivility (-si-vil'i-ti), *n.* lack of civility or courtesy; impoliteness.
inclemency (-klem'en-si), *n.* want of clemency; severity of temper; storminess; adversity.
inclement ('ent), *adj.* not clement; unmerciful; tempestuous.
inclination (-cli-nā'shun), *n.* a leaning; deviation from normal direction or position; disposition; obeisance; nod; bending of the head; a slope or declivity; slant; propensity.
incline (-klīn'), *v.i.* to deviate from the normal direction or position; lean; bow; have a mental bent or tendency; be disposed: *v.t.* to cause to lean; direct; bow (as in reverence or civility); give a tendency to; turn; dispose: *n.* (in-klīn', in'klīn), a slope; an inclined plane; gradient.
inclined (-klīnd'), *p.adj.* having a tendency; sloping; disposed; bent into a convex curve.
inclined plane (plān), a plane that makes an oblique angle with the plane of the horizon; one of the mechanical powers.
inclinometer (-kli-nom'e-tĕr), *n.* an apparatus for determining the magnetic dip of the earth in relation to the plane of the horizon; a dipping needle.
inclose (-klōz'), *v.t.* to shut in; encompass; surround; put into an envelope with another letter; fence off.
inclosure ('zhūr), *n.* the act of inclosing, or state of being inclosed, especially the act of separating land by a fence; that which is inclosed; that which incloses, as a fence; something inclosed with a letter in an envelope, as a bill, check, etc.
include (-klōōd'), *v.t.* to inclose; hold as in an enclosure; confine within something; comprise or comprehend, as a genus the species.
included ('ed), *p.adj.* inclosed; contained; not projecting beyond the mouth of the corolla of a flower.
inclusion (-klōō'zhun), *n.* the act of including; the state of being included; that which is included.
inclusive ('siv), *adj.* inclosing; including; comprehending the extremes in the sum, as from Monday to Saturday, *inclusive*, i.e., taking in both Monday and Saturday.

inclusively (-li), *adv.* so as to include.
incoercible (in-kō-er'si-bl), *adj.* incapable of being forced or coerced: applied also, to gases supposed to be incapable of liquefaction.
incogitant (-koj'i-tant), *adj.* inconsiderate; thoughtless; also, unable to think.
incognita (-kog'ni-tă), *n.* a woman in disguise; the disguise assumed.
incognito (-kog'ni-tō), *adj.* unknown or disguised: *adv.* in disguise; under an assumed name: *n.* a personage who travels under an assumed style; the assumption of a character or title to avoid recognition; state of being unrecognized.
incognizant (-kog'ni-zant), *adj.* unaware; unconscious (with *of*).
incoherence (-kō-hēr'ens), *n.* want of cohesion; looseness; want of connection; incongruity; inconsequence.
incoherent ('ent), without cohesion; incongruous; inconsecutive.
incombustible (-kom-bus'ti-bl), *adj.* that cannot be consumed by fire: *n.* an incombustible substance.
income ('kum), *n.* the gain which proceeds from labor, business, property, or capital; annual receipts of a person or corporation.
incomer ('kum-ĕr), *n.* one who comes in; one who succeeds another as a tenant.
incoming ('kum-ing), *p.adj.* coming in; accruing: *n.* the act of coming in; that which comes in; income.
incommensurability (-kom-men-sū-ră-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality or state of being incommensurable.
incommensurable ('sū-ră-bl), *adj.* having no common measure; having no common divisor except unity; having no common standard of measurement, or basis of comparison: *n.* one of two (or more) quantities that have no common measure.
incommensurate (-rāt), *adj.* not admitting of a common measure; incommensurable; not sufficient in measure; inadequate.
incommensurately (-li), *adv.* not in equal or due measure.
incommode (-kom-ōd), *v.t.* to give inconvenience or trouble to; disturb.
incommodious ('i-us), *adj.* tending to incommode; troublesome; inconvenient.
incommunicable (-mū'ni-kă-bl), *adj.* that cannot be communicated or told.
incommunicative (-kā-tiv), *adj.* not disposed to hold intercourse with others; exclusive; silent.
incommutable (-mūt'ă-bl), *adj.* unchangeable.
incomparable (-kom'pă-ră-bl), *adj.* not admitting of comparison; unequaled; transcendent; peerless.
incomparableness (-nes), *n.* excellence beyond comparison.
incomparably (-bli), *adv.* beyond comparison.
incompatibility (-pat-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* irreconcilableness; inconsistency.
incompatible ('i-bl), *adj.* incapable of harmonious subsistence or combination; inconsistent; incongruous: *n.pl.* persons or things irreconcilably disagreeing with each other, or one another.
incompatibly (-bli), *adv.* in an incompatible manner.
incompetence (-kom'pe-tens), *n.* inability, physical, intellectual, or moral; insufficiency; inadequacy; lack of qualification or jurisdiction.
incompetency (-si), *n.* lack of capacity, or ability; inability.
incompetent ('pe-tent), *adj.* wanting ability; inadequate; wanting qualification or fitness; incapacitated; inadmissible.
incomplete (-plēt'), *adj.* not fully finished or developed; not having all its parts; imperfect; defective.
incompleteness ('nes), *n.* imperfection.
incomprehensible (-pre-hen'si-bl), *adj.* illimitable; not to be understood or grasped by the mind; inconceivable.
incompressible (-pres'i-bl), *adj.* incapable of being reduced in volume by pressure; resisting pressure.
inconceivability (-kon-sēv-ă-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being inconceivable.
inconceivable ('ă-bl), *adj.* incapable of being conceived or imagined; incredible.
inconclusive (-klōō'siv), *adj.* leading to no conclusion in evidence or argument; unconvincing; reaching no definite result in action; ineffective; inefficient.
incondensible (-den'si-bl), *adj.* incapable of being made more dense or compact, or of being reduced to liquid form.
incongruity (-grōō'i-ti), *n.* want of mutual fitness; unsuitableness of one thing to another.
incongruous (-kong'grōō-us), *adj.* reciprocally disagreeing; unsuited to one another; inharmonious; inappropriate.
inconnu (-kon-nū'), *n.* a large food fish resembling the salmon, found in the waters of northwestern Canada.
inconsequence ('se-kwens), *n.* the quality of being inconsequent; want of logical sequence; inconclusiveness.
inconsequent (-kwent), *adj.* not following from the premises; illogical; out of proper relation; irrelevant.
inconsiderable (-sid'ĕr-ă-bl), *adj.* not deserving consideration; unimportant.
inconsiderably (-bli), *adv.* very little.
inconsiderate (-sid'ĕr-āt), *adj.* without consideration; thoughtless.
inconsiderately (-li), *adv.* thoughtlessly.
inconsistency (-sis'ten-si), *n.* the quality of being inconsistent; incongruity.

inconsistent ('tent), *adj.* lacking coherence or agreement; discrepant; lacking uniformity; self-contradicting; incongruous.

inconsolable (-sōl'ă-bl), *adj.* not to be consoled or comforted.

inconspicuous (-spik'ū-us), *adj.* not easily perceived; so small as to escape notice; hardly discernible.

inconstancy ('stăn-si), *n.* changeableness.

inconstant ('stănt), *adj.* subject to change; unstable; variable; fickle; capricious.

incontestable (-test'ă-bl), *adj.* not admitting of question or dispute; incontrovertible.

incontinence ('ti-nens), *n.* lack of restraint, especially undue indulgence of the sexual passions; licentiousness; involuntary discharge.

incontinent ('ti-nent), *adj.* unrestrained; unchaste: *n.* an unchaste person.

incontrovertible ('ti-bl), *adj.* not admitting of controversy; indisputable.

inconvenience (-vēn'iens), *n.* want of convenience; unfitness; troublesomeness; that which incommodes; disadvantage: *v.t.* to put to inconvenience; incommode; annoy; molest.

inconvenient ('ient), *adj.* disadvantageous; inopportune; unfit; inexpedient.

inconvertible ('ti-bl), *adj.* incapable of being converted into, or exchanged for, something else.

incorporate (-kôr'pō-rāt), *v.t.* to combine into one body; give a body to; embody; unite; associate; unite intimately; assimilate; blend; form into a corporation recognized by law: *v.i.* to unite with another body: *adj.* incorporated; united in one body.

incorporation (-pō-rā'shun), *n.* combination; assimilation; mixture; formation of a body corporate; a corporation.

incorporator (-rā-tĕr), *n.* one who incorporates; an original member of an incorporated society.

incorporeal (-pō're-ăl), *adj.* not corporeal; immaterial; intangible; existing only in contemplation of law.

incorrect (-kor-ekt'), *adj.* not according to model or rule; faulty; not according to fact; inaccurate; not in accordance with morality or good manners; improper.

incorrigible ('ri-ji-bl), *adj.* bad beyond correction or amendment; irreclaimable: *n.* a hardened criminal.

incorrupt (-kor-upt'), *adj.* free from physical or moral taint; unimpaired; upright; especially above the influence of corruption or bribery; honest.

incorruptible ('ti-bl), *adj.* incapable of physical corruption, decay or dissolution; not liable to moral perversion or contamination; especially, incapable of being bribed.

incrassate (in-kras'āt), *v.i.* to thicken a liquid by mixing it with another substance.

incrassation (-kra-sā'shun), *n.* a thickened growth; state of being thick.

increase (-krēs'), *v.i.* to become greater in any respect; augment; multiply; grow; wax; *v.t.* to make greater in any respect; enhance; aggravate; enlarge: *n.* (in'krēs), a growing larger; that which is added to the original stock; increment; produce; profit; issue; offspring.

incredibility (-kred-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being incredible.

incredible ('i-bl), *adj.* surpassing belief; hard to believe; unimaginable; inconceivable.

incredibly (-bli), *adv.* in an incredible manner.

incredulity (kre-dū'li-ti), *n.* the quality of being incredulous; scepticism; disbelief.

incredulous (-kred'ū-lus), *adj.* hard of belief; sceptical; unbelieving.

incremate (in'kre-māt), *v.t.* to reduce to ashes by burning; cremate.

increment ('kre-ment), *n.* increase; augmentation; produce.

increscent (-kres'ent), *p.adj.* increasing; in heraldry, denoting the new moon, with the horns toward the dexter side.

incriminate (-krim'i-nāt), *v.t.* to charge with a crime; criminate; accuse.

incrust (in-krust'), *v.t.* to cover with, or as with, a crust; coat; overlay; to inlay, as mosaic.

incrustation (-krus-tā'shun), *n.* a crust; coating; an inlaid object; a covering; an inlaying on marble, mosaic, etc.

incubate ('kū-bāt), *v.t.* to sit upon (eggs) to hatch them; develop germs, embryos, eggs, etc., by warmth: *v.i.* to sit upon eggs.

incubation (-bā'shun), *n.* process of incubating; the development of a disease.

incubator ('ku-bā-tĕr), *n.* one who, or that which, incubates; an apparatus for hatching eggs artificially; a cubicle prepared for the rearing of babies born prematurely; a scientifically arranged contrivance for developing microörganisms by artificial heat.

incubus ('kū-bus), *n.* [*pl.* incubi (-bī)], the nightmare; a demon supposed to have sexual intercourse with women at night: see "Down There" by J. K. Huysmans; anything that oppresses or burdens.

inculcate (-kul'kāt), *v.t.* to impress upon the mind by frequent admonitions.

inculpate (in'kul-pāt), *v.t.* to impute guilt to; blame; incriminate.

incumbency (-kum'ben-si), *n.* the act or state of being incumbent; full possession and exercise of any office; state of holding a benefice.

incumbent ('bent), *adj.* lying upon; imposed as a duty: *n.* the holder of an office; a clergyman in possession of a benefice.

incur (-kĕr'), *v.t.* to become liable to, by one's own action; contract, as a debt.

incurable (-kūr'å-bl), *adj.* incapable of being cured; beyond the power of skill or medicine; irremediable; incorrigible: *n.* a person diseased beyond cure.

incursion (in-kĕr'shun), *n.* an inroad; raid; invasion.

incurvate ('vāt), *adj.* bent inward; curved.

incurve (in-kĕrv'), *v.i.* to curve inwards: *n.* (in'kĕrv), a style of pitching in baseball which causes the ball to curve towards the batter.

incus (ing'kus), *n.* a small bone in the middle ear: also, called the anvil bone, from its shape.

indebted (-det'ed), *adj.* being in debt; lying under an obligation.

indecency (-dē'sen-si), *n.* want of decency, modesty, or good manners; that which is grossly vulgar, or obscene.

indecent ('sent), *adj.* violating propriety in language, behavior, etc.; immodest; indelicate; obscene.

indecision (-dē-sizh'un), *n.* want of decision; a wavering of the mind; irresolution.

indecisive (-sī'siv), *adj.* not bringing to a decision or final issue; inconclusive.

indeclinable (-klī'nå-bl), *adj.* that cannot be declined, or varied by declension: *n.* a word that cannot be declined.

indecorous (-de-kō'rus), *adj.* violating decorum, or any accepted rule of conduct.

indecorum (-kō'rum), *n.* violation of decorum or propriety; breach of etiquette or civility.

indeed (-dēd'), *adv.* in fact; in truth.

indefatigable ('i-gå-bl), *adj.* not to be wearied out; not yielding to fatigue; unremitting in labor or effort.

indefeasible ('zi-bl), *adj.* not to be defeated or made void, as a title.

indefectible (-fek'ti-bl), *adj.* subject to no defect, failure, or decay.

indefensible (-fen'si-bl), *adj.* that cannot be defended, maintained, or justified.

indefensibly (-bli), *adv.* so as to admit of no defense.

indefinable (-fī'nå-bl), *adj.* that cannot be defined.

indefinite (-def'i-nit), *adj.* not defined; not precise; vague; having no particular limit; large beyond the comprehension of man, though not absolutely infinite; too numerous or variable to be easily counted; indeterminate in logical quantity.

indefinitely (-li), *adv.* to an indefinite degree; without determinate limitation.

indelible ('i-bl), *adj.* not to be blotted out, effaced, or obliterated.

indelicacy (-del'i-kå-si), *n.* want of delicacy; that which is offensive to modesty or refined taste.

indelicate ('i-kāt), *adj.* offensive to modesty or propriety; coarse; indecent.

indemnification (-dem-ni-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the act of securing against loss; reimbursement of loss.

indemnify ('ni-fī), *v.t.* to secure or insure against loss or damage; reimburse.

indemnity ('ni-ti), *n.* security against loss, damage, or punishment; compensation for loss; exemption from a liability or punishment incurred.

indent (-dent'), *v.t.* to make a dent or depression in; dent; cut into points like teeth; notch; bind out by indenture, as an apprentice; begin a line, leaving a space to the left: *v.i.* to make a notch or cut; recede: *n.* a notch in the margin; a depression on a surface; an impression; a space in printing; a covenant; an agreement; contract.

indentation (-den-tā'shun), *n.* a small hollow or depression, as from a blow; a dent or dint; a notch or recess in a margin.

indented ('ted), *p.adj.* notched in the margin like a row of teeth; zigzag; in heraldry, notched or serated.

indention (-den'shun), *n.* an indentation; in print, a space to the left before a line beginning a paragraph, or independent proposition.

indenture ('tūr), *n.* a covenant or deed, formerly in duplicate, with the edges notched so as to correspond: *v.t.* to bind by indenture, as an apprentice.

independence (-de-pend'ans), *n.* freedom from support or governance by others; a competency; self-reliance.

Independence Day (dā), July 4, the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence (1776), observed as a national holiday in the U. S.

independency ('en-si), *n.* independence; the principles of the Independents.

independent ('ent), *adj.* not dependent, supported by, or governed by, another; having a competency; not subject to bias or influence; free; irrespective: *n.* one who supports measures or men independently of any organized party; [I-], one who believes that an organized Christian church should be competent to govern itself without any external ecclesiastical authority; *pl.* the English Congregationalists.

indescribable (-skrīb-å-bl), *adj.* beyond description.

indestructible ('ti-bl), *adj.* not to be destroyed; everlasting.

indeterminate (-tĕr'min-āt), *adj.* not determinate, settled, or fixed; indefinite; not precise; having an indefinite number of values or solutions.

indeterminism (in-de-tēr'min-izm), *n.* the doctrine that man is capable of choosing for himself, irrespective of any external motive as a determining cause in his choice; the theory that instead of being influenced by motives, the agent chooses the motives for himself.

index ('deks), *n.* that which points out or indicates; an alphabetical table of the contents of a book; the figure or letter which shows the power or root of a quantity; the exponent; [I-], in the R. C. Church, a list of books forbidden to Catholics; also, a list of books containing passages which must be expunged before Catholics are allowed to read such books: *v.t.* provide with an index; put on the Index.

index finger (fing'gĕr), the forefinger.

India (in'di-å), *n.* the large peninsula (1,802,629 sq. miles) in the south of Asia, most of which is British territory; Hindustan.

India gum (gum), a yellowish resin which exudes from a species of acacia growing in India; gum arabic.

India ink (ingk), formerly, sepia; now, a preparation of lampblack mixed with a gelatinous substance.

Indiaman ('di-å-mån), *n.* a large vessel formerly employed in the India trade.

Indian (in'di-an), *adj.* pertaining to East India or Hindustan; pertaining to the West Indies; pertaining to the native races of America; made from maize or Indian corn: *n.* a native of East India or of the West Indies; one of the aborigines of America; the language of the American aborigines.

Indiana (in-dī-ån'å), *n.* one of the U. S.; the "Hoosier" State.

Indian clubs (klubs), clubs shaped like bottles, used for athletic practice in gymnasium exercises.

Indian corn (kôrn), a native American cereal of much commercial value, being among the principal food crops cultivated in the U. S.; a ripened ear of this cereal; one of its seeds; the meal into which the seeds are ground.

Indian fig (fig), the banyan; the common prickly pear.

Indian file (fīl), single file: the way in which the Indians used to march through the forests.

Indian hemp (hemp), a species of dogbane with a tough bark, and exuding a milky juice: an infusion of the root is used as an emetic and cathartic; the common hemp.

Indian meal (mēl), ground Indian corn.

Indian millet (mil'et), sorghum; Chinese sugar-cane.

Indian mutiny (mū'ti-ni), a fanatical revolt against British authority in India (1857–1858), caused by English aggression and the introduction of English customs which aroused the fears and superstitions of the natives: Lucknow, Delhi and Cawnpur were the centers of the fiercest outbreaks: many English were slaughtered at Cawnpur.

Indian potato (pō-tā'tō), the giant sunflower.

Indian red (red), *n.* a silicate of iron, formerly imported from the Persian Gulf: now prepared artificially with ferric oxide as a base.

Indian summer (sum'ĕr), a period of mild weather late in autumn, characterized by a cloudless sky and a pleasant haze in the atmosphere: the term is commonly assigned to the last days of October.

Indian tobacco (tō-bak'ō), a wild lobelia of the U. S. bearing small beautiful blue flowers: used as an antispasmodic.

Indian yellow (yel'ō), *n.* a bright yellow pigment of a strong odor, imported from India, and said to be the condensed urine of herbivorous animals that feed on mango.

India paper (pā'pĕr), a thin, absorbent paper made from vegetable fibre in China: used for taking prints from engraved plates; an exceedingly thin, but tough, printing-paper, much used for Bibles: formerly made in China.

India proof (prōōf), a proof or impression taken on India paper from an engraved block.

India-rubber ('di-å-rub'ĕr), *n.* a soft, elastic substance, the chief ingredient of which is the inspissated sap of various tropical trees; caout-chouc.

indican (in'di-kån), *n.* a yellow syrup obtained from the various indigo-producing plants, decomposing, by the action of acids, into sugar, indigo-blue, indigo-red, and glucoside.

indicant ('di-kånt), *adj.* indicating: *n.* that which points out, as, an *indicant* of the remedy for a disease.

indicate ('di-kāt), *v.t.* to point out; show; suggest; hint; point out, as a remedy.

indication (-kā'shun), *n.* the act of indicating; that which indicates; information; token; evidence; sign; symptom.

indicative (-dik'å-tiv), *adj.* pointing out; bringing to notice; noting that mood of the verb which indicates, predicates, or affirms: *n.* the indicative mood.

indicative mood (mōōd), that form of the verb which makes a statement, indicates, declares, or simply asks a question to obtain an answer.

indicator ('di-kā-tĕr), *n.* one who, or that which, indicates; the part of an instrument by which an effect is indicated; an apparatus for recording the variations of pressure in the cylinder of a steam-engine; a dial in a mine-shaft to show location of cage; a clock-face in a R. R. station to show time of arrival and

departure of trains; a register of fares in a street-car; an index-hand or pointer to direct the way.

indict (-dīt'), *v.t.* to charge with a crime, by the presentment of a grand jury.

indictable ('å-bl), *adj.* liable to be indicted; punishable.

indictment ('ment), *n.* a written accusation against a prisoner presented by a grand jury to a court.

indifference (-dif'ĕr-ens), *n.* the state of being indifferent; impartiality; absence of preference or interest; unconcernedness; unimportance; condition of being indifferent in character or quality; mediocrity.

indifferent ('ĕr-ent), *adj.* unconcerned; unimportant; mediocre; regardless.

indigence ('di-jens), *n.* the state of being indigent; poverty; want.

indigene ('di-jēn), *n.* a native animal or plant; aborigine.

indigenous (-dij'e-nus), *adj.* born or produced in a country; not exotic; not imported; innate; inherent; native.

indigent ('di-jent), *adj.* destitute; needy.

indigested (-jest'ed), *adj.* undigested, as food; crude; not softened by heat; confused.

indigestible (-jest'i-bl), *adj.* not digestible, physically or mentally.

indigestion (-jes'chun), *n.* difficulty in digesting food; dyspepsia.

indignant (-dig'nant), *adj.* affected with indignation; inflamed with mingled anger and disdain.

indignation (-nā'shun), *n.* anger at what is unworthy, unjust, dishonorable, or base; anger mingled with contempt or disgust.

indignity (-dig'ni-ti), *n.* an action intended to lower the dignity of another; insult.

indigo ('di-gō), *n.* a blue dye-stuff obtained from the indigo plant by decomposition of the glucoside indican; a deep violet blue.

indigo-bird (-bĕrd), *n.* a North American finch, the male of which is indigo-blue and the female brownish.

indirect (-di-rekt'), *adj.* not straight or rectilinear; not directly resulting from a cause; not reaching the end aimed at by the most direct method; not straightforward or fair.

indiscreet (-dis-krēt), *adj.* wanting in discretion; imprudent.

indiscretion (-dis-kresh'un), *n.* want of discretion; imprudence; an imprudent act.

indiscriminate (-krim'i-nāt), *adj.* undistinguishing; promiscuous; confused.

indiscriminately (-li), *adv.* without distinction.

indiscrimination (-nā'shun), *n.* want of discrimination; lack of discernment.

indiscriminative (-krim'in-å-tiv), *adj.* making no distinction.

indispensable ('å-bl), *adj.* that cannot be dispensed with; absolutely necessary.

indispose (-dis-pōz'), *v.t.* to disincline; unfit.

indisposed (-pōzd'), *adj.* slightly ill in health; disinclined.

indisposition (-pō-zish'un), *n.* slight illness; disinclination.

indisputable ('tå-bl), *adj.* too evident to admit of dispute; unquestionable.

indisputably (-bli), *adv.* unquestionably.

indissolubility (-ō-lū-bil'i-ti), *n.* incapability of being dissolved or liquefied; perpetuity of obligation.

indissoluble ('ō-lū-bl), *adj.* not dissoluble or dissolvable.

indistinct (-dis-tingkt'), *adj.* not distinct to the senses or the mind; undefined; indefinite; confused.

indistinguishable (-ting'gwish-å-bl), *adj.* incapable of being distinguished, discriminated, or perceived.

indite (-dīt'), *v.t.* to compose; write.

indium ('di-um), *n.* a rare, soft, white, metallic element found in zinc-blende.

individual (-di-vij'ū-ål), *adj.* existing as a single indivisible entity; pertaining to, or characteristic of, a single person or thing: *n.* a single person, animal, or thing; anything that cannot be separated into parts without losing identity.

individualism (-izm), *n.* the quality of being individual; a social system in which each individual works for himself alone; the theory of government which discountenances the interference of the state in the affairs of the individual.

individualist (-ist), *n.* one who holds the theory of individualism: *adj.* individualistic.

individualistic (-is'tik), *adj.* pertaining to individualism or to individualists.

individuality (-al'i-ti), *n.* the condition of being individual; separate or distinct existence; distinctive character.

individualize ('ū-ål-īz), *v.t.* to invest with individuality; distinguish.

individually (-li), *adv.* separately; personally.

individuate ('ū-āt), *v.t.* to mark as distinct.

indivisibility (-viz-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* the property of being indivisible.

indivisible ('i-bl), not separable into parts: *n.* that which is indivisible; an element, infinitely small, assumed to admit of no further division.

Indo-, a combining form signifying *pertaining to India* (East India).

Indo-African (-af'rik-ån), *adj.* pertaining to both India and Africa: *n.* the offspring of an East Indian father and African mother.

Indo-Aryan ('ār'yan), *adj.* pertaining to the native races of India, or the Aryan languages of India: *n.* a member of the native race of India of Aryan blood and speech.

Indo-China (-chī'nâ), *n.* an Eastern peninsula of Asia, 850,000 square miles in area.

Indo-Chinese (-chī'nēz), *adj.* pertaining to Indo-China, its inhabitants, or their languages: *n.* a member of one of the native Mongoloid races of Indo-China.

Indo-Chinese languages (lang'gwej-es), a group of monosyllabic and agglutinative tongues spoken in Indo-China.

indoctrinate (-dok'tri-nāt), *v.t.* to imbue with learning, principles, or doctrines.

Indo-European (-ū-rō-pē'ân), *adj.* pertaining to the family of Aryan languages extending from India over Europe.

indolence ('dō-lens), *n.* love of ease; indisposition to labor; laziness; supineness.

indolent (-lent), *adj.* indulging in ease; avoiding labor; lazy.

indomitable (-dom'i-tâ-bl), *adj.* untamable; irrepressible; invincible.

indoor (in'dōr), *adj.* taking place within doors; pertaining to that in a house or building: *pl. adv.* into, or within a room, house or building.

indorse (-dôrs'), *v.t.* to write on the back of, as a check, etc.; sanction; approve.

indorsee (-ē'), *n.* a person to whom a check, etc., is indorsed or assigned.

indorsement ('ment), *n.* the act of writing on the back of a check, etc.; that which is so written; approval; sanction.

indorser ('ēr), *n.* one who indorses.

indubitable (-dū'bi-tâ-bl), *adj.* too evident to be doubted; unquestionable.

indubitably (-bli), *adv.* beyond doubt.

induce (dūs'), *v.t.* to lead on; influence; prevail upon; bring on; effect; cause; to infer by induction; produce by magnetic or electric induction.

inducement (-dūs'ment), *n.* that which induces; motive; in pleading, an introductory statement.

induct (-dukt'), *v.t.* to introduce; install into an office; put into possession of a benefice.

inductance ('tâns), *n.* the capacity for induction possessed by an active electric circuit on itself, or on neighboring circuits.

induction (-duk'shun), *n.* the act of inducting; the introduction of a person into an office; the introduction of a clergyman into a benefice; the process of discovering and proving general propositions from particular cases; conclusion drawn from a process of induction; electrical or magnetic influence without direct contact.

inductional ('shun-âl), *adj.* pertaining to, or produced by, induction; inductive.

induction coil (koil), an apparatus for generating an electric current by electromagnetic induction; a machine for converting an ordinary battery current into an alternating one of high potentiality.

inductive ('tiv), *adj.* proceeding by induction; producing induction; operated by induction; susceptible of being acted on by induction.

inductive logic (loj'ik), the theory of the methods and reasonings of the experimental sciences.

inductive method (meth'od), the process of reasoning from a part to the whole, from the particular to the general, from the individual to the universal; the result thus reached.

inductive philosophy (fil-os'ō-fi), the name given by Bacon to experimental science, or science founded on induction.

inductive science (sī'ens), any branch of science which admits of, and employs, the inductive method.

inductivity (-tiv'i-ti), *n.* specific inductive capacity.

inductometer (-tom'e-tēr), *n.* an instrument for measuring the degree or rate of electric induction.

inductor ('tēr), *n.* one who inducts; that part of an electric apparatus which acts inductively.

indue (-dū'), *v.t.* to clothe or invest; furnish; supply; endow.

indulge (-dulj'), *v.t.* to be kind or complaisant to; humor; give free course to: *v.i.* to gratify one's self.

indulgence ('ens), *n.* forbearance from restraint or control; permission; license; gratification; excess; forbearance of present payment; toleration; in the R. C. Church, a remission of the temporal punishment due to sin, after the sin has been remitted by sincere repentance; a remission of the public penance formerly required of the penitent to atone for the commission of public sin.

indulgent ('ent), *adj.* disposed to indulge; complaint; showing favor; kind.

induline ('dū-lin), *n.* a coal-tar dyestuff of a dark-blue color.

indult (in-dult), *n.* a special privilege granted by the Pope to bishops and other ecclesiastics, as exemption from some canonical duty; in Spain, a levy imposed on imported goods.

indurate ('dū-rāt), *v.i.* to grow hard: *v.t.* to make hard; render unfeeling or obdurate.

induration (-dū-rā'shun), *n.* process of growing hard; state of having become hard; a hardened mass; hardness of character; stiffness of disposition; obduracy; want of feelings.

industrial (-dus'tri-âl), *adj.* pertaining to productive industry.

industrialism ('tri-âl-izm), *n.* a state of society marked by the predominance of industrial pursuits; the system or mode of living founded upon industrial occupations; the social organization depending upon industry for its well-being.

industrially (-li), *adv.* with reference to industry or industrialism.

Industrial Workers of the World (wĕrk'-erz, wĕrld), a labor organization of the U. S. favoring international socialism, the abolition of the wage system and the elimination of employers: founded at Chicago, 1905, and open to all workers irrespective of trade or craft: commonly known as the I. W. W.

industrious ('tri-us), *adj.* characterized by diligence or industry; hard-working.

industry ('dus-tri), *n.* steady application to business or labor; productive labor; an industrial art; a particular branch of work or trade.

inebriate (-ē'bri-āt), *v.t.* to make drunk; intoxicate; intoxicate mentally or emotionally; exhilarate; excite: *n.* an habitual drunkard.

inebriation (-ā'shun), *n.* intoxication.

inebriety (-brī'e-ti), *n.* intoxication, especially habitual drunkenness.

inedible (-ed'i-bl), *adj.* not fit for food.

ineffable (-ef'ă-bl), *adj.* unspeakable; inexpressible; too sacred for utterance.

ineffaceable (in-ef-fās'a-bl), *adv.* that which cannot be erased or obliterated.

ineffective (-ef-ekt'iv), *adj.* not producing the desired effect; ineffectual.

ineffectual (-ū-ăl), *adj.* not producing the desired effect; unavailing.

inefficacious (-ef-i-kā'shus), *adj.* inefficient; powerless; inadequate.

inefficacy (-ef'i-kă-si), *n.* lack of efficacy.

inefficiency (-ish'en-si), *n.* incompetency.

inefficient ('ent), *adj.* not producing, or not capable of producing, the desired effect; incapable.

inelastic (in-ē-las'tik), *adj.* wanting in elasticity.

inelegance (-el'e-gâns), *n.* want of any quality required by good taste; something inelegant.

inelegant ('e-gânt), *adj.* offensive to good taste.

ineligibility (-el-i-ji-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being ineligible.

ineligible ('i-ji-bl), *adj.* unworthy of choice; unsuitable; legally disqualified for choice or election.

ineluctable (-e-luk'tă-bl), *adj.* irresistible; inevitable; not to be overcome.

inept (in-ept'), *adj.* unsuitable; unfit; not adapted to the purpose

ineptitude (-ep'ti-tūd), *n.* quality of being inept; unsuitableness; a foolish utterance or act; an absurdity.

ineptly (-ept'li), *adv.* unsuitably; foolishly.

inequality (-e-kwăl'i-ti), *n.* difference, especially of rank or station; unevenness; changeableness; inadequacy; deviation of a planet or satellite from its uniform mean motion.

inequitable (-ek'wi-tă-bl), *adj.* not according to equity; unjust.

inequity ('wi-ti), *n.* lack of equity; injustice.

ineradicable (-e-rad'i-kă-bl), *adj.* incapable of being rooted out.

inerrancy (-er'an-si), *n.* infallibility; exemption from error or mistake.

inerrant (-ant), *adj.* free from error; infallible.

inert (-ĕrt), *adj.* having no power of motion or action; lifeless; sluggish.

inertia (-ĕr'shi-ă), *n.* lack of activity; inertness; sluggishness; that property of matter by virtue of which it tends to remain at rest, or, if in motion, to continue in the same direction unless acted upon by an external force.

inessential (-e-sen'shal), *adj.* unessential; without essence; having no being.

inestimable (-es'ti-mă-bl), *adj.* not to be estimated; beyond measure or price; incalculable; invaluable.

inevitability (-ev-i-tă-bil'i-ti), *n.* impossibility of being avoided; something inevitable.

inevitable (-ev'i-tă-bl), *adj.* not to be evaded; unavoidable.

inevitably (-bli), *adv.* unavoidably.

inexact (-egz-akt'), *adj.* not precise, correct, accurate, or punctual.

inexactitude (-zak'ti-tūd), *n.* quality of being inaccurate; an example of inexactness.

inexactness (-nes), *n.* want of precision.

inexcusable (-eks-kū'ză-bl), *adj.* incapable of being excused; unpardonable.

inexhaustible (-egs-awst'i-bl), *adj.* not to be exhausted or spent; unfailing; unwearied.

inexhaustibly (-bli), *adv.* in an inexhaustible manner or degree.

inexorability (-eks-ō-ră-bil'i-ti), *n.* incapability of being moved by prayers, requests, or entreaties.

inexorable ('ō-ră-bl), *adj.* not to be moved by prayers or entreaties; unyielding; unrelenting.

inexpansible (-eks-pan'si-bl), *adj.* not permitting of enlargement; incapable of expansion or extension.

inexpedience (-pē'di-ens), **inexpediency** (-pē'di-en-si), *n.* unsuitableness; inadvisability.

inexpedient ('di-ent), *adj.* unsuitable to circumstances; inadvisable.

inexpensive (-pen'siv), *adj.* cheap.

inexperience (-pē'ri-ens), *n.* want of experience, or of the knowledge that comes by experience.

inexperienced (-enst), *adj.* lacking experience; unpracticed; unskilled; unversed.

inexpert (-pĕrt'), *adj.* unskilled; lacking the knowledge or dexterity derived from practice.

inexpiable ('pi-ă-bl), *adj.* that cannot be expiated or atoned for.

inexplicability ('pli-kă-bil'i-ti), *n.* quality or state not admitting of explanation; that which cannot be explained.

inexplicable ('pli-kå-bl), *adj.* not to be explained, made plain, or intelligible; not to be interpreted or accounted for.
inexplicit (-eks-plis'it), *adj.* not clear; not fully expressed.
inexpressible (-pres'i-bl), *adj.* incapable of being expressed, uttered, or described.
inexpressibly (-bli), *adv.* unspeakably.
inexpressive (-pres'iv), *adj.* lacking expression or distinct significance; dull; unintelligent.
inextensibility (-ten-si-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being inextensible.
inextensible ('si-bl), *adj.* that cannot be extended or stretched; inelastic.
inextinguishable (-ting'gwish-å-bl), *adj.* unquenchable.
inextricable ('tri-kå-bl), *adj.* not extricable; not to be freed from intricacy or perplexity; intricate; involved.
infallibility (-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being infallible.
infallible (-fal'i-bl), *adj.* incapable of erring; unerring; certain; unfailing.
infallibly (-bli), *adv.* without error or failure.
infamous ('få-mus), *adj.* having a notoriously bad reputation; odious; scandalous.
infamously (-li), *adv.* shamefully; wickedly.
infamy ('få-mi), *n.* infamous character; public disgrace; ignominy.
infancy ('fan-si), *n.* the state of being an infant; early childhood; the first age of anything; in law, the period of life from birth to the age of twenty-one.
infant ('fånt), *n.* a young child; popularly a child under two years; in law, a person who has not attained legal majority: *adj.* pertaining to infancy or to the legal period of infancy; infantile; incipient.
Infanta (in-fan'ta), *n.* a royal princess of Spain; also, formerly, of Portugal.
Infante (in-fan'tā), *n.* a royal prince of Spain; also, formerly, of Portugal; male heir of the Spanish sovereign.
infanticidal ('ti-sī-dål), *adj.* pertaining to infanticide.
infanticide ('ti-sīd), *n.* the murder of an infant; one who kills an infant.
infantile ('fån-til), *adj.* pertaining to infants or infancy; child-like; childish.
infantile paralysis (pa-ral'i-sis), an acute disease, usually attacking young children, but sometimes adults, caused by inflammation of the white matter of the spinal cord as it joins the medulla oblongata of the brain: it is characterized by motor paralysis and atrophy of the muscles, and, when not fatal, often results in deformity; poliomyelitis.
infantile scurvy (skēr'vi), a disease of children characterized by hemorrhage of the intestines, anæmia, and general listlessness.
infantilism (-fan'ti-lizm), *n.* a condition of being abnormally childlike; retardation of mental and physical development.
infantine (in'fan-tīn), *adj.* infantile; childish.
infantry ('fån-tri), *n.* foot soldiers, except engineers and men of the army service corps.
infare ('fār), *n.* a housewarming; a reception to a newly-married couple.
infatuate (-fat'ū-āt), *v.t.* to make extravagantly foolish; to inspire with fatuous passion: *adj.* infatuated.
infatuated (-āt-ed), *p.adj.* completely carried away by foolish passion; acting without reason or common sense.
infatuation (-ū-ā'shun), *n.* extravagant folly; fatuous passion; that which infatuates.
infect (-fekt'), *v.t.* to communicate some (especially bad) quality to; taint, especially with disease, physical or moral: *v.i.* to become infected.
infection (-fek'shun), *n.* the act of infecting; that which infects; contamination; taint; communication of disease from the sick to the healthy; an infectious disease.
infectious ('shus), *adj.* communicable by infection; sympathetic; readily communicated; communicating infection; demoralizing.
infectious disease (di-zēz'), a disease caused by germs; a disease readily transmitted from one person to another by bacteria or germs carried in the air or water.
infecundity (-fe-kun'di-ti), *n.* barrenness.
infelicitous (-fe-lis'i-tus), *adj.* unfortunate; unhappy; inappropriate; ill-timed.
infelicity (-lis'i-ti), *n.* misfortune; unhappiness; inappropriateness; an infelicitous act or expression.
infelt ('felt), *adj.* felt within; heart-felt.
infer (-fēr'), *v.t.* to derive by induction or deduction; accept as a fact or consequence; imply: *v.i.* to conclude.
inferable ('å-bl), *adj.* capable of being inferred.
inference ('fēr-ens), *n.* the act of inferring; the conclusion; deduction; induction.
inferential (-en'shål), *adj.* having the nature of an inference; deduced by inference.
inferentially (-li), *adv.* by way of inference.
inferior ('ri-ēr), *adj.* lower in place, rank, or quality; secondary; subordinate; between the earth and the sun; below the horizon; growing below another organ: *n.* one who ranks below another; a subordinate.
inferiority (-ri-or'i-ti), *n.* lower state or quality.

infernal (-fĕr'nâl), *adj.* pertaining to the Tartarus of the ancients, the lower regions, or regions of the dead; pertaining to or resembling hell; hellish; diabolical; fiendish; outrageous.

infernally (-li), *adv.* in an infernal manner.

infernal machine (mâ-shēn'), an apparatus maliciously designed to explode to the destruction of life or property.

inferno ('nō), *n.* a place or position of torment; hell; [I-], the first of the three parts of Dante's "Divine Comedy," in which hell is described as a huge pit of contracting circles in each of which punishment is meted to correspond with the sins committed on earth.

infertile (-fĕr'til), *adj.* not productive.

infertility (-fĕr-til'i-ti), *n.* unproductiveness; barrenness.

infest (-fest'), *v.t.* to attack; haunt; overrun.

infidel ('fi-del), *adj.* rejecting all religion; rejecting a religion which claims to be divinely revealed, especially the Christian religion; manifesting unbelief; characteristic of infidels, or infidelity: *n.* one who rejects Christianity as a divine revelation; one who does not believe in any particular religion; a non-Mohammedan; a Kaffir.

infidelity (-del'i-ti), *n.* disbelief in all religion, especially Christianity; breach of trust; violation of the marriage contract by adultery.

infield ('fēld), *n.* a field near a farmhouse; hence, land under crops; a baseball diamond.

infiltrate (-fil'trāt), *v.t.* to pass through, as in filtering; to cause to penetrate gradually: *v.i.* to enter by penetrating: *n.* a substance which passes into the tissues and forms abnormal accumulation.

infiltration (-fil-trā'shun), *n.* the act of infiltrating, as of water into something porous, or liquid into a cell organism.

infinite (in'fi-nit), *adj.* immeasurable; boundless; without limit; endless: *n.* boundless space, or duration; a mathematical quantity greater than any assignable quantity of the same kind; [I-], God; the Creator; the Infinite.

infinitely (-li), *adv.* beyond any conceivable degree; vastly.

infiniteness (-nes), *n.* infinity; immensity.

infinitesimal (-fin-i-tes'i-mâl), *adj.* infinitely small: *n.* a quantity conceived as continually diminishing; an infinitely small quantity.

infinitive (in-fin'i-tiv), *adj.* in grammar, undefined; unlimited: applied to the verb-form which is usually referred to as the infinitive mood, though it is not a mood: *n.* that form of the verb which merely expresses action without any reference to person or number; its sign is *to* which is omitted after most of the auxiliaries: often the sign is separated from the verb, generally by an adverb, in which case it is known as a *split infinitive*, which is considered bad style.

infinitude ('i-tūd), *n.* the state or being infinite; unlimited extent; infinity.

infinity ('i-ti), *n.* the state of being infinite; unlimited extent of time, space, or quantity; absolute perfection; an infinite quantity.

infirm (-fĕrm'), *adj.* feeble in body or health; weak-minded; vacillating; insecure; debilitated; irresolute; precarious.

infirmarian (-fĕr-mā'ri-an), *n.* a person in charge of a hospital ward, or who takes charge of hospital supplies, attends to the admission and registration of patients, etc.

infirmary ('mâ-ri), *n.* a hospital for the sick, injured, or infirm.

infirmity ('mi-ti), *n.* the state of being infirm; debility; imbecility; weakness of body or of mind; malady; failing; foible.

infix (-fiks'), *v.t.* to fix or fasten in; implant; insert: (in'fiks) *n.* something infixed; an element equivalent to a prefix or suffix inserted in the body of a word.

inflame (-flām'), *v.t.* to set on fire; fire with passion; excite; provoke; irritate; put into a state of inflammation: *v.i.* to become inflamed.

inflamed (-flāmd'), *p.adj.* heated; exasperated; in heraldry, represented as burning, or decorated with tongues of flame.

inflammability (-flam-â-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality or state of being inflammable; susceptibility to fire.

inflammable ('â-bl), *adj.* easily set on flame; combustible; easily excited; excitable.

inflammation (-â'shun), *n.* a morbid process, characterized by pain, redness, heat, and swelling.

inflammatory ('â-tō-ri), *adj.* tending to excite passion, tumult, or sedition; tending to produce, accompanied by, or indicative of, inflammation.

inflate (-flāt'), *v.t.* to swell, or distend, with air or gas; puff up; elate; expand or raise artificially, as prices.

inflated (-flāt'ed), *p.adj.* distended, as with air; swollen; puffed out; pompous; bombastic.

inflation (-flā'shun), *n.* state of being inflated; distention; swelling; pomposity; bombast.

inflationist (-flā'shun-ist), *n.* one in favor of an increased issue of paper money.

inflator ('tĕr), *n.* a mechanical appliance for producing inflation.

inflect (flekt'), *v.t.* bend; turn from a direct line; modulate; vary the termina-

tions of; decline; conjugate: *v.i.* to undergo grammatical change of termination.

inflected ('ed), *p.adj.* bent or turned from a direct line or course; having inflections; bent or turned inward or downward.

inflection (-flek'shun), *n.* a bend or bending; modulation of the voice; variation of nouns, verbs, etc., by declension and conjugation; diffraction of light or heat.

inflectional (-âl), *adj.* exhibiting grammatical inflections.

inflective (-flek'tiv), *adj.* capable of bending; pertaining to grammatical inflection.

inflex (fleks'), *v.t.* to inflect; curve inward.

inflexibility (-fleks-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* incapability of being bent; stiffness; obstinacy.

inflexible ('i-bl), *adj.* not to be bent; rigid; stiff; not to be moved by prayers; inexorable; not to be varied or changed; unalterable; stubborn.

inflexibleness (-nes), *n.* the quality of being inflexible.

inflexibly (-bli), *adv.* rigidly; inexorably.

inflict (-flikt'), *v.t.* to cause by, or as if by, striking; cause to bear, feel, or suffer pain; impose as a punishment.

infliction (-flik'shun), *n.* act of inflicting; that which is inflicted, as punishment, suffering, etc.

inflorescence (-flō-res'ens), *n.* the mode or principle of floral arrangement exhibited by any species of plant; a budding; flowering; unfolding of blossoms; a group of flowers arising upon a common main axis.

influence ('flū-ens), *n.* energy or potency tending to produce effects insensibly and invisibly; power arising from character or station; the exercise of moral control over the actions of another; directing power based on moral or social superiority; the occult power the planets are said to have over human destiny; electrical induction: *v.t.* to exercise influence on, physically or morally; exert moral power over; sway by the force of superiority.

influential (-flū-en'shâl), *adj.* having or exerting influence.

influentially (-li), *adv.* so as to influence.

influenza (-flū-en'zâ), *n.* an epidemic catarrh accompanied by fever, pains, and nervous prostration; a contagious disease in horses attacking the mucous membranes of the throat and eyelids.

influx ('fluks), *n.* an inflow; infusion; continuous importation; the point at which a stream flows into another, or into the sea.

infold (in-fōld'), *v.t.* to wrap up in, or cover with, folds; embrace, as with the arms.

inform (-fôrm'), *v.t.* to impart information to; tell a person that of which he had no previous knowledge; communicate news to; apprize of facts in the way of warning; instruct: *v.i.* to communicate knowledge or facts by way of accusation (with *on* or *against*).

informal ('âl), *adj.* not according to form, custom, or rule; irregular; unceremonious; deficient in legal form.

informality ('i-ti), *n.* want of regular, customary, or legal form.

informally (-li), *adv.* in an informal manner.

informant ('ânt), *n.* one who gives information.

information (-fôr-mā'shun), *n.* communicated knowledge; knowledge acquired by study; knowledge of some special event, or occasion; a suit instituted on behalf of the government; a declaration made before a magistrate to induce him to issue a summons or warrant.

informative (-fôr'mâ-tiv), *adj.* instructive; imparting knowledge; relating to a legal information.

informer (-fôrm'ẽr), *n.* one who informs of a violation of the law; a member who betrays the secrets of a society or organization which has outraged the law, in order to escape personal punishment.

infra- (in'frâ), a prefix denoting *below, beneath, on the lower side.*

infracostal (-kos'tāl), *adj.* situated beneath the ribs; denoting muscles below the surface of the ribs: *n.* a muscle beneath the ribs.

infraction (-frak'shun), *n.* a violation, or breach, especially of law; infringement.

infrahuman (-frâ-hū'man), *adj.* lower than human.

infralapsarian (-lap-sā'ri-an), *adj.* pertaining to infralapsarianism: *n.* [I-], a believer in infralapsarianism.

infralapsarianism (-izm), *n.* the doctrine, held by some Calvinists, that the divine decrees of election and predestination succeeded the fall of man: opposed to *supralapsarianism*, or the doctrine that these decrees preceded creation, as held by other Calvinists.

infrangible (-fran'ji-bl), *adj.* that cannot be broken, separated, or violated; inviolable.

infrequence (-frē'kwens), *n.* the state of being infrequent; rareness.

infrequent ('kwent), *adj.* seldom occurring.

infringe (-frinj'), *v.t.* to violate or break, as a law: *v.i.* to encroach: followed by *on* or *upon.*

infringement ('ment), *n.* violation or breach, as of a law, patent, trade-mark, etc.

infuriate (-fū'ri-āt), *v.t.* to enrage; madden.

infuse (-fūz'), *v.t.* to introduce, as by pouring; instil; make an infusion of.

infusibility (-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* capability of infusion.

infusible (-fūz'i-bl), *adj.* not capable of being fused.

infusion (-fū'zhun), *n.* a pouring in, or something poured in or mingled; instillation, as of good principles; a liquid extract obtained by steeping a vegetable substance in hot or cold water without boiling.

Infusoria (-fū-sō'ri-å), *n.* a heterogeneous group of very minute organisms, both animal and vegetable, found in stagnant water, as the result of decomposing effusions of organic matter; a class of Protozoa characterized by special organs, for locomotion and the capture of food, called cilia.

ingate ('gāt), *n.* the aperture in a mold through which the melted metal enters.

ingenious (jē'nius), *adj.* having ingenuity or inventive skill; clever.

ingenue (äṅ'g-zhā-nōō'), *n.* an artless girl or young woman; an actress who acts such a character in a play.

ingenuity (in-je-nū'i-ti), *n.* cleverness in contriving or inventing; skill.

ingenuous (in-jen'ū-us), *adj.* frank; open; sincere; artless; candid.

inglorious (-glō'ri-us), *adj.* without glory; disgraceful; shameful.

ingot ('got), *n.* a cast mass of metal.

ingrain (-grān'), *v.t.* to dye with grain or kermes; dye with any deep, lasting color; impregnate deeply: *adj.* (in'grān), dyed prior to being manufactured: *n.* (in'-grān), a carpet made of cotton warps and wool filling.

ingrate (in'grāt), *adj.* thankless; ungrateful; showing ingratitude: *n.* an ungrateful person; one who does not appreciate kindness, or favors.

ingratiate (-grā'shi-āt), *v.t.* to insinuate (one's self), into the favor of another; secure favorable reception for (with *into*).

ingratitude (-grat'i-tūd), *n.* absence of gratitude; insensibility to kindness.

ingredient (-grē'di-ent), *n.* a component part of a compound body; part of a mixture.

ingress ('gres), *n.* entrance; a place of entrance; act of entering.

inguinal (ing'gwi-nal), *adj.* pertaining to the region around the groin; near the groin.

ingulf, same as engulf.

ingurgitate (in-gėr'ji-tāt), *v.t.* to eat or drink greedily; devour like a hog: *v.i.* to guzzle; swill; hog.

inhabit (-hab'it), *v.t.* to dwell in; occupy as a place of residence: *v.i.* to reside; remain.

inhabitable ('it-å-bl), *adj.* fit for habitation.

inhabitance ('it-ans), *n.* occupancy; residence.

inhabitant ('it-ånt), *n.* one who, or that which, inhabits; a permanent resident.

inhabitation (-i-tā'shun), *n.* the act of inhabiting; continued residence.

inhalant (-hā'lånt), *n.* an apparatus for inhaling; that which is inhaled.

inhalation (-lā'shun), *n.* the act of inhaling.

inhale (-hāl'), *v.t.* to draw into the lungs; breathe in.

inhaler (-hāl'ėr), *n.* one who inhales; an appliance for tempering the air for breathing, or for filtering dust-laden air, or for administering a volatile for medicinal purposes; the respiratory apparatus of a diver.

inharmonious (-hār-mō'ni-us), *adj.* unmusical; discordant.

inhere (-hēr), *v.i.* to be fixed or exist in something else; be an essential part of.

inherence ('ens), *n.* the state of being inherent.

inherent ('ent), *adj.* existing inseparably in something else; innate.

inherit (-her'it), *v.t.* to possess from an ancestor by right of succession; receive by nature from one's ancestors; become divinely endowed with: *v.i.* to come into possession of property as the heir.

inheritance (-ans), *n.* the act of inheriting; that which is inherited; a possession.

inhibit (-hib'it), *v.t.* to restrain; prohibit; interdict; prohibit (a priest) from exercising his spiritual functions.

inhibition (-hi-bish'un), *n.* act of inhibiting; prohibition; restriction; embargo; the checking of a nervous impulse by another; restraint on the functions of an organ; the deprivation of ecclesiastical privileges.

inhospitable (-hos'pi-tå-bl), *adj.* not hospitable; affording no shelter; barren; cheerless.

inhuman (-hū'mån), *adj.* cruel; unfeeling.

inhumanity (-man'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being inhuman; cruelty.

inhume (-hūm'), *v.t.* to bury; inter.

Inia (in'i-å), *n.* a genus of cetaceans found in the Amazon and its tributaries: the only species is from 6 to 9 feet long.

inimical (-im'i-kål), *adj.* hostile; adverse.

inimitable ('i-tå-bl), *adj.* matchless; beyond imitation; unrivaled.

iniquitous (-ik'kwi-tus), *adj.* wicked; unjust.

iniquity ('kwi-ti), *n.* wickedness; injustice; unrighteousness; crime; evil.

inion (in'i-on), *n.* the occipital protuberance on the external part of the skull.

initial (-ish'ål), *adj.* placed at the beginning; marking the commencement; incipient: *n.* a letter placed at the beginning of a word, etc.; *pl.* the first letters of a person's name placed separately: *v.t.* to mark with an initial.

initiate ('i-āt), *v.t.* to instruct in the first principles of anything; set on foot; bring

in; acquaint with mysteries or secrets: *n.* one who has been, or is about to be, initiated into a lodge, society, or organization.

initiation (-i-ā′shun), *n.* the act of initiating; the rites, ceremonies, ordeals, etc., observed in admitting an applicant or candidate into a society or organization, especially a secret society; formal admission.

initiative (′i-å-tiv), *adj.* introductory: *n.* an introductory or first step; power of commencing, especially legislative projects.

initiator (′i-ā-tēr), *n.* one who initiates.

initiatory (′i-å-tō-ri), *adj.* introductory.

inject (-jekt′), *v.t.* to throw or cast in; introduce, as a liquid, by mechanical means.

injection (in-jek′shun), *n.* a liquid medicine squirted into the tissues, or a body cavity, by means of a hollow needle or syringe; an enema.

injector (′tēr), *n.* one who, or that which, injects, especially an apparatus for filling the boilers of steam-engines with water.

injudicious (-jū-dish′us), *adj.* not judicious; indiscreet; unwise.

injunction (-jungk′shun), *n.* the act of enjoining; that which is enjoined; command, order, or precept; a writ of equity or prohibition to restrain certain proceedings.

injure (′jur), *v.t.* to hurt; harm; damage, physically or morally.

injurious (-jōō′ri-us), *adj.* hurtful, physically or morally; unjust; detrimental.

injury (′jōō-ri), *n.* that which occasions harm morally or physically; detriment; loss; damage.

injustice (-jus′tis), *n.* the quality of being unjust; violation of another's rights; injury; wrong.

ink (ingk), *n.* a fluid or viscous material used for writing, printing, etc.; the black fluid secreted and ejected by the cuttlefish: *v.t.* to spread ink upon; color or blacken with ink.

inkberry (′bēr-i), *n.* a small, evergreen shrub of the holly family growing along the coast and in sandy places: it produces little, glistening black berries.

inkiness (′i-nes), *n.* the state of being inky; blackness.

inkling (′ling), *n.* an intimation; hint.

inky (′ki), *adj.* consisting of, or like, ink; discolored with ink; black.

inlaid (in-lād′), *p.adj.* decorated by the insertion of ivory, wood, metal, jewels, etc.

inland (in′land), *adj.* pertaining to, or situated in, the interior of a country; remote from the sea; not foreign: *adj.* toward the interior.

inlay (-lā′), *v.t.* to ornament (a surface) by laying in pieces of ivory, wood, metal, etc.; encrust: *n.* that which is inlaid; the design or pattern effected by inlaying.

inlet (-let′), *v.t.* to inlay; insert: *n.* (in′-let), an entrance; a small bay or creek.

inly (′li), *adv.* inwardly; secretly.

inmate (in′māt), *n.* one who inhabits a house or institution with others.

inmost (′mōst), *adj.* deepest within.

inn (in), *n.* a house for the reception and entertainment of travelers; tavern.

innate (′nāt), *adj.* inborn; native.

inner (′ēr), *adj.* internal; interior; esoteric: *n.* that part of a target which is between the outer and the bull's-eye; a shot hitting this section.

innervate (-nēr-vāt′), *v.t.* to stimulate the nerves.

innervation (-ēr-vā′shun), *n.* the arrangement of nervous filaments in the body; special activity or stimulus in any part of the nervous system.

innings (′ings), *n.pl.* the turn of a side or player to bat; lands reclaimed from the sea.

innocence (′ō-sens), *n.* freedom from guilt; purity; simplicity of heart; harmlessness; mental imbecility.

innocent (′ō-sent), *adj.* free from guilt or wrongdoing; blameless; pure in heart and life; weak in intellect.

innocuous (-nok′ū-us), *adj.* harmless.

innovate (′ō-vāt), *v.i.* to make alterations or changes in something already established; introduce new things.

innovation (-vā′shun), *n.* the introduction of something new; a novelty.

innovator (′ō-vā-tēr), *n.* one who introduces, or seeks to introduce, new things.

innoxious (-nok′shus), *n.* harmless.

innuendo (-ū-en′dō), *n.* an oblique hint; insinuation; a form of statement that suggests.

Innuit (in′ū-it), *n. sing.* & *pl.* an Eskimo of Alaska; the Eskimos of Alaska, as distinguished from *Yuit*, the Eskimos of Asia.

innumerable (′mēr-å-bl), *adj.* that cannot be counted; very numerous.

innutritious (-trish′us), *adj.* not affording nutrition or nourishment.

inoculate (-ok′ū-lāt), *v.t.* to communicate (a disease) by the insertion of infectious matter through the skin with the object of protecting or curing; to introduce into the mind pernicious ideas; imbue: *v.i.* to practice inoculation.

inoculation (-lā′shun), *n.* process of inoculating; the introduction of a virus into the system in order to create a mild form of disease with the object of rendering the person treated immune to that disease in the future.

inodorous (in-ō′do-rus), *adj.* lacking odor; having no smell.

inoffensive (in-of-fen′siv), *adj.* harmless; not objectionable.

inoperative (in-op′ēr-ā-tiv), *adj.* not in operation; without effect.

inopportune (in-op-pôr-tūn′), *adj.* untimely; out of season; not appropriate.

inordinate (-ôr'di-nāt), *adj.* immoderate; excessive; disordered.
inorganic (-gan'ik), *adj.* designating, or composed of, matter other than vegetable or animal; pertaining to the branch of chemistry which treats of non-vegetable and non-animal matter.
inosculate (-os'kū-lāt), *v.t.* to unite by contact of opening, as two blood-vessels.
inosculation (-la'shun), *n.* process of inosculating, as the joining of two blood-vessels; hence, a blending.
inpatient (in'pā-shent), *n.* a patient who is lodged and fed, as well as medically treated, in a hospital.
inquest ('kwest), *n.* a coroner's inquiry with a jury into the cause of a sudden death from any cause; a judicial inquiry.
inquire (-kwīr'), *v.i.* to seek for or after by questions; make inquiry (with *for, into, after, about*).
inquiry (-kwīr'i), *n.* the act of inquiring; search by question; investigation; question; research.
inquisition (-kwi-zish'un), *n.* inquiry; examination; a judicial inquiry in criminal matters; [I-], in the R. C. Church, a tribunal for the punishment of heretics; specifically, the general tribunal called the *Holy Office*, developed in the 13th century for the suppression of heresy. During the 16th century this tribunal conducted its proceedings with terrible cruelty, especially in Spain.
inquisitive (-kwis'i-tiv), *adj.* given to asking questions; prying; curious.
inquisitor ('i-tēr), *n.* one who makes inquiries or investigates.
inquisitorial (-tō'ri-ål), *adj.* pertaining to an inquisitor or to his office; prying.
inroad ('rōd), *n.* a hostile incursion.
insalubrious (in-sa-lū'bri-us), *adj.* unhealthful.
insane (-sān'), *adj.* mentally deranged; mad; irrational; very foolish.
insanity (-san'i-ti), *n.* derangement of mind or intellect; lunacy; madness.
insatiable ('shi-å-bl), *adj.* that cannot be satisfied or appeased.
inscribe (-skrīb'), *v.t.* to write or engrave upon; address in a formal dedication; draw (one figure within another.)
inscription (-skrip'shun), *n.* the act of inscribing; that which is inscribed; a dedicatory address; entry in a roll or register.
inscrutability (-skrōō-tå-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being inscrutable; an inscrutable thing.
inscrutable ('tå-bl), *adj.* not to be penetrated by inquiry or reason; incomprehensible.
insect ('sekt), *n.* one of a numerous class of articulate animals, the *Insecta;* a minute invertebrate; a six-legged arthropod; anything very minute or contemptible.
Insecta (-sek'tå), *n.pl.* a class of articulate animals having three pairs of legs, two pairs of wings, and three body regions, *head, thorax,* and *abdomen*: the head bears the eyes, a pair of antennæ, and three mouth parts, while the thorax is made up of three segments, and the body of from seven to ten.
insecticide ('ti-sīd), *n.* a powder for destroying insects.
insectifuge (-fūj), *n.* any substance for killing or driving away insects.
insectile (-sek'til), *adj.* composed of insects; like, or of the nature of, an insect.
Insectivora (-sek-tiv'ō-rå), *n.* an order of nocturnal, insectivorous mammals, which includes hedgehogs and moles: most are terrestrial, only a few being arboreal.
insectivorous (-sek-tiv'ō-rus), *adj.* feeding on insects; pertaining to the Insectivora.
insectology (-sek-tol'ō-ji), *n.* entomology.
insecure (in-se-kūr'), *adj.* unsafe; liable to danger or injury.
inseminate (-sem'i-nāt), *v.t.* to sow or implant; impregnate.
insensate (-sen'sāt), *adj.* destitute of sense or mental perception; soulless; mad; brutish.
insensibility (-si-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being insensible; apathy.
insensible ('si-bl), *adj.* that cannot be felt or perceived mentally or physically; heedless; callous; senseless.
insensitive (-sen'si-tiv), *adj.* without feeling; unimpressionable.
inseparable (-sep'å-rå-bl), *adj.* incapable of being separated: *n.* a boon companion; one that clings to another: usually *pl.*
insert (-sērt'), *v.t.* to place in or among; introduce into: *n.* printed matter flashed upon the screen to explain some point in a moving picture; a small picture on the ground of a larger one to which it has a reference; a leaflet, or the like, placed in a newspaper or magazine as a supplement.
insertion (-sēr'shun), *n.* the act of inserting; that which is inserted, as lace or embroidery in a garment, words in writing, etc.
inset ('set), *n.* a leaf or leaves inserted in a newspaper, magazine, etc.; a piece of cloth let into a garment: *v.t.* (in-set'), to set in; implant.
inshore ('shōr), *adv.* near or towards the shore.
inside ('sīd), *adj.* interior; being within: *adv.* & *prep.* within; in less time or space: *n.* that which is within; inner part; contents; entrails; an inside passenger.
insider (-sīd'ēr), *n.* a member who has special privileges in an organization; hence, one in a position to obtain first-hand information; a person having such information.
insidious (sid'i-us), *adj.* treacherous; deceitful; operating secretly.

insight ('sīt), *n.* penetration; intuition; discernment.

insignia (-sig'ni-å), *n.pl.* badges of honor or office; distinguishing marks or characteristics.

insignificance (-nif'i-kåns), *n.* unimportance; that which is of no consequence.

insignificant ('i-kånt), *adj.* without importance, force, influence, or meaning; trivial; contemptible.

insincere (in-sin-sēr'), *adj.* hypocritical; untrustworthy; deceitful.

insinuate ('ū-āt), *v.t.* to ingratiate, as into the confidence or affections of; suggest or hint indirectly; introduce as by a winding motion; worm in: *v.i.* work one's self into the confidence or affection of another.

insinuating (-ing), *p.adj.* characterized by insinuation; gently gaining favor; hinting slyly.

insinuation (-ū-ā'shun), *n.* the act of insinuating; an indirect or sly hint.

insipid (-sip'id), *adj.* without flavor; tasteless.

insipidity ('i-ti), *n.* the quality of being insipid; vapidity; tastelessness.

insipience (-sip'i-ens), *n.* stupidity; foolishness; lack of intelligence.

insist (-sist'), *v.i.* to urge or press, as a wish or command; be persistent or peremptory.

insistence ('ens), *n.* the act of insisting; urgency; persistence.

insistent ('ent), *adj.* urgent; conspicuous; forcing forward; persevering: *n.* an insistent person.

insnare (in-snār'), *v.t.* to entrap, especially by artifice; take by stratagem or deceit; involve in difficulties.

insobriety (-sō-brī'i-ti), *n.* drunkenness.

insolate (in'sō-lāt), *v.t.* place in the sunlight; expose to the rays of the sun.

insole (in'sōl), *n.* the inner sole of a shoe; a strip of leather, felt, cork, or cloth, placed inside a shoe for warmth, or to improve the fit.

insolence ('sō-lens), *n.* contemptuous or overbearing language or manner; offensive impertinence; insulting behavior.

insolent ('so-lent), *adj.* overbearing or contemptuously offensive to others; insulting; grossly rude.

insolubility (-sol-ū-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being insoluble.

insoluble ('ū-bl), *adj.* that cannot be dissolved; not soluble; inexplicable.

insolvable (-sol'vå-bl), *adj.* not admitting of solution, or explanation; designating that which cannot be dissolved in a liquid.

insolvency ('ven-si), *n.* the state of being insolvent; bankruptcy.

insolvent ('vent), *adj.* unable to pay all debts; bankrupt; inadequate to satisfy claims, as an estate: *n.* one who cannot pay all his debts; a bankrupt.

insomnia (-som'ni-å), *n.* sleeplessness; abnormal wakefulness.

insouciance (ang-sōō-si-ängs), *n.* [French], lack of care or concern; heedlessness; indifference.

insouciant (ang-sōō'si-ang), *adj.* [French], indifferent; careless; without concern.

inspect (-spekt'), *v.t.* to examine critically; test officially; superintend.

inspection (-spek'shun), *n.* the act of inspecting; careful or critical scrutiny.

inspector ('tēr), *n.* one who inspects or oversees; an official who superintends some matter of public interest; a police officer ranking next below a superintendent.

inspiration (-spi-rā'shun), *n.* the act of drawing air into the lungs; creative influence of genius; elevating influence derived from association with great minds, scenery, etc.; the supernatural influence of the Holy Spirit on sacred writers and teachers.

inspirational (-spi-rā'shun-al), *adj.* pertaining to inspiration; communicating inspiration.

inspirationist (-ist), *n.* one who believes the Scriptures were written under divine influence.

inspiratory (-spīr'å-tō-ri), *adj.* pertaining to inspiration.

inspire (-spīr'), *v.t.* to draw (air) into the lungs; breathe into; imbue with ideas; infuse into the mind; convey, as by divine influence; animate; exhilarate or enliven; communicate officially: *v.i.* to inhale air; impart inspiration.

inspired (in-spīrd'), *p.adj.* breathed in; inhaled; communicated, as by divine inspiration; proceeding from a source of knowledge.

Inspired Idiot (id'i-ot), Oliver Goldsmith: so named by Horace Walpole.

Inspired Tinker (ting'kēr), John Bunyan.

inspirit (-spir'it), *v.t.* to infuse spirit into; animate; exhilarate; cheer.

inspissate (-spis'āt), *v.t.* to thicken by boiling or evaporation.

instability (-stå-bil'i-ti), *n.* want of stability or firmness; inconstancy; fickleness.

instable (-stā'bl), *adj.* inconstant; fickle; not to be depended upon.

install (-stawl'), *v.t.* to place or instate in an office or rank.

installation (-ā'shun), *n.* the act of installing; induction into office; giving possession, accompanied with ceremonies; introduction of a system of machinery ready for operation.

installment ('ment), *n.* the act of installing; payment of part of a sum of money due; one of a number of parts of anything produced.

installment plan (plan), a system of selling and buying whereby what is sold

is to be paid for in stated sums at regular intervals.

instance ('stans), *v.t.* to refer to, or offer as an example: *n.* something offered as an illustration or example; earnest solicitation.

instant ('stant), *adj.* urgent; immediate; passing; current: *n.* a particular moment of time; point of duration.

instantaneous (-tan-tā'nē-us), *adj.* acting or occurring in a moment; at a particular moment.

instanter (-stan'tēr), *adv.* immediately.

instantly (-stant'li), *adv.* at once; without delay; earnestly.

instate (-stāt'), *v.t.* to put in office or rank; install.

instauration (-stô-rā'shun), *n.* renewal; renovation; repair.

instead (-sted'), *adv.* in room or place (with *of*).

instep ('step), *n.* the arched forepart of the upper side of the human foot; the part of a shoe, or stocking, that covers this part of the foot; that part of a horse's hind-leg from the ham to the pastern-joint.

instigate ('sti-gāt), *v.t.* to provoke; urge; incite; goad: used in reference to evil deeds.

instigation (-gā'shun), *n.* incitement to evil; a spurring to wrongdoing.

instigator (-gā'tēr), *n.* one who instigates.

instil (-stil'), *v.t.* to insinuate gradually, as if by drops; pour in by drops.

instinct ('stingkt), *adj.* animated; stimulated from within: *n.* natural impulse; the inward unconscious prompting that incites man and other animals to those actions which are necessary for their guidance, preservation, and development; natural aptitude; sagacity.

instinctive (-stingk'tiv), *adj.* acting or prompted by instinct; spontaneous.

institute ('sti-tūt), *v.t.* to establish; set up; fix; originate; set in operation; ordain; invest with the spiritual part of a benefice: *n.* established law; a maxim or principle; scientific or literary society: *pl.* a summary of fundamental laws; comprehensive digest of the principles of law.

institution (-tū'shun), *n.* the act of instituting; that which is instituted or established; a corporate body or society for promoting a particular object; the building where such a society meets; investment of a clergyman with the spiritualities of his office; establishment of a sacrament; a long-established or well-known firm or organization.

institutional (-āl), *adj.* pertaining to institutions; elementary.

institutionalism (-izm), *n.* the upholding of the authority and sanctity of the established forms and institutions of the Church.

institutor ('sti-tū-tēr), *n.* a founder; a cleric appointed by the bishop to institute a clergyman into a spiritual benefice.

instroke ('strōk), *n.* the stroke of a piston when it is moving away from the crank shaft.

instruct (-strukt'), *v.t.* to teach; educate; furnish with orders or directions.

instruction (-struk'shun), *n.* the act of instructing; education; knowledge acquired by education; precept; rule: *pl.* orders as to duty or procedure; commands; directions; an order, etc.

instructional (-āl), *adj.* pertaining to instruction.

instructive (-struk'tiv), *adj.* tending to instruct; conveying instruction.

instructor ('tēr), *n.* one who instructs; a person who imparts knowledge; in U. S. colleges, a teacher of a rank inferior to that of professor.

instrument ('strōō-ment), *n.* that by which anything is effected; a tool or implement; a mechanical contrivance for producing musical sounds; agent; a writing containing the terms of a contract, as a deed.

instrumental (-men'tāl), *adj.* pertaining to, or done by, an instrument; conducive to some end; helpful.

instrumentality (-tal'i-ti), *n.* a subordinate or auxiliary agency; means.

instrumentation (-tā'shun), *n.* the arrangement of music for a combination of instruments, especially for the orchestra; music thus arranged.

insubordinate (-sub-ôr'di-nāt), *adj.* not submitting to authority; mutinous.

insubordination (-di-nā'shun), *n.* the state of being insubordinate.

insufferable (-suf'ēr-å-bl), *adj.* intolerable; unendurable.

insufferably (-bli), *adv.* intolerably.

insufflate (-suf'lāt), *v.t.* to blow into, or upon; breathe upon.

insufflation (-flā'shun), *n.* breathing upon a person, as at baptism, symbolical of a new spiritual life; a blowing into the lungs, in cases of asphyxia, etc.

insular ('sū-lår), *adj.* pertaining to an island, or to the inhabitants of an island, their customs, etc.; isolated; narrow.

insularity (-lar'i-ti), *n.* the state of being insular; narrowness of opinions, etc.

insulate ('sū-lāt), *v.t.* to place alone or in a detached situation; separate by a non-conductor from other conducting bodies.

insulation (-lā'shun), *n.* the act of insulating; the state of being insulated; material used in insulating.

insulator ('tēr), *n.* one who, or that which, insulates; a nonconductor of electricity, heat, or sound.

insulin (in'sul-in), *n.* a hormone secreted by the pancreas in very minute quantity

which, when injected into the blood, has a definite and profound effect on the tone and activities of the organism: with even an infinitesimal amount, sugar and starchy foods, which necessarily form a large portion of dietary, can be consumed by a kind of low temperature combustion, and so furnish the energy expended by the muscles: without such aid, sugar foods can *not* be so consumed and, as a consequence, the acidosis of diabetes follows, therefore, *insulin* is in great demand as a diabetic remedy.

insulite (in'sū-līt), *n.* a cellulose composed of sawdust, cotton waste and paper pulp, used for insulating electric circuits.

insult ('sult), *n.* an affront or indignity; a gross abuse in word or in action: *v.t.* (insult'), to treat with gross indignity, with contempt, or abuse, by word or act.

insuperable (-sū'pēr-å-bl), *adj.* not to be overcome; invincible.

insupportable (-su-pōr'tå-ble), *adj.* unendurable; intolerable.

insuppressible (-pres'i-bl), *adj.* denoting what cannot be suppressed.

insurable (-shūr'å-bl), *adj.* capable of being insured against loss, damage, etc.; proper to be insured.

insurance ('åns), *n.* the act or system of insuring against loss or damage; a contract entered into to secure against loss by fire, etc., by the payment of a specified sum; premium paid: there are several kinds of insurance, as **accident,** which covers loss through accidental personal injury, **casualty,** which is that of property against loss from accidental causes, **endowment,** by which the amount agreed upon is to be paid to insured if he survives beyond a specified date, or to his heirs should he die before that date, **fire,** which covers loss or damage by fire, and **life,** which is an insurance on the life of oneself or that of another.

insure (-shūr'), *v.t.* to contract on certain conditions; secure against loss or damage by fire, etc.; to make sure or secure.

insurgent (-sēr'jent), *adj.* rising against constituted authority: *n.* a rebel.

insurmountable (-sur-moun'tå-bl), *adj.* incapable of being passed over; insuperable.

insurrection (-rek'shun), *n.* active or open hostility to constituted authority; rebellion.

insurrectionary (-å-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, or being engaged in, insurrection; seditious.

insusceptible (-sep'ti-bl), *adj.* incapable of being affected or impressed; obdurate; apathetic.

intact (-takt'), *adj.* entire; uninjured.

intaglio (ēn-tä'lyō), *n.* a gem or stone having a design cut in the surface; incised carving.

intake (in'tāk), *n.* that which is taken in; opposed to outgo; the point in a channel where water enters.

intangible (-tan'ji-bl), *adj.* incapable of being touched, or perceived by touch; imperceptible.

integer (in'te-jēr), *n.* the whole; a whole number: opposed to *fraction.*

integral ('te-grål), *adj.* constituting a whole; complete; pertaining to an integer: *n.* the whole made up of parts.

integrant ('te-grånt), *adj.* making part of a whole; necessary to constitute an entire thing.

integrate ('te-grāt), *v.t.* to bring together the parts of; give the sum total of: *v.i.* to pass from a complex and unstable state to one relatively simple and stable: *adj.* composed of several parts which make a whole; composite.

integrity (-teg'ri-ti), *n.* state of being complete or whole; uprightness; virtue; honesty; soundness; unimpaired or unbroken state of anything.

integument ('ū-ment), *n.* an external covering or skin; the envelope enclosing the central cells of an ovule.

intellect ('tel-ekt), *n.* the mind or understanding; the power to *know,* as distinguished from that of to *will;* reasoning; capability; acquired knowledge.

intellectual ('tū-ål), *adj.* pertaining to, or apprehended by, the intellect; mental; ideal.

intellectualism (-izm), *n.* intellectual power or quality; the doctrine that all knowledge is derived from pure reason.

intellectuality (-tū-al'i-ti), *n.* the quality or state of being intellectual.

intelligence (-tel'i-jens), *n.* intellectual capacity; understanding; mind; the power to comprehend; acquired knowledge; notification; news.

intelligence department (de-pärt'ment), a military department of state, charged with obtaining all necessary information for the government in regard to foreign affairs.

intelligence office (of'is), in the U. S., an office where servants, domestic and other, register and can be hired, by employers requiring their services.

intelligent ('i-jent), *adj.* endowed with intelligence or with understanding; exhibiting knowledge; clever; acute; discerning.

intelligible ('i-ji-bl), *adj.* capable of being understood; clear.

intelligibly (-bli), *adv.* clearly.

intemperance (-tem'pēr-ans), *n.* want of moderation or self-restraint; excess, especially in the use of alcoholic liquors.

intemperate ('pēr-āt), *adj.* characterized by want of moderation or self-restraint; excessive; addicted to alcoholic liquors.

intend (-tend'), *v.t.* to purpose; mean.
intendant ('ânt), *n.* a superintendent.
intended ('ed), *n.* an affianced lover.
intense (-tens'), *adj.* increased to excess; strained; forced; ardent; vehement.
intensify (-ten'si-fī), *v.t.* to render more intense; heighten; to increase the density of a photographic film, so as to bring out the image more clearly by a contrast of light and shade: this is done by drying over a lamp, or treating the film with a solution called an intensifier: *v.i.* to act with increasing energy.
intension (-ten'shun), *n.* intentness; determination; strong exercise of the will.
intensity ('si-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being intense; density, as of a negative plate; the force or energy of any physical agent.
intensive ('siv), *adj.* serving to intensify; giving force or emphasis to; designating a system of land cultivation, the object of which is to cause a given area to produce the utmost yield of crops; referring to the manner of making any industry more productive of results: *n.* that which gives intensity or emphasis, as an *intensive* particle.
intent (-tent'), *adj.* having the mind trained or closely fixed on a subject; anxiously diligent; constantly or assiduously directed (with *on*): *n.* purpose; aim; significance; import; state of mind in which one commits an illegal act, and the character which the law imputes to such act.
intention (-ten'shun), *n.* purpose; fixed design; end or aim; project.
intentional (-ten'shun-al), *adj.* pertaining to, or done by, intention; designed; intended.
inter- (in'tĕr), a prefix signifying *among, between, amid, mutually:* the meaning of most words carrying this prefix is obvious or self-evident, consequently many of them are omitted from the list of definitions.
inter (-tĕr'), *v.t.* to bury.
interactionism (-ak'shun-izm), *n.* the theory that mind and body interact upon each other, that is, that mental changes cause physical changes and that physical occurrences produce mental modifications.
interborough (in'tĕr-bu'ro), *adj.* existing or carried on between boroughs.
intercalary (-tĕr'kå-lå-ri), *adj.* inserted in the calendar, as Feb. 29 in leap-year.
intercalate ('kå-lāt), *v.t.* to insert between or among.
intercede (-sēd'), *v.i.* to mediate as a friend between persons at variance; plead for another; interpose.
intercept (-sept'), *v.t.* to stop and seize in the way; cut off; obstruct; include between two points of a line.
intercession (-sesh'un), *n.* the act of interceding; mediation; a prayer for persons of different conditions.
intercessor (-ses'ĕr), *n.* a mediator.
intercity (in'tĕr-si'ti), *adj.* existing or carried on between cities.
intercollegiate (in'tĕr-kol-lē'ji-āt), *adj.* between or among colleges: as *intercollegiate* contests, football, etc.
intercostal (-kos'tal), *adj.* being, or occurring, between the ribs: *n.* a rib muscle.
intercourse ('ter-kōrs), *n.* connection, correspondence, or communication between individuals, nations, etc.; mutual exchange; familiarity; fellowship; sexual connection; coition.
intercrop (in'tĕr-krop), *v.t.* to raise a crop between the rows of another; to raise a quickly maturing crop between harvest and planting: *n.* a crop raised between the rows of another; a crop which is grown on the same ground between the rotation of regular crops.
interdict (-dikt'), *v.t.* to restrain or forbid; cut off from the spiritual services of the Church.
interest ('tĕr-est), *v.t.* to engage the attention; awaken concern in; cause to take a share in: *n.* advantage; influence; personal concern; benefit; profit; premium paid for the use of money.
interesting (-ing), *p.adj.* engaging the attention; inviting curiosity; exciting the feelings or emotions.
interfere (fēr'), *v.i.* to interpose or meddle in the affairs of others; oppose; come into collision; act reciprocally so as to modify the result; injure the fetlock by striking it with hoof.
interference ('ens), *n.* the act of interfering.
interim ('tĕr-im), *n.* intervening time or period: *adv.* in the meanwhile.
interior (-tē'ri-ôr), *adj.* not exterior; inner; internal; remote from the coast or frontier: *n.* the inside; the inland; home department of a government.
interject (in'tĕr-jekt), *v.t.* to throw between other objects; interpose: *v.i.* to come between.
interjection (-tĕr-jek'shun), *n.* an exclamation; a word thrown in to express sudden emotion, feeling, etc.
interlard (in-tĕr-lārd'), *v.t.* to insert or inject matter in a discourse not exactly germane.
interlinear (-lin'e-år), *adj.* written or printed between other lines, as a translation.
interlock (-lok'), *v.t.* to unite with; interlace; connect machinery so that one part bears a relation to and acts upon another.
interlocution (-lō-kū'shun), *n.* interchange of speech; an interruption; an intermediate discussion.

interlocutor (-lok'ū-tẽr), *n.* in a negro minstrel show, the man in the middle who elicits funny replies from the end men; an interpreter.
interlocutory (-lok'ū-tō-ri), *adj.* conversational; intermediate; not final.
interloper ('tẽr-lō-pẽr), *n.* an intruder.
interlude ('tẽr-lūd), *n.* a short entertainment given between acts of a play, etc.; a short instrumental passage played between the stanzas of a hymn, acts of an opera, etc.
interlunar (-lū'nâr), *adj.* pertaining to the period of about four days between the old and the new moon, when the moon is invisible.
intermarriage (-mar'ij), *n.* connection by marriage; marriage between blood relatives; giving and taking in marriage.
intermarry (-mar'i), *v.i.* to contract matrimony; become related by marriage, as members of families, clans, etc.
intermaxillary (-mak'si-lā-ri), *adj.* situated between the two bones of the upper jaw; pertaining to the intermaxillary bone.
intermaxillary bone (bōn), one of two bones, at the anterior part of the upper jaw, carrying the incisors.
intermediary (-mē'di-ā-ri), *adj.* intervening: *n.* an agent; go-between; medium.
intermediate ('di-āt), *adj.* existing or lying in the middle; intervening: *v.i.* to come between; act as an intermediary: *n.* a mediator; an adjuster.
interment ('ment), *n.* burial.
intermezzo (-med'zō), *n.* an interlude; a chorus, or short burlesque, given between the acts of a play; any short piece of music to be played during the intervals of a long production.
interminable (-tẽr'mi-nâ-bl), *adj.* having no limit; continuing for a very long time.
intermingle (in-tẽr-ming'gl), *v.t.* to mix together or among.
intermission (-mish'un), *n.* interruption; pause; recess; interval between the acts of a play, or between the projections of moving pictures on the screen; temporary cessation between paroxysms of a disease.
intermit (-mit'), *v.t.* to cause to cease for a time; interrupt; suspend.
intermittent (-mit'ent), *adj.* alternating; recurrent; coming and going at intervals.
intermural (-mū'ral), *adj.* between walls.
intern (-tẽrn'), *v.t.* to confine within a town or fortress, or in the interior of a country; place under arrest.
internal (-tẽr'nâl), *adj.* pertaining to the center; interior; inward; not foreign; domestic.
internally (-li), *adv.* inwardly.
international (-nash'un-âl), *adj.* pertaining to two or more nations in common.
internecine (-nē'sin), *adj.* mutually destructive; deadly.
interne (in'tẽrn), *n.* a physician living in a hospital.
interpellate (-pel'āt), *v.t.* to question.
interplead (-plēd'), *v.i.* to litigate in order to determine a right that involves a third party.
interpleader (-plēd'ẽr), *n.* a legal proceeding to enable a person to compel others, who make claims against him, to litigate so as to determine who has the prior right to press such claims.
interpolate ('pō-lāt), *v.t.* to insert in a book or writing new or spurious matter; corrupt by insertions.
interpose (-pōz'), *v.t.* to place between; thrust in; interrupt: *v.i.* to intercede; come between; to cause a scene in a moving picture to take the place of another immediately, so that there is no intervening blank.
interpret ('pret), *v.t.* to explain the meaning of; expound; construe.
interpretation (-tā'shun), *n.* the act of interpreting; explanation.
interpreter (-pret-ẽr), *n.* one who interprets; specifically, a court attendant or officer who translates orally for the Court testimony given in foreign speech relative to the case under consideration.
interregnum (-reg'num), *n.* the period between two reigns, governments, or ministries; time of abeyance.
interrogate ('ō-gāt), *v.t.* to question: *v.i.* to ask questions.
interrogation (-gā'shun), *n.* the act of interrogating; a question; inquiry; a mark (?) denoting a question.
interrogative (-rog'â-tiv), *adj.* denoting or containing a question or inquiry: *n.* a word used in asking a question.
interrogatively (-li), *adv.* by questions.
interrogator ('ō-gā-tẽr), *n.* one who interrogates.
interrogatory (-rog'â-tō-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, or expressing, a question: *n.* a question in writing put to a party to a suit.
interrupt (-rupt'), *v.t.* to stop or hinder by breaking in upon; break the continuity of; cause to be delayed; end suddenly: *v.i.* to break in with questions while some one is speaking; interpolate.
interrupted ('ed), *p.adj.* intermitted; broken.
interrupter (-rup'tẽr), *n.* one, or that which, interrupts; a device for breaking an electric current automatically at recurring intervals: its action is exemplified in electric displays and advertisements in electric light letters.
interruption ('shun), *n.* the act of interrupting; hindrance; obstruction; intervention; sudden cessation.

intersect (-sekt'), *v.t.* to cut or divide mutually: *v.i.* to cross each other: *n.* a point or curve of intersection.
intersection (-sek'shun), *n.* the act or state of intersecting; place of crossing; the point or line in which two lines or two planes cut each other.
intersperse (in-tĕr-spĕrs'), *v.t.* to scatter between or among.
interstate ('ter-stāt), *adj.* between the states.
interstellar (-stel'ăr), *adj.* pertaining to, or situated in, space between the stars.
interstice ('tĕr-stis, -tĕr'stis), *n.* a narrow space between things closely set; crevice.
interstitial (-stish'ăl), *adj.* pertaining to, containing, or existing in, interstices.
intertidal (-tī'dăl), *adj.* between high- and low-water mark; denoting crustaceans and other semi-aquatic animals which live in this space, as soft-shell clams.
interurban (in-tĕr-ĕr'ban), *adj.* between or uniting two or more towns or cities.
interval ('tĕr-văl), *n.* space between objects; distance between points; time between periods, events, states, or conditions; difference in pitch between two musical tones.
intervale ('tĕr-vāl), *n.* a tract of low ground situated between hills, or by the banks of a river.
intervene (-vēn'), *v.i.* to come, or be situated, between; interpose; interfere.
intervention (-ven'shun), *n.* the act of intervening; interposition; mediation; interference of one state or government with the affairs of another on the grounds of humanitarian principles.
interview ('tĕr-vū), *v.t.* to visit, as a notable personage, to obtain particulars respecting himself or his opinions: *n.* a personal conference or meeting.
interweave (-tĕr-wēv'), *v.t.* to weave together; interlace; intertwine: *v.i.* to intermingle with.
intestacy (-tes'tă-si), *n.* the state of dying without a will.
intestate ('tāt), *adj.* dying without having made a valid will: *n.* one who dies without having made a will.
intestinal ('ti-năl), *adj.* pertaining to, or found in, the intestines.
intestine ('tin), *adj.* internal; not foreign: *n.pl.* the bowels; entrails.
intimacy ('ti-mă-si), *n.* close or confidential friendship; illicit sexual intercourse.
intimate ('ti-māt), *adj.* close in friendship; well acquainted; familiar; confidential; complete; having illicit sexual intercourse (with *with*): *v.t.* to indicate; make known: *n.* a very close friend or companion.
intimately (-li), *adv.* in an intimate manner.
intimation (-mā'shun), *n.* an indirect suggestion or hint; announcement.
intimidate (-tim'i-dāt), *v.t.* to make afraid.
intimidation (-dā'shun), *n.* the use of threats or violence to influence the actions of another; the condition of being frightened by threats.
intinction (-tingk'shun), *n.* in the Greek Church, the administration of both elements of the Sacrament at once by dipping the bread into the wine.
into ('tōō), *prep.* passage inwards; inclusion; entrance; penetration.
intolerable (-tol'ĕr-ă-bl), *adj.* unbearable.
intolerably (-bli), *adv.* in an intolerable manner.
intolerance ('ĕr-ans), *n.* want of toleration of the opinions or practices of others; inability to bear or endure.
intolerant ('ĕr-ănt), *adj.* bigoted; unable to bear or endure (with *of*).
intonation (-tō-nā'shun), *n.* the act or manner of sounding musical notes; modulation of the voice; act of intoning.
intone (-tōn'), *v.t.* to recite in monotone.
in toto (in tō'tō), entirely; completely.
intoxicant (-toks'i-kănt), *n.* that which intoxicates.
intoxicate ('i-kāt), *v.t.* to make drunk by spirituous liquors; excite unduly.
intoxication (-kā'shun), *n.* the act of intoxicating; drunkenness; extreme excitement.
intra-, a prefix meaning *within*.
intracellular (in-tra-sel'ū-lăr), *adj.* within and around a cell.
intractability (-trak-tă-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality or state of being intractable.
intractable (-trak'tă-bl), *adj.* unmanageable.
intractile ('til), *adj.* incapable of being drawn out; not extensible.
intrados (-trā'dōs), *n.* the interior and lower line or curve of an arch.
intramural (-mū'ral), *adj.* within the walls, as of a town or city.
intransigeant (in-trăn-sē'jā-ănt), *n.* a person who is opposed to the existing order; a revolutionary in art; one who recognizes no school in art or literature.
intransigent (-tran'si-jent), *adj.* irreconcilable; uncompromising: *n.* a radical in politics.
intransitive ('si-tiv), *adj.* not requiring an object: said of certain verbs.
in transitu (-tran'si-tū), on the way.
intrastate ('trā-stāt), *adj.* within a state.
intratomic (-tom'ik), *adj.* within the atom, as *intratomic* energy.
intravasation (-trav-ă-sā'shun), *n.* entrance into a vessel, or duct, of matter formed outside, as pus into a blood vessel.
intravascular (-trā-vas'kū-lăr), *adj.* within a blood vessel.
intrench (in-trench'), *v.t.* to fortify and protect by means of ditches or walls.
intrenchment (-trench'ment), *n.* a wall,

ditch, trench, or earth for purpose of defense or protection.

intrepid (-trep'id), *adj.* bold; fearless.

intrepidity (-tre-pid'i-ti), *n.* fearlessness.

intricacy ('tri-kă-si), *n.* the quality of being intricate; perplexity.

intricate ('tri-kāt), *adj.* entangled or involved.

intrigant (in-tri-gant'), *n.* one who intrigues or plots; a person who mixes in private or secret affairs.

intrigante (-tri-gânt), *n.* a woman given to intrigues, or dissimulation.

intrigue (in-trēg'), *v.i.* to carry on a secret plot; engage in clandestine love affairs: *n.* a secret plot; clandestine love affair.

intrinsic (-trin'sik), *adj.* pertaining to that which is inherent; real; genuine.

intrinsically (-ăl-li), *adv.* inherently.

intro-, a prefix meaning *within, into.*

introcession (-trō-sesh'un), *n.* a depression; a sinking of parts inward.

introduce (-tro-dūs'), *v.t.* to conduct or bring in; bring into use or notice; bring into acquaintance; insert.

introduction (-duk'shun), *n.* the act of introducing; presentation; a preface; an elementary treatise on a branch of study.

introductory ('tō-ri), *adj.* serving to introduce.

introflexed (-flekst'), *adj.* bent inwards.

introit (-trō'it), *n.* in R. C. Church service a short psalm or verse recited by the priest after the Confiteor, in celebrating the Mass; in the Anglican service, a psalm chanted by the officiating clergyman on entering the sanctuary.

intromission (-trō-mish'un), *n.* insertion; introduction.

intromit (-mit'), *v.t.* to admit; insert; allow to pass in, as light through glass.

introspection (in-trō-spek'shun), *n.* looking inward; examination of one's thoughts or motives.

intrude (-trūd'), *v.i.* to thrust one's self in without invitation or welcome: *v.t.* force in.

intruder (-trū'dĕr), *n.* a trespasser; one who thrusts himself forward without right, or cause.

intrusion (-trū'zhun), *n.* the act of intruding; encroachment; unlawful entry into vacant lands or tenements.

intrusive (-trū'siv), *adj.* obtrusive; coming without right.

intubation ('tū-bā'shun), *n.* the insertion of a tube into a duct or orifice of an organ to keep it open, especially into the larynx in case of diphtheria.

intuition (-tū-ish'un), *n.* instinctive knowledge or feeling; immediate perception.

intuitional (-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to intuition.

intuitive ('i-tiv), *adj.* perceived immediately by the mind.

intuitively (-li), *adv.* without reasoning.

intumesce (-tū-mes'), *v.i.* to expand with heat; swell up.

intumescence (-mes'ens), *n.* a swelling, or bubbling up, under the action of heat; the bubbling up of a mass; a tumid growth; a tumor.

intumescent (-ent), *adj.* swelling; bubbling up.

inturgescence (-tur-jes'ens), *n.* a swelling; process of swelling; state of being swollen.

intussusception (-tus-su-sep'shun), *n.* the reception of one part within another; the slipping of the upper part of the small intestine into the lower.

inundate (-un'dāt), *v.t.* to fill with an overflowing abundance; flood.

inundation (-dā'shun), *n.* overflow; flood.

inure (-ūr'), *v.t.* to habituate, or accustom; toughen: *v.i.* to serve to the benefit of.

in utero (-ū'tĕr-ō), in the womb.

inutile (-ū'til), *adj.* useless.

invade (-vād'), *v.t.* to enter (a country) with a hostile army; infringe upon; violate.

invader (-'ĕr), *n.* one who invades; an assailant; intruder.

invaginate (-vaj'i-nāt), *v.t.* to enclose, as in a sheath.

invagination (-nā'shun), *n.* state of being invaginated; intussusception.

invalid (-val'id), *adj.* of no force or authority; null and void: *n.* (in'vă-lid), one who is weak or infirm in health; a disabled soldier or sailor: *v.t.* to register as an invalid; affect with disease.

invalidate (-val'i-dāt), *v.t.* to weaken or destroy the force or validity of.

invalidity (-id'i-ti), *n.* want of legal force or argument; bodily infirmity.

invaluable (-val'ū-ă-bl), *adj.* priceless.

invar (-vār'), *n.* an alloy of steel and nickel, used for balances and instruments, owing to its being non-expansive to heat and non-contractive to cold.

invariable (-vār'i-ă-bl), *adj.* constant.

invariably (-bli), *adv.* constantly.

invasion (-vā'zhun), *n.* the act of invading; hostile incursion; encroachment.

invasive (-vā'siv), *adj.* aggressive.

invective (-vek'tiv), *n.* a violent utterance of censure, sarcasm, or abuse: *adj.* abusive.

inveigh (-vā), *v.i.* to rail against persons or things with vehemence; utter censure or reproach; declaim.

inveigle (-vē'gl), *v.t.* to entice; seduce.

invent (-vent'), *v.t.* to find out by original study or contrivance; devise or contrive.

invention (-ven'shun), *n.* the act of inventing; the thing invented; discovery; creative faculty; concoction; fabrication.

inventive ('tiv), *adj.* able to invent; quick at contriving; ready in expedients.
inventiveness (-nes), *n.* the inventive faculty.
inventor (tẽr), *n.* one who invents.
inventory ('ven-tō-ri), *n.* a catalogue or list of goods, furniture, etc.; account: *v.t.* to draw up an inventory or catalogue of.
inveracity (-vē-ras'i-ti), *n.* untruthfulness.
inverse (-vẽrs'), *adj.* contrary in tendency, direction, or effect; opposite in nature and result: said of certain mathematical operations: *n.* that which is inverse.
inversely ('li), *adv.* in an inverse order or ratio.
inversion (-vẽr'shun), *n.* the act of inverting; the state of being inverted; contrary change of order or position; transformation; raising a lower, or dropping an upper, tone in music by an octave.
inversive ('siv), *adj.* pertaining to, or causing, inversion.
invert (-vẽrt'), *v.t.* to turn upside down.
Invertebrata (-vẽr-tē-brā'tå), *n.pl.* one of the subdivisions of the animal kingdom, including those animals which have no vertebræ or spinal column: no longer used in classification.
invertebrate ('te-brāt), *n.* one of the Invertebrata: *adj.* having no backbone; having no force of character; weak.
inverted (-vẽr'ted), *adj.* changed in order or position; turned upside down.
invest (-vest'), *v.t.* to place or lay out, as money; clothe, as with office, authority, or dignity; surround: *v.i.* to make an investment.
investigate ('i-gāt), *v.t.* to ascertain by careful inquiry; search; examine.
investigation (-gā'shun), *n.* the act of investigating; inquiry; search.
investigator ('tẽr), *n.* one who investigates.
investiture ('ti-tūr), *n.* the act or right of giving legal possession; the ceremony of inducting a bishop into his office.
investment (-vest'ment), *n.* the act of laying out money productively; money so invested; the act of besieging or blockading.
investor (-ves'tẽr), *n.* one who invests.
inveteracy (-vet'ẽr-å-si), *n.* the state of being inveterate; spitefulness; malignity; obstinacy.
inveterate ('ẽr-āt), *adj.* deep-rooted; habitual; malignant; spiteful; obstinate.
invidious (-vid'i-us), *adj.* likely to provoke ill-will or envy; denoting that which is worthy of envy; desirable.
invigorate (-vig'o-rāt), *v.t.* to give vigor to; strengthen; animate.
invincibility (-vin-si-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being invincible.
invincible ('si-bl), *adj.* unconquerable.
invincible ignorance (ig'nô-råns), ignorance which cannot be overcome by the individual, consequently, for which he is not to be blamed.
inviolability (-vī-ō-lå-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being inviolable.
inviolable ('ō-lå-bl), *adj.* that cannot be profaned or injured; unbroken.
inviolate (-vī'ō-lāt), *adj.* not violated; unhurt; unbroken.
invisibility (-viz-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state of being invisible.
invisible ('i-bl), *adj.* that cannot be seen; not in sight.
invitation (-vi-tā'shun), *n.* the act of inviting; polite solicitation; the words or document by which one is invited.
invitatory (-vī'tå-tō-ri), *adj.* containing, or using invitation: *n.* an exhortation to worship.
invite (-vīt'), *v.t.* to ask, solicit, or summon; request the presence of; persuade; allure: *v.i.* to give invitation.
inviting ('ing), *p.adj.* tempting; seductive.
invocate (in'vō-kāt), *v.t.* to call upon; implore.
invocation (-vō-kā'shun), *n.* the act or form of invoking; earnest entreaty; a prayer calling upon divine assistance or guidance.
invoice ('vois), *n.* a document announcing the despatch of goods with their prices, quantity, etc.: *v.t.* to state or insert in an invoice.
invoke (-vōk'), *v.t.* to address in prayer or supplication; solicit (aid or protection).
involuntarily (-vol'un-tā-ri-li), *adv.* not willingly.
involuntary (-vol'un-tā-ri), *adj.* without will or choice; not spontaneous.
involute ('vō-lūt), *adj.* folded or rolled inwards, as certain leaves and flowers; coiled spirally: *n.* a particular kind of curve turned inward at the margin.
involution (-lū'shun), *n.* the act of involving or infolding; complication; return of an organ or tissue to its normal size after distention; the process of raising an arithmetical or algebraical quantity to a given power, as $3^4 = 81$.
involve (-volv'), *v.t.* to complicate; entangle; surround; embroil; include or contain; raise to any assigned power; multiply a quantity into itself any given number of times.
invulnerability (-vul-nẽr-å-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being invulnerable.
invulnerable (-vul'nẽr-å-bl), *adj.* that cannot be wounded or injured; without any weak point.
inward ('wård), *adj.* situated within; in the mind: *adv.* interior; toward the center.
inwardly (-li), *adv.* in an inward manner; secretly.

inwardness (-nes), *n.* internal state; inner consciousness; the essential nature, spiritual and mental; devotion; earnestness; intensity.
inwards ('wârdz), *adv.* inward.
inwrought (-rawt'), *p.adj.* worked in; adorned with figures or patterns.
io (ī'ō), *n.* the peacock butterfly: *interj.* exclamation of triumph, also, of pain.
iodic (-od'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or containing, iodine.
iodide ('ō-dīd), *n.* a compound of iodine with another element.
iodine ('ō-din), *n.* a non-metallic bluish-black crystalline element of the halogen group, which, when heated, gives forth fumes of a rich violet color and has a peculiar odor resembling that of chlorine: it is obtained from the ashes of seaweed and, also, from crude saltpeter: is a very powerful antiseptic, and much used as a counter-irritant.
iodism ('ō-dizm), *n.* a morbid condition caused by excessive use of iodine.
iodize ('ō-dīz), *v.t.* to treat with iodine.
iodoform (-ō'dō-fôrm), *n.* a crystalline compound formed by the action of iodine on alcohol and potash.
iodol ('ō-dol), *n.* a yellowish-brown crystalline compound, used as an antiseptic specific for wounds and cutaneous diseases.
iodotherapy (-ther'å-pi), *n.* treatment with iodine or its compounds.
ion (ī'on), *n.* an atom bearing an electric charge; one of the electrified particles into which molecules are broken up by the action of an electric current.
Ionian ('ō-ni-ån), *adj.* pertaining to Ionia, or its inhabitants.
Ionic (ī-on'ik), *adj.* pertaining to Ionia or the Ionians; designating the Ionic order of architecture: *n.* in prosody, a foot consisting of four syllables, with two long and two short, or two short and two long; a verse composed of Ionic feet; the Ionic dialect; [ī-], a kind of heavy-faced type.
Ionic order ('ik ôr'dĕr), *n.* an order of classic architecture, characterized by the volute, or ram's-horn scroll, of its capital.
iota (-ō't å), *n.* the ninth letter of the Greek alphabet; a very small quantity; a particle; jot.
ipecac (ip'e-kak), *n.* ipecacuanha.
ipecacuanha (ip-e-kak-ū-an'å), *n.* the root of a South American plant: used in medicine as an emetic.
ipse dixit (ip'sē dik'sit), [Latin], he, himself, has said (it); hence, an assertion; dictum; dogma.
ipso facto (ip'sō fak'tō), [Latin], by the fact itself.
iracund (ī'rå-kund), *adj.* irascible; given to anger.
irade (i-rä'dē), *n.* an imperial decree of the Sultan of Turkey.
Iran (ī-ran), *n.* the native name for Persia.
Iranian (ī-rā'ni-ån), *n.* pertaining to Persia: *n.* a modern Persian; one of the old race of Iran; a group of languages which includes the cuneiform and other ancient tongues of Asia.
irascibility (ī-ras-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* quality of being irascible.
irascible ('i-bl), *n.* easily excited to anger.
irate (-rāt'), *adj.* angry; enraged.
ire (īr), *n.* anger; wrath; passion.
irenic (ī-ren'ik), **irenical** (-i-kal), *adj.* designed to promote peace; conciliatory.
irenics (ī-ren'iks), *n.* the principles of Christian unity; the teaching that inculcates harmony among Christians and Churches of the various sects and denominations.
Iridaceæ (ī-ri-dā'sē-å), *n.* the iris family of perennial herbs, consisting of about 65 genera and almost 1000 species: this family is one of the eleven that make up the order of lily plants.
iridescence (ir-i-des'ens), *n.* the exhibition of colors like those of the rainbow.
iridescent ('ent), *adj.* exhibiting iridescence; having colors like the rainbow.
iridium (ī-rid'i-um), *n.* a metallic element of the same group as platinum.
iris ('ris), *n.* the colored circular curtain in the aqueous humor in front of the eye lens; the circle around the pupil; the rainbow; an appearance like a rainbow; [I-], a genus of herbs or plants indigenous to temperate regions, having sword-like leaves and large, showy, handsome flowers of many colors; [i-], a plant of this genus, cultivated in gardens and conservatories for its beauty.
iriscope ('ri-skōp), *n.* an apparatus for showing the prismatic colors by means of moisture on a polished black glass plate.
Irish ('rish), *adj.* pertaining to Ireland, its inhabitants, or language: *n.* the people of Ireland; the native Celtic language of Ireland; [Slang], temper; proneness to fight; pugnacious tendency.
Irish Free State (frē stāt), a state formed by the three provinces of Ireland (Munster, Leinster and Connaught) which was granted independent parliamentary powers by Great Britain, through a treaty, signed Dec. 6, 1921.
Irish stew (stū), meat, potatoes and onions, flavored, and stewed in a closed pot.
irk (ĕrk), *v.t.* to weary: *v.i.* to become tired.
irksome ('sum), *adj.* tedious; wearisome.
iron (ī'ĕrn), *n.* the most common and useful of the metals; an instrument made of iron; anything especially hard or durable: *pl.* fetters: *adj.* pertaining to, resembling, or made of iron: *v.t.* to smooth with an iron implement; furnish with iron; fetter.

Iron Age (āj), *n.* the last prehistoric age, characterized by the use of iron for weapons, etc.; the last of the four ages of classic mythology.

ironclad (-klad), *n.* a warship protected wholly or partially with iron or steel plates: *adj.* covered or protected with iron armor; pertaining to a contract or agreement that offers no loopholes for evasion; unbreakable.

Iron Duke (dūk), the Duke of Wellington (1769–1852), hero of Waterloo.

ironical (ī-ron'i-kål), *adj.* expressing one thing and meaning another.

ironically (-li), *adv.* in an ironical manner.

ironing (ī-ēr'ning), *n.* the process of pressing clothes with hot flatirons; the clothes thus pressed; a shackling with irons.

iron-master (-måst-ēr), *n.* a manufacturer of iron.

iron-monger (-mung'ēr), *n.* a dealer in articles of iron; one who sells iron-ware.

Ironsides (ī'ern-sīds), *n.pl.* the cavalry of Cromwell in the English Civil War; Cromwell himself: construed as *sing.*

ironware (-wār), *n.* articles made of iron.

ironwood ('ērn-wood), *n.* the timber of trees of exceptional hardness and durability.

irony ('ron-i), *n.* subtle sarcasm; a mode of speech conveying the opposite of what is meant.

irradiance (ir-rā'di-åns), *n.* the act of sending forth luminous rays; luster.

irradiant (-ånt), *adj.* emitting rays of light.

irradiate ('di-āt), *v.t.* to shed light upon; illuminate; brighten: *v.i.* emit rays of light.

irradiation (-rā-di-ā'shun), *n.* a ray of light; emission of heat rays; giving out mental light, or knowledge; apparent enlargement of a bright object upon a dark ground.

irrational (ir-rash'un-al), *adj.* without reason; absurd.

irreclaimable (ir-re-klām'a-bl), *adj.* that which cannot be reclaimed.

irreconcilable (i-rek-un-sīl'å-bl), *adj.* not reconcilable; implacable: *n.* a member of a political party who refuses to compromise on any measure to which he is opposed.

irredeemable (ir-re-dēm'a-bl), *adj.* impossible of redemption.

Irredentist (ir-re-den'tist), *n.* one of an Italian political party organized about 1877 with the view of recovering the Italian provinces lost to Austria.

irregular (ir-reg'ū-lär), *adj.* not conforming to rule; variable.

irrelevant (ir-rel'e-vant), *adj.* disconnected; not pertaining to; unrelated to the subject discussed.

irremediable (ir-ē-mē'di-å-bl), *adj.* not admitting of remedy; incurable.

irremovable (-mōōv'å-bl), *adj.* not movable; fixed, as in office.

irreparable (ir-rep'a-ra-bl), *adj.* not capable of repair.

irrepressible (ir-re-pres'i-bl), *adj.* unrestrainable.

irreproachable (ir-re-prōch'a-bl), *adj.* without blame or reproach.

irresistible (ir-re-sist'i-bl), *adj.* not to be resisted.

irresolute (ir-res'ō-lūt), *adj.* undecided; vacillating in purpose.

irrespective (-re-spek'tiv), *adj.* regardless (with *of*).

irresponsible (ir-rē-spon'si-bl), *adj.* with no responsibility; not accountable.

irreverent (ir-rev'ēr-ent), *adj.* wanting in reverence.

irrevocable (ir-rev'ō-ka-bl), *adj.* not to be recalled; final.

irrigable (ir'ri-ga-bl), *adj.* capable of being irrigated.

irrigate ('i-gāt), *v.t.* to moisten (land) by causing water to flow over by artificial means.

irritability (-i-tå-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality or state of being irritable.

irritable ('i-tå-bl), *adj.* easily provoked to anger; easily stimulated to perform some physical function.

irritant ('i-tånt), *adj.* causing irritation: *n.* anything which causes irritation.

irritate ('i-tāt), *v.t.* to provoke or make angry; excite heat and redness in.

irritation (-tā'shun), *n.* the act of irritating; the state of being irritated; exasperation; vexation; impatience; excitement of muscular action by external agency.

irruption (-rup'shun), *n.* a bursting or rushing in; sudden invasion.

Irvingite (ēr'ving-īt), *n.* a member of the Catholic Apostolic Church: from Rev. Edward Irving (1792–1834).

isagogics (ī-så-goj'iks), *n.* that part of theology which treats of the literary history of the Bible.

isagon (ī'så-gon), *n.* a figure with equal angles.

isba (īs'bä), *n.* a house in Russia built of logs and having a thatched roof.

ischæmia (is-kē'mi-å), *n.* insufficiency of blood in a part; local anæmia.

ischuria (is-kū'ri-å), *n.* suppression of, or retention of, urine.

Ishmaelite (ish'må-el-īt), *n.* a descendant of Ishmael; hence, a social outcast.

isinglass (ī'zing-glås), *n.* a white semi-transparent substance prepared from the sounds or air-bladders of the sturgeon, cod, etc.

Islam (is'lâm), *n.* the Mohammedan religion; the whole body of Mohammedans and the countries where the religion of Mohammed is professed.

Islamism (-izm), *n.* the religion, doctrines, customs, sway, and ways of the Mohammedans.

island (ī'land), *n.* a tract of land surrounded by water; anything resembling an island.
isle (īl), *n.* an island.
islet (ī'let), *n.* a small island.
ism (izm), *n.* a system or theory.
iso-, a combining form from the Greek *isos*, equal.
isobar (ī'sō-bär), *n.* a line which connects places on the earth's surface having the same atmospheric pressure at the sea level.
isobaric (-bar'ik), *adj.* of equal barometric pressure.
isochromatic (-krō-mat'ik), *adj.* having the same color.
isochronal (-sok'rō-nal), **isochronous** (-sok'rō-nus), *adj.* occurring at, or relating to, equal intervals of time.
isoclinal (-sō-klī'nal), *adj.* having the same dip or inclination.
isodynamic (-dī-nam'ik), *adj.* having equal force.
isogenous (ī-soj'ē-nus), *adj.* having the same origin.
isogeothermal (-jē-ō-thēr'mal), *adj.* noting imaginary lines beneath the earth's surface through points having the same mean annual temperature.
isohel (ī'sō-hel), *n.* an imaginary line connecting places having equal duration of sunshine.
isolate ('sō-lāt), *v.t.* to place alone; place in a detached situation; insulate; obtain in an uncombined form.
isolation (-lā'shun), *n.* the state of being isolated.
isomeric (-mēr'ik), *adj.* having the same elements in the same proportions, but with different physical characteristics.
isometric (-met'rik), *adj.* having equality of measure.
isometrograph (-met'rō-gråf), *n.* a device for ruling equidistant parallel lines.
isometry (-som'e-tri), *n.* equality of elevation.
isomorphism (-môr'fizm), *n.* the quality of having the same crystalline form, but of varied elements.
isonomy (-son'ō-mi), *n.* equality of civil rights; equal distribution of privileges; recognition of all ranks and classes on the same plane.
isopathy (ī-sop'å-thi), *n.* the theory that a disease can be cured by its own virus; also, the belief that the cure of a diseased organ can be effected by the patient eating the corresponding organ of a healthy animal.
Isopoda (ī-sop'ō-då), *n.* a suborder of small crustaceans.
isopolity (-pol'i-ti), *n.* equality of political rights.
isosceles (-sos'e-lēz), *adj.* having equal sides.
isostasy (ī-sos'tå-si), *n.* a state of general equilibrium in the earth's crust, supposed to be regulated by the flow of rock material beneath the surface.
isostatic (-stat'ik), *adj.* pertaining to isostasy; denoting a state of a body in which there is equal pressure on every side.
isothere (ī'sō-thēr), **isotheral** (i-soth'ēr-al), *n.* an imaginary line on the earth's surface joining points which have the same mean summer temperature.
isotherm ('sō-thērm), *n.* an imaginary line connecting places having the same mean temperature.
isothermal (-thēr'mal), *adj.* relating to geographical temperature, as shown by isotherms.
Israel (iz'rā-el), *n.* Jacob: so named after he wrestled with the angel; Jacob's descendants; the children of Israel; the Hebrews; the Jews; God's chosen people; the elect.
Israelite (iz'rā-el-īt), *n.* a descendant of Israel; a Jew.
Israelitish ('ish), *adj.* pertaining to the Israelites; Jewish.
issue (ish'ū), *n.* the act of passing or flowing out; egress; that which flows or passes out; discharge; flux; publication; offspring; lineal descendants; produce of the earth; profits of land, etc.; essential points in pleading or debate; result: *v.t.* to send out; publish; put into circulation: *v.i.* to come or pass out; arise, as from a source; flow; proceed; be descended; end.
isthmian (ist'mi-ån), *adj.* pertaining to an isthmus: *n.* one born on, or inhabiting, an isthmus.
isthmus ('mus), *n.* a neck of land connecting two larger portions.
it (it), *pron.* the neuter pronoun of the third person: used as a substitute for a neuter noun, as an indefinite nominative for an impersonal verb, and as a demonstrative: *n.* in children's games, the player who takes the lead, or has to perform a certain task.
Italian (i-tal'yån), *adj.* pertaining to Italy, its inhabitants, or language.
Italian paste (pāst), a paste of wheat flour and water from which macaroni is made; hence, macaroni, spaghetti, vermicelli, or the like.
Italic ('ik), *adj.* pertaining to Italy; [i-], noting a slender, sloping kind of type (*italic*): used for emphasis, etc.: *n.pl.* italic type.
italicize ('i-sīz), *v.t.* to write or print in italics.
Italiote ('i-ōt), *n.* a Greek inhabitant of Italy in the early time.
ita palm (ī'ta päm), a palm of South America from which the natives obtain food and drink.
itch (ich), *n.* a parasitic cutaneous disease causing great irritation; a constant and teasing desire for something.

item (ī'tem), *n.* a separate article or particular; a newspaper paragraph: *v.t.* to set or note down: *adv.* also.
itemize (ī'tem-īz), *v.t.* to set forth in detail; to give the items.
iterate (it'ĕr-āt), *v.t.* to repeat.
iteration (-ā'shun), repetition.
iterative ('ĕr-ā-tiv), *adj.* repeating.
itineracy (ī-tin'ĕr-a-si), *n.* the practice of itinerating.
itinerancy ('ĕr-ăn-si), *n.* a passing from place to place, especially in the discharge of some official function, as by a judge on circuit, a preacher, etc.
itinerant ('ĕr-ănt), *adj.* passing from place to place: *n.* one who travels from place to place, especially a preacher.
itinerary ('ĕr-ā-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, or done on, a journey; traveling from place to place: *n.* a traveler's guide or route-book; a diary of a journey; plan of a projected excursion.
itinerate ('ĕr-āt), *v. i.* to travel from place to place, especially to preach or lecture; to wander about.
itineration (-ā'shun), *n.* a preaching, or lecturing, tour.
ivoride ('vō-rīd), *n.* artificial ivory; a composition resembling ivory.
ivories (ī'vō-riz), *n.* [Slang], the teeth; the keys of a piano or organ.
ivorine (ī'vō-rin), *adj.* white; smooth; like ivory.
ivory ('vō-ri), *n.* the hard, bony, white dentine which forms the tusks of the elephant, walrus, etc; the color of ivory; any article made of ivory; an ivorylike substance: *adj.* made of, or like, ivory.
ivorybill (-bil), *n.* a large and very beautiful woodpecker, formerly common in the U. S., but now nearly extinct: it is of a glossy black color with white stripes on the wings and the male has a large, scarlet crest.
ivory black (blak), a pigment prepared from calcined ivory.
ivory brown (broun), a pigment prepared from the partial carbonization of ivory.
ivory nut (nut), the seed of a South American palm: it is very large and contains a hard substance known as vegetable ivory, which is used for carvings, buttons, etc.
ivory palm (-päm), *n.* the palm from which the ivory nuts used in turning, as an imitation for ivory, are obtained.
ivorytype (-tīp), *n.* a photographic picture with an ivory-like surface, taken by superposing a translucent light print on one well defined.
ivy (ī'vi), *n.* a clinging evergreen shrub of the ginseng family with five-angled, dark-green leaves and producing small yellowish flowers and little black berries; any of various plants resembling the true ivy; the mountain laurel.
ivy vine (-vīn), the Virginia creeper.
Ixia (ik'si-â), *n.* a genus of South African bulbous, liliaceous plants; corn lilies; [i-], a plant of this genus: the flowers are usually pink, but sometimes purple.
ixtle (iks'tli), *n.* a coarse fibre obtained from several Central- and South-American plants: used for cordage and basketry.
izar (iz'ăr), *n.* a wrap or outer garment of white calico, worn by poor Mohammedan women.
iztle (is'tli), *n.* a variety of volcanic rock, very hard and adapted for polish: from it the Indians make spearheads and arrow-points.

J

J, j (jā), *n.* the tenth letter in the English alphabet; the sound of this letter.

J, j, *n.* an abbreviation: in the form **J,** various proper names and geographical designations beginning with this letter, as James, Jane, Japan, Jerusalem, etc.; January, June, July: in the form **j,** any word, beginning with this letter, which can be inferred readily from the subject, or the context.

J, j, *n.* a symbol: in the form **J,** tenth in order or class; tenth in a series; in *Physics,* the mechanical equivalent of heat; in *Mathematics,* a unit in quaternions; one of the three unit vectors; a Jacobian; a Jehovistic document of one of the books of the Hexateuch: in the form **j,** a Roman numeral denoting 1, a variant of *i* at the end of a number, now used only in medical prescriptions.

J, j, *n.* this letter impressed on a type-bar; a perforation of this letter in a paper-roll for machine-casting.

J, *n.* an object shaped like capital J: *adj.* of, or resembling the shape of capital J.

J-bolt (bōlt), *n.* a bolt having one side longer than the other, somewhat resembling capital J.

jaal goat (yä'al gōt), a long-horned ibex of Egypt and Arabia.

jab (jab), *n.* a poke; punch; sharp thrust: *v.t.* to poke rudely; punch.

jabb (jab), *n.* a net for catching fry.

jabber (′ĕr), *v.i.* to talk rapidly and indistinctly; chatter: *n.* chatter; unintelligible talk.

jabberer (-ĕr), *n.* a voluble talker; one who talks nonsense.

jabiru (jab′i-rōō), *n.* a large stork of tropical America with long bill turned up at the end, white head and black neck; also the saddle-billed African stork.

jabot (zhä-bō′), *n.* the lace frill on a woman's bodice; formerly, the ruffle of a shirt-bosom.

jacal (hä-käl′), *n.* a native Mexican dwelling made of thin poles covered with mud.

jacamar (jak′ä-mär), *n.* an insectivorous bird of tropical America, of a golden-green above and coppery beneath: there are about 20 species.

jacana (jak′ä-nä), *n.* any of a family of wading birds, with long straight toes which enable them to walk on floating vegetation.

jacinth (jā′sinth), *n.* a red variety of zircon.

jack (jack), *n.* any of various mechanical devices, as a spit, a bootjack, a lever, a wedge, a bench hook, etc.; especially, a machine for lifting heavy bodies or exerting great pressure and operated by steam or electric power; any of various fishes; any of various birds; a schooner of full lines; any of four knaves in a pack of cards; a mark in the game of bowls; a leather jug; a flag for signalling; a coat of mail; timber cut short; male of certain animals; a jackass; [J-], a sailor; a body-servant; laborer, etc.; [Slang], money.

jackal (′awl), *n.* a dog-like carnivorous animal which hunts in packs; one who does base work for another.

jackanapes (′ā-nāps), *n.* a conceited or upstart fellow.

jackass (′ās), *n.* the male ass; donkey; the Australian kingfisher.

jackboots (′bōōtz), *n.pl.* large boots reaching above the knee.

jackdaw (′daw), *n.* a glossy species of crow.

jacket (′et), *n.* a short tailless coat; a covering to prevent radiation of heat: *v.t.* to clothe with a jacket; beat.

Jack Ketch (jak-ket h′), *n.* a public hangman: from an individual of that name who occupied that office under James II.

jackknife (jak′ īf), *n.* a large pocket knife; commonly, a boy's knife.

jack-snipe (jak′snīp), *n.* a small snipe, also, called sandpiper.

jackstays (′stāz), *n.pl.* ropes stretched along the yard of a ship to fasten the sails to.

Jacobian (jā-ko′bi-an), *n.* a mathematical determinant: *adj.* pertaining to Karl G. Jacobi (1804–51), German mathematician, or to his mathematical discoveries.

Jacobite (jak′o-bīt), *n.* one of the adherents to the cause of James II. and his descendants.

jaconet (′ō-net), *n.* a fine, soft, white, cotton material somewhat resembling cambric; nainsook.

Jacquard (′kärd), *n.* a loom for weaving patterns: invented by Jacquard, a Frenchman.

jade (jād), *n.* a tired or worn-out horse; a vicious woman; a young woman (contemptuously or humorously); a silicate of magnesia and lime of green color: formerly much used for ornaments.

jag (jag), *n.* a notch; projecting point; denticulation; a small load; a condition of partial intoxication: *v.t.* to cut into notches or teeth.

jager (yā′gĕr), *n.* a rapacious bird, resembling a gull.

jaguar (-gwär′), *n.* a fierce animal of South America, resembling the leopard; the American tiger.

jail (jāl), *n.* a prison; a bridewell.
jalap (jal'ap), *n.* an extract from the root of a Mexican plant, a very powerful purgative.
jam (jam), *n.* a conserve of fruit boiled with sugar; a squeeze; block; crush: *v.t.* to squeeze or crush; press in tightly; block up by crowding.
jamb (jam), *n.* one of the upright sides of a doorway, window-opening, or fireplace; a piece of leg armor.
jambool (jam'bōōl), *n.* the Java plum; a drug from its bark, used for diabetes.
jamboree (jam-bo-rē'), *n.* [Slang], a noisy revelry; a spree.
jamdanee (jam-dȧ'nē), *n.* an East Indian figured muslin woven in flower patterns.
jami (ja'mi), *n.* a central or principal mosque.
jammer (jam'ẽr), *n.* a gin for loading logs.
janapa (jan'ȧ-pȧ), *n.* an East Indian hemp, from which gunny bags, etc., are made.
jangle (jang'gl), *v.i.* to quarrel or wrangle; sound discordantly: *n.* a discordant sound; wrangle; altercation; chatter.
janissary, janizary (jan'i-sā-ri), *n.* formerly the footguard of the Turkish sultans.
janitor ('i-tẽr), *n.* a door-keeper; one who takes care of a building, apartments, or offices.
Jansenism (jan'sen-izm), *n.* the teaching of Cornelis Jansen (1585-1638), French R. C. bishop, that man is unable to do good or obey the commandments and, also, equally unable to resist God's grace.
January (jan'ū-ā-ri), *n.* the first month in the year: from the Latin god, Janus.
japan (jȧ-pan'), *n.* work varnished and lacquered after the Japanese style of ornamentation; a kind of varnish made up of shellac, linseed oil, and turpentine: *v.t.* to cover, varnish, or lacquer, with japan; make black and glossy.
Japanesque (-nesk'), *adj.* resembling the Japanese style of art.
japonica (-pon'i-kȧ), *n.* the name of various species of Japanese plants; the camellia.
jar (jär), *n.* an earthenware pot or vessel; a shake produced by a sudden shock; jolt; harsh sound; conflict of opinion or interest: *v.t.* to cause to shake by a sudden shock; jolt: *v.i.* to interfere or clash; emit a harsh sound.
jardiniere (zhär-din-yär'), *n.* an ornamental flower-pot of porcelain; a flower stand.
jargon (jär'gon), *n.* confused, unintelligible talk; a mixture of two or more languages; the peculiar phraseology of a party, sect, etc.
jarvey (jär'vi), *n.* in England and Ireland, the driver of a hackney coach, or jaunting-car.
jasmine ('min), *n.* an ornamental garden plant with fragrant, white flowers.
jasper ('pẽr), **jasperite** (-īt), *n.* an opaque, many-shaded variety of quartz: when polished it is made into a variety of ornamental articles.
jaundice (jän'dis), *n.* a disease characterized by yellowness of the eye-balls, skin, etc., caused by biliary derangement; hence, a mental condition in which the judgment is warped
jaunt (jänt, jônt), *n.* a short excursion or ramble: *v.i.* to roam or ramble; take a short excursion.
jauntily ('i-li), *adv.* in a jaunty manner.
jaunty ('i), *adj.* airy; gay; showy.
javelin ('lin), *n.* a light spear.
jaw (jaw), *n.* the bones of the mouth in which the teeth are placed; mouth; idle talk: *v.i.* to talk rapidly; talk back.
jay (jā), *n.* a crow-like, chattering bird with handsome plumage; a country bumpkin; a greenhorn; a poor actor.
jaywalker (jā'wawk-ẽr), *n.* a slovenly, or gawky person; one who crosses a street or highway carelessly, or in a diagonal direction.
jazz (*v.* or *adj.*), negro term for syncopated music or ragtime played discordantly on various instruments; a boisterous dance to such music.
jazz band (band), a band which plays ragtime in a boisterous manner.
jealous (jel'us), *adj.* characterized by jealousy; anxiously suspicious or watchful.
jealousy (-i), *n.* suspicious fear or watchfulness, especially the fear of being supplanted by a rival.
jean (jēn), *n.* twilled undressed cotton cloth.
jeer (jēr), *v.t.* to scoff at; ridicule: *v.i.* to speak in a derisive or sarcastic manner: *n.* a scoff; derision: *pl.* tackle by which the lower yards of a vessel are hoisted or lowered.
Jehovah (je-hō'vȧ), *n.* Lord God of the Hebrews.
Jehovistic (-vis'tik), *adj.* characterized by the use of *Jehovah* for God, as in parts of the Old Testament: Jehovah is a modern transliteration of the Hebrew Yahweh.
Jehu (jē'hū), *n.* a king of Israel; [j-], a furious driver.
jejune (-jūn'), *adj.* empty; void of interest.
jejunum (-jū'num), *n.* [*pl.* jejuna ('nȧ)], that portion of the small intestine between the duodenum and ileum.
jelerang (jel'ẽr-ang), *n.* a large, beautiful squirrel of southern Asia.
jelly ('i), *n.* the stiffened gelatinous juice of fruit, meat, etc., after boiling; any semi-transparent soft gluey substance: *v.i.* to turn to, or become, jelly.
Jemlah goat (jem'lȧ gōt), a beardless wild goat of the Himalayan mountains.

jemmy (jem'i), **jimmy** (jim'i), *n.* a short stout iron bar with flat sharpened end, used by burglars.

jennet, genet (jen'et), *n.* a small Spanish horse.

jenny ('i), *n.* a machine for spinning; used in composition for female, as *jenny*-wren, *jenny*-ass, etc.

jeopard (jep'ärd), **jeopardize** (-dīz), *v.t.* to expose to loss or injury; hazard.

jeopardy (-i), *n.* hazard; peril.

jerboa (jēr-bō'å), *n.* the leaping mouse of Africa, with long hind legs.

jereed (jer-ēd'), *n.* a javelin, used in Turkey and Persia in mock battles; a game played with jereeds.

jeremiad (-e-mī'ad), *n.* lamentation, especially over modern degeneracy: from the Book of Lamentations of Jeremiah.

jerk (jĕrk), *v.t.* to give a sudden pull, twist, or push to; throw with a sudden quick movement; cut into long strips and dry in the sun, as beef: *n.* a sudden quick pull, twist or push; spasmodic movement.

jerkin ('in), *n.* a short coat or jacket; close waistcoat.

jerry (jer'i), *n.* [Slang], a beer shop; a chamber pot; a soft, flimsy hat: *adj.* constructed hastily, and of bad materials, as a *jerry*-built house; flimsy.

Jersey (jĕr-zi), *n.* one of a breed of dairy cattle, originating in Jersey, one of the Channel Islands; [j-], a knitted jacket, usually of wool.

Jersey cloth (klôth), a soft, elastic cloth; stocking-web.

Jersey Lily (lil'i), Miss Lillie Langtry (Mrs. Hugo de Bathe), famous English actress.

Jerusalem artichoke (jē-rōō'så-lem ärʹ-ti-chōk), a plant of the aster family; the American sunflower.

Jerusalem thorn (thôrn), a spiny Old World shrub of the buckthorn family with dark-green, thick foliage: sometimes called Christ's thorn, from a belief that the crown of thorns placed on the head of the Saviour was woven from the spines of this shrub.

jess (jes), *n.* a leathern strap fastened to the leg of a hawk, to which the leash is attached.

jessamine (jes'å-min), *n.* a popular name for the jasmine.

jesse (jes'e), *n.* a large branched candlestick used in churches, symbolizing the genealogical tree of Jesse and of Jesus Christ.

jest (jest), *n.* a joke; humorous pleasantry; fun; a laughing-stock: *v.i.* to joke; make merriment; make game of.

jester (ĕr), *n.* a person given to jesting, sportive talk and merry pranks; a joker; a buffoon; a merry-andrew; a person formerly retained by princes to make sport for them.

Jesuit (jez'ū-it), *n.* a member of the R. C. Society of Jesus, founded by Ignatius of Loyola, 1534.

Jesuitic (-ū-it'ik); **Jesuitical** (-i-kal), *adj.* pertaining to, or resembling, the Jesuits, their principles and practices; [j-], cunning; crafty; equivocal: opprobriously applied.

Jesuitism (-izm), *n.* the doctrine, teachings, principles, or practice of the Jesuits; [j-], principles or practices ascribed to the Jesuits; hence, craftiness; duplicity: used opprobriously.

Jesus (jē'zus), *n.* the Founder of the Christian religion, believed by His followers to be the incarnate Son of God, Second Person of the Trinity.

jet (jet), *n.* a stream of water suddenly emitted; a deep black variety of lignite; a gas spray; spout, or nozzle; a ladle: *v.i.* to spout out: *v.i.* to shoot or jut out.

jetsam ('såm), *n.* that part of a ship's cargo which is thrown into the sea to lighten the vessel in case of peril: opposed to *flotsam.*

jettison ('i-sun), *n.* the act of throwing goods overboard to lighten a vessel in case of peril: *v.t.* to throw overboard to lighten a vessel.

jetty ('i), *n.* a structure extending into the water, used as a pier, mole, or wall, to restrain or direct currents; projection of a building: *v.i.* to put out or project.

Jew (jōō), *n.* an Israelite; Hebrew; one whose religion is Judaism.

jewel ('el), *n.* a valuable ornament; gem; precious stone; anything of great value or dear to one: *v.t.* to adorn with, or as with, jewels; furnish with jewels.

jeweler ('ĕr), *n.* one who makes or deals in jewels.

jewelry ('ri), *n.* jewels collectively; the art or trade of a jeweler.

jewfish (-'fish), *n.* a very large, deep-water, rough-scaled fish of a dull green color, weighing from 500 to 700 lbs. when fully developed and measuring from 5 to 7 feet in length.

Jewish ('ish), *adj.* pertaining to the Jews, their language, customs, etc.

Jewish calendar (kal'en-dĕr), a calendar calculated according to Hebraic history, traditions and standards for the use and information of Jewish people: it reckons from the year 3761 B.C. the date traditionally given for the Creation, consequently, 1925 corresponds to the Jewish year 5686.

Jewry ('ri), *n.* Judæa; a district in a city inhabited by Jews; ghetto.

jew's-harp ('härp), *n.* a small lyre-shaped musical instrument with a thin metal tongue which, when placed between the teeth and vibrated, emits a twanging sound.

Jezebel (jez'ē-bel), *n.* a wicked, vindictive woman; a woman who paints her

face: from *Jezebel*, wife of King Ahab and persecutor of Elijah the Prophet.

jib (jib), *n.* a large triangular sail projecting beyond the bowsprit; the projecting arm or beam of a crane; a jibbing horse: *v.i.* to move restlessly backwards or sideways: said of a horse.

jib-boom ('bōōm), *n.* a spar beyond the bowsprit, on which the jib is set.

jibe, another form of gibe.

jiffy (jif'i), *n.* an instant.

jig (jig), *n.* a quick lively dance, or music for such a dance; a kind of fish-hook; a sieve for separating ore: *v.i.* to dance a jig: *v.t.* jerk up and down.

jigger ('ēr), *n.* one who jigs; an apparatus consisting of a number of sieves for separating ore; a small sail-boat; a short golf club; a support for a billiard cue.

jig saw (saw), a fine-tooth saw set vertically in a frame, used for cutting ornamental patterns; a scroll saw.

jill (jil), *n.* a young woman; sweetheart; the female of a ferret.

jillet (jil'et), **jill-flirt** (-flērt), *n.* a wanton; a depraved woman.

jilt (jilt), *n.* a coquette or flirt: *v.t.* to encourage (a lover) and then discard him: *v.i.* to play the jilt; practice deception in love.

jimmy (jim'i), see jemmy.

jimson-weed (jim'sun-wēd), *n.* stramonium; a poisonous plant of the nightshade family.

jingle (jing'gl), *n.* a sharp tinkling metallic sound; a little bell or rattle; meaningless rhyme; a covered two-wheeled Irish car: *v.i.* to sound with a jingle.

Jingo ('gō), *n.* one of a party of Conservatives who, at the time of the Russo-Turkish War of 1877-78, wished Great Britain to go to war with Russia; one in any country who favors aggressive foreign policy.

jingoism (-izm), *n.* the jingo military spirit.

jinnee (jin'ē), *n.* [*pl.* jinn (jin)], one of the good and evil spirits of Mohammedan mythology.

jinrikisha (-rik'i-shâ), *n.* a small Japanese two-wheeled carriage, drawn by one or more men.

jinx (jingks), *n.* [Slang], a hoodoo; a person or thing supposed to bring misfortune, or bad luck.

jitney, *n.* [Slang], a nickel; a small coin; a jitney-bus.

jitney-bus, *n.* an automobile conveying passengers over established routes for which a low fare is charged, generally five cents.

jiu-jitsu, jujutsu (jū-jit'sōō), *n.* a system of wrestling among the Japanese; literally, "muscle-breaking."

job (job), *n.* a piece of work, especially of a temporary or chance nature; any scheme for making money or securing private advantage at the public expense; any event or circumstance; a sudden stroke or thrust with a pointed instrument: *v.t.* to let out for a hire; buy up (goods) and retail.

jobber (job'ēr), *n.* a middleman, especially one who acts as agent between a stockbroker and the public; one who transacts public business for his own private interests.

jobbery ('ēr-i), *n.* low intriguing for private advantage or political ends.

job-lot (job-lot'), *n.* a collection of various articles thrown together for sale in one lot.

jockey (jok'i), *n.* one who rides a horse in a race; groom; a dealer in horses; a cheat: *v.t.* to cheat or deceive; ride unfairly.

jocose (jō-kōs'), *adj.* sportive; humorous.

jocosity (-kos'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being jocose.

jocular (jok'ū-lâr), *adj.* making jokes.

jocularity ('i-ti), *n.* merriment.

jocund ('und), *adj.* jovial; sportive; gay.

jocundity (-un'di-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being jocund.

jog (jog), *v.t.* to push or shake slightly, usually with the elbow or hand, by way of reminder; stimulate: *v.i.* to travel along with a slow trotting motion.

John Bull (jon bool'), *n.* the English nation personified; the English people collectively; an Englishman.

John Doe (jon dō'), *n.* a term used in law forms prior to the discovery of the true name: *fem.* "Jane Doe."

John Dory (dō'ri), *n.* a small, golden-colored food-fish.

johnny-cake (-kāk), *n.* a flat griddle cake of Indian meal.

join (join), *v.t.* to unite; connect; associate; add or annex; to unite in marriage: *v.i.* to adhere; be in contact; be associated or in unity with: *n.* a joint or union.

joinder ('dēr), *n.* in law, the coupling of two or more causes of action into the same declaration.

joiner ('ēr), *n.* one who, or that which, joins, especially an artisan who finishes the woodwork for houses, etc.

joint (joint), *n.* the place where two or more things join; articulation of limbs; node or internode; hinge; a fissure dividing rock masses into blocks; one of the larger pieces into which a carcass is cut up; a place of low resort: as, an opium *joint*: *adj.* produced by the action of two or more; united in or sharing: *v.t.* to form with, or unite by, joints; cut or divide into joints, as meat.

joint-stock company (-stok kum'på-ni), a company the stock or capital of which is divided into transferable shares.

jointure ('tūr), *n.* landed estate or tenements settled on a woman in considera-

tion of her marriage, to be enjoyed by her after the death of her husband: *v.t.* to settle a jointure upon.

joist (joist), *n.* a horizontal timber to which the boards of a floor or laths of a ceiling are fastened: *v.t.* to furnish with joists.

joke (jōk), *n.* something said or done to excite mirth; jest; sport: *v.i.* to make jokes: *v.t.* to banter; rally.

joker ('ẽr), *n.* a jester; an extra card; the highest trump card at euchre.

jollification (jol-i-fi-kā'shun), *n.* merry-making.

jollity ('i-ti), *n.* the state of being jolly.

jolly ('i), *adj.* full of life and mirth; gay; inspiring mirth; excellent; most remarkable; companionable: *adv.* exceedingly: *v.t.* to joke or rally; to treat well for the purpose of obtaining some advantage.

jolly-boat (-bōt), *n.* a ship's small boat.

jolt (jōlt), *v.t.* to shake by sudden jerks: *v.i.* to have a jerky motion: *n.* a sudden jerk.

Jonah (jō'na), *n.* a person supposed to carry bad luck, especially on shipboard: after the prophet *Jonah*.

jonquil ('kwil), *n.* a bulbous plant with fragrant flowers; a species of daffodil; a species of narcissus.

jorum (jō'rum), *n.* a large drinking bowl, or its contents.

josh (jôsh), *v.t.* [Slang], to ridicule; banter; hoax: *n.* a hoax; a joke.

joss (jos), *n.* a Chinese god or idol.

joss-house (-hous), *n.* a Chinese temple; a place where idols are kept.

joss-stick (stik), *n.* a perfume stick burned as incense before idols.

jostle ('l), *v.t.* to push against; elbow.

jot (jot), *v.t.* to make a memorandum of (with *down*): *n.* a tittle.

joule (joul), *n.* unit of work or energy equivalent to the energy expended in a second by a current of one ampere in a resistance of one ohm.

journal (jẽr'nal), *n.* a record of news or events; a daily newspaper; diary; a book in which particular transactions are entered; a ship's log-book; the part of the shaft of a machine which rotates against the bearing.

journalism (-izm), *n.* newspaper or periodical literature; the influence exercised by such literature; the profession of a journalist.

journalist (-ist), *n.* an editor or contributor to a journal or newspaper; one who keeps a journal.

journalistic (-is'tik), *adj.* pertaining to journals, journalists, or journalism.

journey (jẽr'ni), *n.* passage from one place to another; a day's work or travel: *v.i.* to travel from one place to another.

journeyman (-man), *n.* a mechanic who has served his apprenticeship.

joust (jōōst), *n.* a mediæval mock combat with blunted lances between two mounted knights: *v.i.* to engage in such a combat.

jovial (jōv'i-al), *adj.* convivial; merry.

joviality ('i-ti), *n.* conviviality; mirth.

jovially (-li), *adv.* with joviality.

jowl (joul), *n.* the jaw or cheek; head of a fish; wattle of fowls; dewlap of cattle.

joy (joi), *n.* exhilaration of spirits; gaiety; gladness: *v.i.* to rejoice or be glad.

joyful ('fool), *adj.* full of joy.

joy-ride ('rīd), *n.* [Slang], a reckless ride in a motor car without permission or knowledge of the owner.

jubilant (jōō'bi-lant), *adj.* expressing exultation; triumphant.

jubilate ('bi-lāt), *v.i.* to express exultation.

jubilation (-lā'shun), *n.* a shouting for joy; declaration of triumph.

jubilee ('bi-lē), *n.* a Jewish festival celebrated every 50th year, to commemorate the deliverance of the Israelites from Egyptian bondage; the 50th anniversary of any event; a year of special indulgence granted by the Pope every 25th year.

Judæan (-dē'an), *adj.* pertaining to Judæa, etc.

Judaic (-dā'ik), *adj.* pertaining to the Jews.

Judaism (dā'izm), *n.* the religious rites and doctrines of the Jews; conformity to Jewish rites and doctrines.

Judaize (-īz), *v.i.* to conform to the rites and doctrines of the Jews: *v.t.* bring into conformity with Judaism.

Judas (jōō'dăs), *n.* a false, treacherous, or deceitful person; a betrayer; an informer: from Iscariot, the betrayer of Christ.

Judas color (kul'ẽr), red: from the tradition that Iscariot had red hair.

judge (juj), *n.* the presiding official in a court of law, having authority to hear and determine civil and criminal causes; arbitrator; connoisseur; one of the chief rulers of the Israelites from the death of Joshua to the kingship of Saul: *pl.* [J-], the seventh book of the Old Testament: *v.t.* to examine and pass sentence upon; distinguish; consider: *v.t.* to come to a conclusion by comparison and consideration; hear and determine a case, and pass sentence.

Judge Advocate (ad'vō-kāt), an officer who acts as legal adviser at a court-martial.

Judge Advocate General (jen'ẽr-al), a brigadier-general in the U. S. army, or a captain in the U. S. navy, who revises and passes upon the proceedings of courts-martial; in England, a judge who acts as constitutional adviser to the Crown at a court-martial proceeding.

judgment ('ment), *n.* the act of judging; a judicial decision; mental faculty of

deciding correctly by the comparison of facts and ideas; penetration; intelligence; criticism; opinion; punishment inflicted by God; the final trial of mankind by God (with *the*); judgment-day.

judicature ('di-kă-tūr), *n.* a court of justice; power of dispensing justice by legal trial and judgment.

judicial (-dish'ăl), *adj.* pertaining to courts of justice or to the administration of justice; proceeding from, or inflicted by, a court of justice; impartial.

judicially (-li), *adv.* in a judicial manner.

judiciary ('i-a-ri), *adj.* pertaining to courts of justice; passing judgment: *n.* judges collectively; that branch of a government concerned with the administration of civil and criminal law.

judicious ('us), *adj.* prudent; discreet.

jug, *v.t.* to put into a jug; to cook in a jug; to imprison: *v.i.* to imitate the cry of a nightingale; to nestle together as birds: *n.* an earthenware vessel with a handle, or its contents; [Slang], a jail or prison.

jugata (jū-gāt'ă), *n.* the representation of two heads on a coin, side by side, or overlapping.

jugate (jū-gāt'), *adj.* having leaflets in pairs.

Juggernaut (jug'ĕr-nawt), *n.* a name of Krishna, a god of the Hindus, whose image was borne on a car during certain ceremonial rites; an object of blind devotion.

juggle (jug'l), *v.t.* to cheat by artifice: *v.i.* to conjure: *n.* a trick by sleight of hand; imposture.

juggler (-lēr), *n.* one skilled in feats of manual dexterity; a mountebank; charlatan; fakir.

jugglery ('lēr-i), *n.* legerdemain; imposture.

jugular ('ū-lăr), *adj.* pertaining to the neck, or throat, or jugular vein.

jugular vein (vān), one of the large veins of the neck which return blood from the head.

juice (jōōs'), *n.* sap; the fluid parts of animal bodies; electrical force or power.

juicy (jōō'si), *adj.* full of juice.

jujube ('jōōb), *n.* a kind of lozenge; the edible fruit of a shrub.

jujube-plum (-plum), *n.* the fruit of a spiny tropical shrub.

julep ('lep), *n.* a drink composed of brandy or whisky sweetened and flavored; a mixture of sugar and water serving as a vehicle for administering medicine.

Julian ('liăn), *adj.* pertaining to Julius Cæsar, or to the Julian calendar as adjusted by Julius Cæsar 46 B.C.: replaced by the Gregorian year (New Style) in England, 1752.

Julian year (yēr), the year, according to the Julian calculation, of exactly 365 days and 6 hours.

julienne (zhōō-li-en'), *n.* a clear meat soup with chopped carrots, etc.

July (jōō-lī'), *n.* seventh calendar month of the year: named from Julius Cæsar's birth in that month.

jumble (jum'bl), *n.* a confused mass; a kind of thin cake: *v.t.* to mix in a confused mass; throw together without order: *v.i.* to mix or unite confusedly.

jumble-sale (jum'bl-sāl), *n.* a charity sale of second-hand articles; also called a rummage sale.

jumbo ('bō), *n.* a huge person or animal.

jumbuck (jum'buk), *n.* a sheep: so called by the aborigines and bushmen of Australia.

jump (jump), *n.* a spring or bound; the space jumped; in mining, a fault: *pl.* convulsive twitchings; chorea; delirium tremens: *v.t.* to cause to spring or bound; leap over; to take possession of (a mining claim) during the absence of its owner: *v.i.* to spring upward or forward.

jumper ('ĕr), *n.* one who, or that which, jumps; a neurotic person lacking control of the legs; a tool which operates with a jumping motion; a short wire used to close a break in a circuit; a boy's sled; a watch pawl.

jumper, *n.* a loose cotton jacket or blouse worn by workmen to protect their clothing; a low-necked waist worn by women; a hooded fur jacket worn by Arctic travelers and Eskimos: *pl.* loose outer garments for children, consisting of waist and trousers, to keep their clothes free from soiling.

Jumper, *n.* one of several religious sects which express their fervor in strong emotions, such as jumping up and down: see Holy Roller.

junction (jungk'shun), *n.* the act of being joined; union; a point or place of union; the place where railway lines meet.

juncture ('tūr), *n.* the point or line at which two bodies are joined; joint; articulation; particular or critical occasion.

June (jūn), *n.* the sixth month of the year.

jungle (jung'gl), *n.* a dense tropical thicket of forest trees, brushwood, tall grasses, etc.

junior (joon'yĕr), *adj.* younger; of lower standing; pertaining to youth: *n.* the younger of two; one of lower standing.

juniority (-yor'i-ti), *n.* junior state.

juniper (jōō'ni-pĕr), *n.* an evergreen shrub the berries of which are used in flavoring gin.

junk (jungk), *n.* short pieces of old cable, rope, etc., used for making mats, oakum, etc.; scraps of metal, glass, etc.; salt ship beef; a Chinese flat-bottomed vessel.

Junker (jung'kĕr), *n.* a member of the former Conservative Party in Prussia; hence, a narrow-minded, selfish person.

junket (jung'ket), *n.* a preparation of curds and cream; a variety of sweetmeat; excursion; picnic: *v.i.* to participate in an excursion or picnic.

junta (jun'tå), *n.* a Spanish, Central American, or South American legislative assembly or council.

junto ('tō), *n.* a secret council of state; faction; cabal.

jupon (jōō'pon), *n.* a petticoat.

Jurassic (jōō-ras'ik), *adj.* pertaining to the period of the Mesozoic era in geology: *n.* the Jurassic period or system.

jurat (jōō'rat), *n.* a public official; magistrate; one sworn to carry out a duty; a certificate added to an affidavit, stating by whom, where and when such affidavit was made.

juridical (-rid'i-kål), *adj.* pertaining to law, judicial proceedings, or jurisprudence.

jurisconsult (-ris-kon'sult), *n.* a jurist; one learned in Civil law.

jurisdiction (dik'shun), *n.* legal authority; extent of power; district over which any authority extends.

jurisprudence (-prōō'dens), *n.* legal science; system of laws of a country.

jurist ('rist), *n.* one skilled in legal science.

juror ('rēr), *n.* a juryman.

jury ('ri), *n.* a body of men, usually twelve, selected according to law and sworn to inquire into or decide on the evidence before them; a committee of experts selected to award prizes, etc., at a public exhibition, etc.

jury-mast (-måst), *n.* a temporary mast.

jus (jus), *n.* a right that may be legally enforced.

just (just), *adj.* conformable to divine or human laws; upright; impartial; faithful; exact; regular; fair: *adv.* exactly; barely; nearly; almost; perfectly.

justice (jus'tis), *n.* the quality of being just; rectitude in dealing with others; impartiality; a judge or magistrate.

justice of the peace (pēs), a local magistrate with power to pass on minor cases, or commit for trial.

justiciary (-tish'i-å-ri), *n.* a judge.

justifiable ('ti-fī'å-bl), *adj.* defensible.

justifiably (-bli), *adv.* so as to be justifiable.

justification (-kā'shun), *n.* the act of justifying; vindication or defense; the act of acceptance of a man by God as justified by the merits of Jesus Christ.

justify ('ti-fī), *v.t.* to show or prove to be just or right; vindicate; pardon; accept and treat as just on the ground of faith and repentance; adjust type by proper spacing.

jut (jut), *v.i.* to project beyond the main body: *n.* a projection.

Jute (jōōt), *n.* a member of one of the Low Germanic tribes that invaded England during the fifth and sixth centuries.

jute (jōōt), *n.* the fiber of an East Indian plant used for ropes, bagging, mats, etc.

juvenescence (jōō-ve-nes'ens), *n.* a growing young.

juvenescent ('ent), *adj.* becoming young.

juvenile ('ve-nil), *adj.* youthful; characteristic of, or suitable to, youth: *n.* a young person.

juvenility (-nil'i-ti), *n.* youthfulness.

juxta-, a prefix meaning *near, close proximity.*

juxtaposition (juks-tå-pō-zish'un), *n.* a placing of a person or thing near to, or side by side with, another person or thing; contiguity.

juxtaterrestrial (juks'tä-te-res'tri-al), *adj.* relating to the ocean bed not far from the land.

juzail (jū-zāl'), *n.* a long-barreled, heavy Afghan gun.

jyntee (jin'tē), *n.* a tropical shrub the fibre of which is used as hemp.

K

K, k (kā), *n.* the eleventh letter of the English alphabet; the sound of this letter.

K, k, *n.* an abbreviation: in the form **K,** various personal names beginning with this letter, as Karl, Katherine; various proper names and geographical designations beginning with this letter, as Kipling, Kemble, Khartoum, Kronstadt; King; Kingdom; Knight; in *Meteorology,* cumulus; in the form **K** or **k,** in *Chess,* knight; in the form **k,** any word beginning with this letter, which can be inferred readily from the context or the subject; certain specific words beginning with this letter having German equivalents beginning with *k,* as carat (*Assaying*), capacity (*Electricity*), constant (*Astronomy*).

K, k, *n.* a symbol: in the form **K,** the tenth in a series (eleventh when *J* is used for the tenth); the tenth (or eleventh) in an order, group, or class, as Company K; in *Astronomy,* a prominent Fraunhofer line of the spectrum, partly caused by calcium; in *Chemistry,* potassium; in *Geometry,* the point at the intersection of the three median lines of a triangle: in the form **k,** in *Physics,* centuple calory; in *Electricity,* magnetic susceptibility of iron, steel, etc.; in *Mechanics,* modulus of cubic compressibility.

K, *n.* a Roman numeral denoting 250; with a bar (K̄), 250,000.

K, k, *n.* the eleventh letter of the alphabet impressed on a type-bar; the perforation of this letter in a paper-roll for machine-casting.

K, *n.* an object shaped like capital K: *adj.* of, or resembling, the shape of capital K.

ka (ka), *n.* to the ancient Egyptians, the intelligence which ruled the body and persevered after death if the body was preserved or mummified.

Kaaba (kä'bå), *n.* the shrine at Mecca towards which all Mohammedans turn when praying.

Kaddish (kad'ish), *n.* in the Jewish Ritual, the doxology recited at close of prayers.

Kaffir (kaf'ẽr), *n.* any member of one of the Bantu tribes of South Africa; the Kaffir language; one of a non-Mohammedan race of northern Afghanistan; an infidel.

Kaffir corn (kôrn), a variety of South African millet, cultivated for food.

kaftan (kaf'tan), *n.* a gown with long sleeves, worn in the Levant.

kago (kag'ō), *n.* a Japanese palanquin.

kagu (kä'gōō), *n.* a vari-colored, crane-like bird of New Caledonia.

kajak (kī'ăk), *n.* a canoe, used in the Arctic, made from sealskins over a framework.

kaikawaka (kä'ē-kä-wä'kä), *n.* the mountain pine of New Zealand.

Kaiser (kī'zẽr), *n.* the title of the emperors of Germany from 1871 to 1918.

kaka (kä'kå), *n.* a New Zealand parrot, easily taught to talk and mimic.

kakapo (kä-kä-pō'), *n.* the owl parrot of New Zealand.

kakistocracy (kak-is-tok'rå-si), *n.* government by the worst class; rule of the basest.

kale (kāl), *n.* a cabbage with open curled leaves: sea-kale.

kaleidoscope (kå-lī'dō-skōp), *n.* an optical instrument which, by an arrangement of mirrors, causes objects viewed through it to appear in a variety of symmetrical and beautiful patterns.

kali (kä'lē), *n.* glasswort; caustic potash.

kalinite (kal'i-nīt), *n.* common alum.

Kalmuck (kal'muk), *adj.* pertaining to the Mongols, or to their language: *n.* a member of any of the Buddhist Mongol tribes; the language of the Mongols; [k-], a rough hairy kind of cloth.

Kama (kä'må), *n.* sexual passion; animal desire: from *Kama,* the Hindu god of love.

kamarupa (-rōō-på), *n.* an astral body; bodily appearance after death.

Kami (kä'mē), *n.pl.* in Japan, the spirits of the dead, who, according to Shinto doctrine, rule the world.

kamis (-mēs'), *n.* a long shirt worn by Mohammedans.

Kanaka (kå-nä'kå), *n.* a native of the Hawaiian Islands; a Polynesian.

kangaroo (kang-gå-rōō'), *n.* a herbivorous marsupial mammal peculiar to Australia, having short forelegs and long, powerful hind legs, with which it leaps.

kaolin (kā'ō-lin), *n.* china or porcelain clay.

Karma (kär'må), *n.* according to the teachings of Buddhism and Theosophy, the inevitable result in a future state of the acts done in the present life; eternal destiny in keeping with the law of cause and effect; the law of retribution.

katakana (kat-å-kä'nå), *n.* the square style of writing of the Japanese.

kataplexy (kat'å-plek'si), *n.* the stupefied appearance an animal assumes when feigning death.

katchung (kach'ung), *n.* the peanut; peanut oil.

katuka (kå-tōō'kå), *n.* a venomous, brown-colored, viper-like snake of India.

katydid (kā'ti-did), *n.* a green, arboreal insect with long horns, allied to the grasshopper: the male is furnished with stridulating organs at the base of the wings, which make the peculiar note that has given the name.

kauri (kou'ri), *n.* the New Zealand pine, which attains a great height and produces a valuable fine-grained wood.

kava (kä'vå), *n.* a pepper shrub from the roots of which the natives of Polynesia make an intoxicating drink.

kea (kē'å), *n.* a New Zealand parrot, which feeds on carrion and attacks sheep.

keckle (kek'l), *v.t.* to preserve (a rope, etc.) from chafing by a covering of canvas, etc.

kedge (kej), *n.* a light anchor used in warping: *v.t.* to warp.

keel (kēl), *n.* the chief and lowest timber of a vessel extending from stem to stern and supporting the whole frame; hence, a ship; a low, flat-bottomed coal-barge: *v.t.* to furnish with a keel: *v.i.* turn up the keel; give up.

keel-boat ('bōt), *n.* a shallow, covered freight boat.

keelhaul ('hawl), *v.t.* to drag under water beneath the bottom of a ship from one side to the other: formerly, a naval punishment; reprimand sternly.

keelson ('sun), *n.* a beam or timber laid on the middle of the floor timbers over the keel of a vessel to strengthen it.

keen (kēn), *adj.* sharp; eager; piercing; bitter; acute: *n.* in Ireland, a lamentation of sorrow for the dead; a funeral dirge: sometimes spelt caoine.

keep (kēp), *v.t.* to have the care of; guard; preserve; maintain; do; observe; fulfil; supply with the necessaries of life; employ; manage; conduct; set down in writing; keep a pledge; solemnize; celebrate; detain; confine: *v.i.* to remain in any state or condition: *n.* subsistence; the stronghold or donjon of a mediæval castle; that in which something is kept.

keeping ('ing), *n.* care; custody; charge; subsistence; harmony; congruity.

keepsake ('sāk), *n.* something kept as a souvenir of the giver.

keeve (kēv), *n.* a large vat or tub.

keg (keg), *n.* a small barrel.

kelep (kel'ep), *n.* a Guatemalan ant which feeds on insects, and which has been imported into southern U. S. to prey on the cotton boll-weevil.

kelp (kelp), *n.* the calcined ashes of seaweeds, from which iodine is obtained; a large, coarse seaweed or wrack.

kelpie (kel'pi), *n.* a malevolent water-sprite, supposed to take the form of a horse.

Kelt (kelt), one of the tall, fair race who inhabited Northern Europe, whom the Romans called *Celtæ;* a descendant of this race; one of the Irish, Welsh, Manx, Cornish, or Breton people; [k-], a salmon, or trout, after spawning; homespun frieze cloth from black wool.

kemp (kemp), *n.* coarse rough hair or wool; refuse of fur.

ken (ken), *n.* view; knowledge: *v.t.* [Scotch], to know; descry.

Kendal (ken'dal), *n.* a coarse, woolen, green cloth: from being originally woven and dyed at Kendal, in England.

kennebecker (ken-e-bek'er), *n.* a handbag used for carrying clothes by Maine lumbermen.

kennebunker (ken-e-bungk'ĕr), *n.* same as kennebecker.

kennel ('el), *n.* a house for a dog or pack of hounds; lair of a fox; street gutter; vile lodging: *v.t.* to confine in a kennel: *v.i.* to live in a kennel.

keno (kē'nō), *n.* a game of chance played with numbered balls and cards.

kenosis (kē-nō'sis), *n.* the divine emptying, as manifested in the incarnation of Jesus Christ; the humility of the Son of God in becoming man for the redemption of mankind.

kepi (kep'i), *n.* a military cap with a straight vizor.

keratin (ker'å-tin), *n.* the principal constituent of hair, nails, and horn.

keratoscope (ker'a-tō-skōp), *n.* an instrument to detect departure from normal form of the cornea of the eye.

keratosis (-tō'sis), *n.* a skin affection marked by horny excrescences.

keraunograph (ke-rô'no-gråf), *n.* a mark or impression made on the human body by lightning.

kerchief (kur'chif), *n.* a square head-cloth worn by women; a neck cloth; a handkerchief.

kerite (kē'rit), *n.* an insulating material made of vulcanized rubber.

kermes (kĕr'mēz), *n.* the dried bodies of a cochineal insect, furnishing a scarlet dye.

kermess (kĕr'mes), *n.* in Holland, an outdoor festival; in the U. S., an indoor entertainment.

kern (kĕrn), *n.* the overhanging part of a type; a foot soldier of a mediæval Irish or Scottish Chief.

kernel ('el), *n.* a grain or seed; the edible substance of a nut or fruit stone; essence.

kerosene ('ō-sēn), *n.* refined petroleum.

kerosene engine (en'jin), a gas engine using kerosene as fuel.

Kerry ('i), *n.* one of an Irish breed of black cattle.

kersey ('zi), *n.* a coarse smooth-faced cloth.

kerseymere (-mēr), *n.* cassimere.

kestrel (kes'trel), *n.* a kind of hawk.

ketch (kech), *n.* a stoutly-built, two-masted, fore-and-aft rigged vessel.

ketchup ('up), *n.* a sauce prepared from tomatoes, mushrooms, etc.

ketch-yacht (kech'yot), *n.* a small yacht with two masts and three fore-and-aft sails.

kettle (ket'l), *n.* a metallic vessel for boiling liquids.

kettledrum (-drum), *n.* a hemispherical copper drum; afternoon tea party.

key (kē), *n.* a portable metal instrument for operating a lock; an instrument by which something is turned, secured, or operated upon; clef; solution; literal translation; the tonality of a music scale; pitch of the voice in singing or speaking; a coral islet along a coast: *v.t.* fasten or connect with a key.

keynote ('nōt), *n.* the fundamental note; ruling principle.

Keys (kēs), *n.* the House of Keys, the legislative assembly of the Isle of Man.

keystone ('stōn), *n.* central stone of an arch.

khaki (kä'ki), *n.* a light drab-colored cloth.

Khamsin (kam'sin), *n.* a hot wind that blows from the Sahara over Egypt, just before the vernal equinox.

khan (kän), *n.* an Asiatic prince, chief, or governor; a caravansary.

kheda (ke'dä), *n.* an enclosure for capturing wild elephants.

khedive (ke-dēv'), *n.* the official title of the Viceroy of Egypt.

kiang (ki-ang'), *n.* the wild ass of Tibet.

kibosh (ki-bosh'), *n.* [Slang], humbug; nonsense.

kick (kik), *n.* a blow with the foot; a recoil; [Slang], strength of a liquor; determined opposition: *v.t.* to strike with the foot: *v.i.* recoil; resist.

kick-out (kik'out), *n.* a kick made by a football player after a safety or touchback.

kickshaw ('shaw), *n.* something fanciful or out of the way; a delicacy.

kid (kid), *n.* the young of the goat, or its soft skin used for gloves, etc.; a small wooden tub; [Slang], a child; a forward boy; a young expert in some sporting line, especially pugilism: chiefly used attributively: *adj.* made of kid: *v.t.* to bring forth a kid: *v.t.* to furnish or cover with kid; humbug.

kiddle (kid'l), *n.* a wicker fish-weir.

kid-glove (gluv), *adj.* wearing gloves made of kid skin; hence, characterized by softness, effeminacy, fastidiousness, daintiness, or delicacy: *pl.* gloves made of kid-skin.

kidnap ('nap), *v.t.* to carry off by unlawful force, or by fraud; seize and detain unlawfully.

kidney ('ni), *n.* one of two oblong flattened organs which separate the urine from the blood.

kilerg (kil'erg); *n.* a unit of energy = 1,000 ergs.

kill (kil), *v.t.* to deprive of life; destroy; slay; discharge; defeat; distribute, as type; to score out, or mark off, as dead matter: said of a news story: *n.* an animal hunted and killed; prey; a creek.

killdeer (-dēr), *n.* the ring plover of North America.

killer (-ēr), *n.* one that kills; a neutralizing agent; a rapacious cetacean of the dolphin family, frequenting northern seas.

kill-joy (joi), *n.* one given to gloomy moods; a person of sullen disposition.

kiln (kil), *n.* a furnace, oven or pile for burning, drying, or hardening.

kilogramme ('o-gram), *n.* 1,000 grammes = 2.2046 lbs.

kiloliter (-lē'tēr), *n.* 1,000 liters = 220 imperial gals. (about).

kilometer (-mē'tr), *n.* 1,000 meters = 3,280.8 feet.

kilowatt (kil'o-wot), *n.* unit of electric power; one thousand watts.

kilt (kilt), *n.* a short, plaited, tartan petticoat, reaching from waist-line to knees, worn by Scotchmen: *v.t.* to plait.

kimono (ki-mō'nō), *n.* the loose outer robe of the Japanese; a similar gown worn by Western women.

kin (kin), *n.* consanguinity; relationship; kindred.

kind (kīnd), *adj.* benevolent; indulgent; affectionate; sympathetic: *n.* genus or species; quality; variety; sort.

kindergarten (kin'dēr-gär-ten), *n.* a school for young children in which they are taught by diverting object lessons, etc.

kindle (kind'l), *v.t.* to set fire to; inflame.

kindliness (kīnd'li-nes), *n.* kindly disposition.

kindly ('li), *adj.* benevolent; sympathetic; beneficial; natural: *adv.* in a kindly manner.

kindness ('nes), *n.* the state or quality of being kind; a kind act.

kindred (kin'dred), *adj.* of like nature or character; cognate: *n.* relationship by birth or marriage; consanguinity.

kinemacolor (kin'e-ma-kul'ēr), *n.* a moving picture produced in natural colors.

kinematics (kin-e-mat'iks), *n.* the science of pure motion.

kinetic (kī-net'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or imparting, motion; active: *n.pl.* that branch of dynamics which treats of the action of forces in causing or influencing motion.

kinetograph (-nē'tō-gråf), *n.* an apparatus for taking photographs of moving objects and afterwards reproducing them on a screen, as if in actual motion.

kinetophone (ki-nē'tō-fōn), *n.* a combination of kinetoscope and phonograph synchronized to reproduce a picture with the accompaniment of speech.

kinetoscope (kin-et'o-skōp), *n.* a machine for producing pictures with moving figures.

king (king), *n.* a male sovereign or ruler; a piece or card representing a king in a game; one who is specially distinguished in the same class or kind; a leader; a chief.

kingdom ('dum), *n.* the territory ruled by a king or queen; royal authority; sphere of influence; primary division.

kingfisher (-ẽr), *n.* a fish-eating bird with bright blue and green or slate-blue and white plumage.

king's evil (ẽ'vl), scrofula.

king tody (tō'di), a fly-catching bird of tropical America, the head of which is adorned with a large scarlet, black-edged crest.

kingwood ('wood), *n.* a hard violet-tinted wood imported from Brazil: used in cabinet-making.

kink (kingk), *n.* a twist in a rope or thread when doubled; whim: *v.t.* & *v.i.* to form kinks.

kinkajou (king'kå-jōō), *n.* a South American carnivorous mammal with a long prehensile tail.

kinnikinic (kin-i-ki-nik'), *n.* a kind of tobacco smoked by the American Indians made of the leaves of the sumac, willow, etc.

kino (kī'nō), *n.* an astringent gum, used in medicine, tanning, etc.

kinsfolk (kins'fōk), *n.* relatives.

kiosk (ki-osk'), *n.* a Turkish open pavilion or summer house; a bandstand; a structure covering entrance to a subway.

kip (kip), *n.* the untanned skin of a calf or small cattle; a brothel; a house of ill-fame.

kipper ('ẽr), *n.* a salmon after spawning; a salmon, herring, etc., cut open, salted, and smoke-dried: *v.t.* to cure, as a salmon.

kirk (kẽrk), *n.* [Scotch], a church; the Church of Scotland (with *the*).

kirn (kurn), *n.* [Scotch], the last sheaf of the harvest; a merrymaking when the harvest is gathered.

kirtle (kẽr'tl), *n.* an upper garment; petticoat: *v.t.* to array in a kirtle.

kismet (kis'met), *n.* fate; destiny.

kiss (kis), *n.* a salute or caress with the lips; a slight touch: *v.t.* to salute with the lips; touch slightly: *v.i.* to caress mutually with the lips.

kist (kist), *n.* a chest or box.

kit (kit), *n.* a small wooden tub; a small violin; traveling necessaries, outfit, etc.; set; a large bottle; a family or brood.

kitcat (kit'kat), *n.* a portrait 28 x 36 in. showing half the length.

kitchen (kich'en), *n.* a room set apart for cooking; ship's galley: *adj.* pertaining to the kitchen.

kitchener (-'ẽr), *n.* a cooking range; a kitchen servant; a cook.

kitchenette (kich-en-et'), *n.* a small kitchen in apartment houses or studios.

kite (kīt), *n.* a rapacious bird of prey; a light frame of wood covered with paper or linen for flying in the air; a light lofty sail; an accommodation bill; a fictitious check for obtaining money at a bank or getting credit: *v.t.* to cause to soar as a kite; raise money or get credit by underhand means: *v.i.* to soar or glide like a kite.

kite meteorograph (mē'tē-ō-rō-gråf), an apparatus to be carried on a kite to secure records of meteorological conditions in the upper atmosphere.

kit fox (foks), a small fox of western U. S.

kith (kith), *n.* acquaintance.

kittel (kit'el), *n.* the white cotton gown in which an orthodox Jew is buried.

kitten (kit'n), *n.* a young cat.

kittiwake ('i-wāk), *n.* a pure white, black-footed gull of the northern Atlantic.

kiwi (kē'wi), *n.* a New Zealand bird with a long bill.

kleeneboc (klēn'bok), *n.* the royal antelope.

kleptomania (klep-tō-mā'ni-å), *n.* a form of insanity manifesting itself in an irresistible propensity to steal.

kleptomaniac ('ni-ak), *n.* one who is under the influence of kleptomania.

klipspringer (klip'spring-ẽr), *n.* a small antelope of South Africa.

knack (nak), *n.* adroitness; dexterity.

knacker ('ẽr), *n.* a horse-slaughterer; dealer in worn-out horses; an old worn-out horse.

knag (nag), *n.* a knot in wood.

knap (nap), *v.t.* to bite; snap; nibble; talk.

knapsack (nap'sak), *n.* a leather or cloth traveling case carried on the back.

knapweed ('wēd), *n.* a purple-flowered plant; bachelor's button.

knave (nāv), *n.* a dishonest or deceitful person; a court-card with the figure of a soldier or servant.

knavery ('ẽr-i), *n.* dishonesty; fraud; deceit.

knavish ('ish), *adj.* dishonest; mischievous.

knead (nēd), *v.t.* to work into a mass, as dough; operate upon in massage.

knee (nē), *n.* the articulation of the leg and thigh bones; anything resembling a knee: *v.t.* to go down on the knees; bend; supplicate; touch with the knee.

knee-breeches ('brich-ez), *n.pl.* breeches reaching just below the knee.

kneecap ('kap), *n.* a flattened oval bone on the forepart of the kneejoint; patella.

kneel (nēl), *v.i.* to bend, or fall upon, the knees.

knell (nel), *n.* the sound of a bell when struck, especially a funeral bell; an ill omen: *v.t.* & *v.i.* to sound or toll, as a funeral bell.

Knickerbocker (nik'ẽr-bok-ẽr), *n.* a descendant of one of the early Dutch settlers of Manhattan.

knickerbockers (nik'ẽr-bok-ẽrz), *n.pl.* wide breeches gathered in below the knee.

knickknack ('nak), *n.* a little ornamental trifle; kickshaw.

knife (nīf), *n.* a cutting instrument with a sharp-edged blade set in a handle; the edged blade of a machine: *v.t.* to stab with a knife; oppose; defeat by working against.

knight (nīt), *n.* one who holds non-hereditary rank next below a baronet, entitling him to the prefix *Sir;* in mediæval times, one of gentle birth, who after serving as an esquire, was admitted by certain ceremonies to military rank; a champion; lover; one of the pieces in chess; a member of an order or society in which this term is a title: *v.t.* to confer the honor of knighthood upon.

knightage ('āj), *n.* knights collectively.

knight-errant (-er'ânt), *n.* a mediæval gentleman who went forth armed to redress wrongs; hence, a courageous person who defends the weak, as against the strong.

knight-errantry (-tri), *n.* the practices or customs of knights-errant.

knighthood ('hood), *n.* the character, rank, or dignity, of a knight.

knight of the road (rōd), a vagabond; a tramp; a footpad.

Knights of Columbus (kol'um-bus), a fraternal and benevolent body of Catholic men, organized by the Rev. J. C. McGinley at New Haven, Conn., 1882, the object of which is to promote Catholic interests and foster good feeling between all creeds and races.

Knights of Labor (lāb'ẽr), in the U. S., a national organization of laboring men for mutual benefit.

Knight Templar (nīt-tem'plar), *n.* one of a military order established in the 12th century for the defense of the Temple in Jerusalem; one belonging to a certain rank or degree in Masonry.

knit (nit), *v.t.* to tie, unite, or draw together; weave together by needles; contract.

knitting ('ing), *n.* the work of a knitter; the netted fabric thus woven; union.

knob (nob), *n.* the rounded handle of a door, etc.; round protuberance; knoll; in Australia, one in authority; the head of an establishment.

knock (nok), *n.* a blow or stroke with something hard or heavy; rap: *v.t.* to give a blow to; drive or strike against: *v.i.* to strike a blow with something hard or heavy.

knock-about (-å-bout'), *n.* a Jack-of-all-trades in Australia.

knock-out ('out), *n.* a mechancial device for throwing out finished work; a knock-down blow ending a fight.

knock-out drops (drops), drugged liquor.

knoll (nōl), *n.* a rounded hillock; hilltop.

knop (nop), *n.* an architectural ornament of clustered leaves and flowers; button.

knot (not), *n.* an interweaving or tying of thread or cord, etc.; anything resembling a knot; entanglement; difficulty; a hard part in a piece of wood; part of a tree where the branches shoot out; a division of a log-line (47.42 ft.); a nautical mile = 2,025 yds.; bond of union; group; the red-breasted sand-piper: *v.t.* to tie in a knot; unite firmly or closely: *v.i.* form knots or joints; make knots for fringe.

knotting ('ing), *n.* a kind of lace-work.

knotty ('i), *adj.* full of knots; rugged; difficult.

knout (nout), *n.* a leathern whip formerly used as a punishment in Russia: *v.t.* to punish with the knout.

know (nō), *v.t.* to perceive with the mind; understand clearly; have knowledge of; distinguish: *v.i.* to be informed.

knowing ('ing), *p.adj.* having knowledge; intelligent; shrewd; cunning; stylish.

knowledge (nol'ej), *n.* clear perception of a truth or fact; erudition; skill from practice; acquaintance; information; in Christian Science, human theories; that which is not divine; the origin of sin, sickness, and death.

known (nōn), *adj.* recognized; understood; accepted as the truth.

knuckle (nuk'l), *n.* the projecting joint of the fingers; the knee-joint of a calf or pig: *v.i.* to bend the fingers; yield or submit.

knur (nẽr), *n.* a hard knot or protuberance.

knurl (nurl), *n.* a hard protuberance; knot; hunch-backed dwarf.

knut (nut), *n.* a dude; a fop; an overdressed young man.

koa (kō'å), *n.* a Hawaiian tree of the Acacia genus, yielding a valuable timber.

koala (kō-ä'la), *n.* an arboreal, tailless Australian marsupial with wooly fur.

kob (kob), *n.* a large African antelope with tufted tail and ringed horns.

kobold (kō'bōld), *n.* a dwarf, goblin, or sprite frequenting houses, mines, and caves.

kodak ('dak), *n.* a portable camera for taking instantaneous photographs: *v.t.* to take an instantaneous picture of.

koff (kof), *n.* a Dutch fishing vessel.

Kohinoor (kō'hi-nōōr), *n.* the large Indian diamond presented to Queen Victoria, weighing when cut 104¾ carats.

kohl (kōl), *n.* a preparation of soot used by Egyptian women to darken the eyelashes.

kohlrabi ('rå-bi), *n.* a variety of cabbage.

kokopu (kok'ō-pōō), *n.* a New Zealand food fish.

koniscope (kon'i-skōp), *n.* an apparatus for determining the amount of dust contained in the air.

koodoo (kōō'doo), *n.* the striped ant lope of South Africa.

kop (kop), *n.* in South Africa, a hill; mountain.

kopeck, same as copeck.

kopje (kop'yē), *n.* a hillock.

Koran (kō'ran), *n.* the book of scriptures of the Mohammedans which they believe were revealed to Mohammed.

kori (kō'ri), *n.* a large African bustard.

kosher (kō'shẽr), *adj.* applied to meat prepared according to the Hebrew ordinances, meaning pure, clean, undefiled: *n.* a shop where such meat is sold: *v.t.* to prepare meat in conformity with Jewish observance.

koto (kō'tō), *n.* a Japanese musical instrument resembling the zither.

kotow (kō'tou'), *n.* a Chinese form of salutation from an inferior to a superior by touching the ground with the forehead: *v.i.* salute by the kotow.

koumiss, kumiss (kōō'mis), *n.* a spirituous beverage made by the Tartars from fermented mare's milk.

kraal (krawl), *n.* an African village consisting of a group of huts surrounded by a palisade; a single hut; a sheepfold, or cattle-pen.

krait (krāt), *n.* a venomous snake of East India.

kraurosis (kro-rō'sis), *n.* a shrivelling of the skin of an affected part.

kremlin (krem'lin), *n.* a Russian citadel, especially [K-] that of Moscow.

kreutzer (kroit'sẽr), *n.* an Austrian copper coin = ½ of a cent.

kriegspiel (krēg'spēl), *n.* a military game with blocks to represent the various sections of an army, as if in actual warfare.

Krishna (krish'nå), *n.* a Hindu deity, personifying fructification and reproduction.

Kriss Kringle (kris kring'gl), St. Nicholas; Santa Claus.

krone (krō'nā), *n.* [*pl.* kroner ('nẽr)], a coin (crown) current in Teutonic and Scandinavian countries.

krypton (krip'ton), *n.* a gaseous chemical element of the argon group.

Ku-Klux-Klan (kōō-kluks-klan'), *n.* a secret organization founded in southern U. S. just after the Civil War having for its object the political subjection of those set free: it became so lawless that the government in 1871 took steps to suppress it and soon after its activities ceased; a modern secret society, founded at Atlanta, Ga., 1915, now represented in several sections of the U. S., which professes to have for its aim the furtherance of American principles and the stimulation of American patriotism, but which has been denounced by many as un-American and accused of stirring up class-hatred and religious bigotry: it excludes Roman Catholics, Negroes and Jews: the insignia are a white robe, a white hood covering the entire head, and the fiery cross.

Kultur (kool-tōōr), *n.* German progress and efficiency in every phase of life, subjecting the individual for the benefit of the state.

Kulturkampf (kool-tōōr'kämpf), the struggle between the R. C. Church and the former German government over the latter's efforts to control educational and ecclesiastical appointments.

kummel (kem'el), *n.* a German and Russian liqueur, flavored with caraway seeds.

kummeter (kö'me-tẽr), *n.* an apparatus for measuring the long ethereal waves used in wireless telegraphy.

kunzite (könts'īt), *n.* a whitish-yellow mineral occurring in prismatic crystals: after Geo. F. Kunz, of Tiffany's, New York.

kurrajong (kur'å-jong), *n.* an Australian mallow, from the bark of which the aborigines make nets, mats, and cordage.

kutch (kuch), *n.* the packet of vellum leaves in which gold is placed to be beaten.

kyanize (kī'ån-īz), *v.t.* to impregnate (wood) for preservation with a solution of corrosive sublimate.

kymograph (-mō'gråf), *n.* an apparatus for tracing curves of pressure, as the recording of respiratory movements and pulse waves.

kyphosis (ki-fō'sis), *n.* angular curvature of the spine, as in humpback.

Kyrie eleison (kir'i-ē ē-lī'son), in the R. C. Church, a petition of the Mass in Greek, meaning "Lord, have mercy upon us": it is the only non-Latin in the service.

kyrine (kī'rin), *n.* a product of the digestion of the nitrogenous foods known as proteins.

kyriology (kir'i-ol'ō-ji), *n.* the use of simple expressions.

L

L, l, (el), *n.* the twelfth letter of the English alphabet; the sound of this letter.

L, l, *n.* an abbreviation: in the form **L,** personal names beginning with this letter, as Lawrence, Laura; various proper names and geographical designations beginning with this letter, as Livingston, Lowell, Lexington, London; in *Chess,* Läufer (Ger. bishop); in *Freemasonry,* lodge; in *Baseball,* league, left fielder; in *Theatricals,* left; in *Law,* liber (a book): in the form **l,** any word beginning with this letter, which can be inferred readily from the context, or the subject; in *Chemistry,* levo; in *Mathematics,* logarithm; in *Astronomy,* the heliocentric longitude; in the *Log Book,* lightning, long rolling sea.

L, l, *n.* a symbol: in the form **L,** in *Chemistry,* lithium; in *Astronomy,* terrestrial longitude; in *Physics,* latent heat; the twelfth in a class, order, or group—the eleventh when J is the tenth: in the form **l,** in *Electricity,* coefficient of inductance.

L, *n.* a numeral in the Roman notation denoting 50; with a bar (L̄), 50,000.

L, l, *n.* the twelfth letter of the alphabet impressed on a type-bar; the perforation of this letter in a paper-roll for machine-casting.

L, *n.* an object shaped like capital L: *adj.* of, or resembling the shape of capital L.

L, *n.* an extension of a house or building which gives the whole a shape resembling L; an attached building-wing.

L, *n.* in American cities, an elevated railroad.

la (lä), *n.* the sixth note of the diatonic scale.

laager ('gēr), *n.* [Dutch], an extemporized camp for defense, formed with wagons, etc.: *v.t.* to protect by a laager.

labari (lä-bär'ē), *n.* a brilliant-colored, extremely venomous snake of South America, from 8 to 10 feet long.

labba (läb'ä), a white-spotted rodent of Central America.

label (lā'bel), *n.* a small slip of paper, etc., attached to anything to indicate its destination, ownership, etc.; codicil; a projecting molding: *v.t.* to mark with, or affix, a label; classify.

labial (lā'bi-ăl), *adj.* formed by the lips; pertaining to, or furnished by, the lips: *n.* a letter representing a sound formed by the lips, as *p, b.*

labiate ('bi-āt), *adj.* lipped; like a lip; in botany, having the calyx in two unequal parts, one overlapping the other.

labile (lab'il), *adj.* liable to chemical change; gliding, as an electric current over an affected part.

labiodental (-ō-den'tăl), *adj.* articulated by lips and teeth.

labiomancy (-man'si), *n.* lip reading; divination from the movements of the lips.

labiomental (lā'bi-ō-men'tal), *adj.* having reference to the lips and chin.

labium ('bi-um), *n.* [*pl.* labia (-ă)], a lip or lip-like organ: *pl.* the folds at the opening of the vulva.

labor ('bēr), *n.* toil or exertion, physical or mental; effort; difficulty; pain; parturition: *v.t.* to cause to toil; fabricate: *v.i.* to exert muscular strength; use mental efforts; be hard pressed; take pains; move slowly; pitch and roll heavily; suffer the pains of childbirth.

laboratory (lab'or-ă-to-ri), *n.* a place where scientific experiments and operations are carried on.

Labor Day (dā), a holiday in the U. S. in recognition of the dignity of labor, observed on the first Monday in September of each year.

laborious (lă-bō'ri-us), *adj.* difficult; toilsome.

labradorite (lab'ră-dôr-īt), *n.* a feldspar displaying an iridescent play of colors.

labrum (la'brum), *n.* [*pl.* labra ('bra)], the lip-like shield of an insect's mouth.

laburnum (lă-bēr'num), *n.* an ornamental tree with pendent yellow flowers.

labyrinth (lab'i-rinth), *n.* a series of intricate winding passages; a maze; inexplicable difficulty; the winding cavities of the internal ear; a series of water troughs through which ore is passed for sorting.

labyrinthine (-thin), *adj.* resembling a labyrinth; intricate; puzzling; involved; inextricable.

lac (lak), *n.* a resinous substance formed on certain trees by an insect; the inspissated sap of various trees; the sum of 100,000 rupees in India.

lace (lās), *n.* an ornamental fabric of fine linen, cotton thread, gold or silver, etc., curiously woven; a cord used for binding or fastening: *v.t.* to fasten with a lace; adorn with lace; beat.

lace fern (fērn), a filmy American fern with bipinnate fronds finely dissected.

lacerate (las'ēr-āt), *v.t.* to rend; harrow; wound.

laceration (-ā'shun), *n.* the act of rending; a harrowing of the feelings; a rent.

lacewing (-wing), an insect with gauzy wings resembling lace.

laches (lach'ez), *n.* in law, neglect or failure to assert a right, or claim a privilege at the proper time.

lachrymal ('ri-măl), *adj.* pertaining to tears.

lachrymose ('ri-mōs), *adj.* tearful; sad.

lacing (lās'ing), *n.* action of one that laces; braid of a uniform; a rope through the eyelet of a sail; colored border of a flower; a shoestring; a metal clip to unite the ends of belts; segment of a leaf; [Slang], a dash of spirits in a beverage; a sound thrashing.

lack (lak), *v.t.* to be destitute of: *v.i.* to be in need; to be deficient; come short: *n.* want; failure; famine.

lackadaisical (-å-dā'zi-kål), *adj.* affectedly pensive or sentimental.

lackey ('i), *n.* a menial attendant; footman: *v.t.* to wait upon, as a lackey: *v.i.* act servilely.

laconic (-kon'ik), *adj.* expressing much in few words.

laconically (-ål-li), *adv.* briefly.

lacquer (lak'ẽr), *n.* a varnish consisting of shellac dissolved in alcohol and variously colored: *v.t.* to varnish with lacquer.

lacrosse (lä-krôs'), *n.* a Canadian game resembling football, but played with a netted bat called a *crosse*.

lactarine (lak'tå-rin), *n.* a preparation of casein or milk curds: used extensively in calico printing.

lactate (-tāt), *v.i.* to secrete milk; suckle young.

lactation (-tā'shun), *n.* secretion of milk; the act or period of suckling.

lacteal ('te-ål), *adj.* pertaining to, or like, milk; conveying chyle: *n.pl.* the lymphatic vessels which convey chyle from the intestines to the thoracic-duct.

lactescence (-tes'ens), *n.* a milk-like appearance; milkiness.

lactescent (-ent), *adj.* having a milky appearance.

lacti-, lacto-, combining forms from the Latin *lac*, milk.

lacticinia (lak-ti-sin'i-å), *n.pl.* food consisting of, or prepared from, milk.

lactiferous (-tif'ẽr-us), *adj.* containing, or conveying, milk, or a milky fluid.

lactigenous (lak-tij'e-nus), *adj.* stimulating the flow of milk.

lactochrome (lak'tō-krōm), *n.* a coloring substance, said to be contained in milk.

lactocrite (lak'tō-krit), *n.* an instrument for separating fatty matter from milk to determine the proportion of butter.

lactoglobulin (lak-tō-glob'ū-lin), *n.* a protein or albumen found in milk.

lactometer (-tom'e-tẽr), *n.* an instrument for ascertaining the specific gravity of milk.

lactoprotein (lak-tō-prō'tē-in), *n.* one of the several proteins or nitrogenous compounds that occur in milk.

lactose (-tōs), *n.* a hard, crystalline sugar present in milk.

lactosuria (lak-tō-sū'ri-å), *n.* a condition caused by lactose in the urine.

lactucarium (lak-tu-kā'ri-um), *n.* the inspissated juice of lettuce: sometimes used in place of opium.

lacuna (lå-kū'nå), *n.* [*pl.* lacunæ ('nē)], a blank space; hiatus; small pit or hollow.

lacustrine (-kus'trin), *adj.* pertaining to, growing in, or inhabiting, lakes.

lad (lad), *n.* a boy or youth; comrade.

ladder ('ẽr), *n.* a framework consisting of two parallel side pieces connected by bars, etc., forming steps at suitable distances; anything by which one climbs or ascends.

laddie ('i), *n.* [Scotch], a lad.

lade (lād), *v.t.* to load; burden; heave or throw out.

lading ('ing), *n.* the act of loading; freight.

ladle ('l), *n.* a deep spoon for serving out liquids: *v.t.* to dip up with a ladle.

ladrone (lå-drōn'), *n.* a robber; bandit; guerrilla.

lady (lā'di), *n.* a well-bred woman; the title of the wife of a knight or a superior in rank to him; the daughter of a duke, marquis, or earl; mistress of a house; [L-], the Virgin Mary (with *Our*).

ladybird (-bẽrd), *n.* a red coleopterous insect marked with black spots.

lady-killer (-kil'ẽr), *n.* a male with a reputation for fascinating females; a dandy; a coxcomb.

lady-love (-luv), *n.* a sweetheart.

ladyship (-ship), *n.* the rank or title of a lady (with *her* or *your*).

lag (lag), *v.i.* to move slowly; loiter; stay behind: *v.t.* cause to be arrested or punished: *n.* retardation of mechanical movement.

lag, (lag), *n.* [Slang], a jailbird; a felon; a loiterer; one who has served a term of penal servitude; a term of penal servitude.

lager beer (lä'gẽr bẽr), *n.* a German beer which requires to be stored for a few months after the brewing.

laggard (lag'ẽrd), *n.* a slow person; loiterer: *adj.* backward; slow.

lagoon (lā-gōōn'), *n.* a shallow lake formed at the mouth of a river or near the sea; marsh or fen.

lagophthalmia (lag-of-thal'mi-å), *n.* a morbid condition in which the eye remains wide open, presenting a peculiar, staring appearance.

Lagthing (läg'ting), *n.* the Norwegian Upper House of Parliament.

laic (lā'ik), *adj.* pertaining to the laity: *n.* a layman.

laid (lād), *p.adj.* marked with fine parallel ribbed lines: said of paper.

lair (lār), *n.* the covert of a wild beast.

laity (lā'i-ti), *n.* the people, as distinguished from the clergy.

lake (lāk), *n.* a large body of water surrounded by land; a pigment.

lalopathy (lå-lop'å-thi), *n.* a defect in the power of speech.

lama (lä'mâ), *n.* a Tibetan Buddhist priest or monk.

Lamaism (lä'mâ-izm), *n.* the religious system of Tibet and Mongolia, a form of Buddhism, characterized by elaborate ritual and a strong hierarchal organization.

lamb (lam), *n.* the young of a sheep; one who is gentle or innocent; an inexperienced speculator: *v.i.* to bring forth lambs.

lambent ('bent), *adj.* playing about; flickering; touching lightly.

lambkin ('kin), *n.* a little lamb.

lambrequin (lam'bre-kin), *n.* a festooned drapery, hanging from the upper part of a window, doorway, etc.

lambskin ('skin), *n.* the skin of a lamb dressed with the fleece on and frequently colored.

lamb's wool (wool), the wool of lambs, used in many textile fabrics; a beverage composed of ale with nutmeg, sugar, and the pulp of roasted apples.

lame (lām), *adj.* crippled or disabled in the limbs; not sound or efficient: *v.t.* to cripple or disable.

lame duck (duk), a disabled person; on the Stock Exchange one unable to fulfill his contracts.

lamella (lā-mel'â), *n.* [*pl.* lamellæ ('ē)], a thin scale or plate.

lameness ('nes), *n.* state of being lame.

lament (-ment'), *v.t.* to mourn for: *v.i.* to express sorrow: *n.* an expression of sorrow; lamentation.

lamentable (lam'en-tâ-bl), *adj.* denoting what is to be lamented; mournful; pitiable.

lamentation (-tā'shun), *n.* grief audibly expressed; outcry.

lamina (lam'i-nâ), *n.* [*pl.* laminæ (-nē)], a thin plate or scale; a coat or layer lying over another; blade of a leaf or petal; one of the layers of soft vascular tissue covering the dermal wall of a hoof.

laminar ('i-når), *adj.* composed of thin plates.

laminate ('i-nāt), *adj.* composed of, or arranged in, laminæ.

lamination (-i-nā'shun), *n.* division into thin plates.

laminitis (-i-nī'tis), *n.* inflammation of the laminæ covering the hoof of a horse; founder.

lammergeyer (lam'ĕr-gī-ĕr), *n.* the largest European bird of prey; the bearded vulture: it is from 3 to 4 feet high and about 10 feet in extent of wings: it frequents mountainous regions.

lamp (lamp), *n.* a vessel for burning oil, etc., with a wick; any device for producing artificial light; something that enlightens, morally, or intellectually.

lampblack ('blak), *n.* finely divided charcoal or soot: *v.t.* to apply lampblack to.

lampoon (lam-pōōn'), *n.* personal written satire designed to bring the subject of it into contempt: *v.t.* to satirize by a lampoon.

lamprey ('pri), *n.* an eel-like fish.

lanate (lā'nāt), *adj.* woolly; covered with wool-like hairs.

lance (lâns), *n.* a long shaft of wood with a spear head; a thrust with a lancet: *v.t.* to pierce with a lance; cut open with a lancet.

lancelet ('let), *n.* the amphioxus; the lowest marine vertebrate.

lanceolate (lan'sē-ō-lāt), *adj.* tapering to a point at either end, as certain leaves.

lancer (lân'sĕr), *n.* a cavalry soldier armed with a lance: *pl.* a kind of quadrille: also, *lanciers.*

lancet ('set), *n.* a surgeon's knife; a lancet-shaped or pointed window.

lancewood ('wood), *n.* a tough elastic wood used in coachbuilding, etc.

lanciform ('si-fôrm), *adj.* lance-shaped.

lancinate (-nāt), *v.t.* to tear; lacerate; pierce.

lancination (-nā'shun), *n.* laceration; tearing; a sharp, piercing pain.

land (land), *n.* the solid portion of the surface of the globe; the earth; a country or district; real estate: *v.t.* to set on shore; capture and bring on shore; win: *v.i.* to come or go on shore; disembark.

landau ('dô), *n.* a four-wheeled covered carriage with a two-part top which can be let down or thrown back.

landgrabber (land'grab-ĕr), *n.* one who gets possession of public land by means of fraud; in Ireland, one who buys or occupies land from which another has been evicted.

landing (land'ing), *n.* act of coming ashore or alighting on earth; the level part at the bottom of a flight of stairs; a platform where logs are collected; a place at the mouth of a mine where ore is dumped; a discharge of persons or goods from a ship, store, etc.

landlady (land'lā-di), *n.* the mistress of an inn or boarding house; a woman who rents or leases land or house property.

Land League (lēg), a famous combination of Irish tenant farmers, organized in 1879 by Michael Davitt for obtaining a reduction in rents.

landlord ('lôrd), *n.* one who has tenants holding under him; the keeper of a hotel or inn.

landlordism (-izm), *n.* the action, or state, of landlords collectively, especially with respect to their landed interests.

landlubber ('lub-ĕr), *n.* one not a sailor.

Land of Beulah (bu'lâ), *n.* a land of peace and rest where pilgrims await the summons of Death: from Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress."

Land o' Cakes (kāks), Scotland.

Land of Promise (prom'is), Palestine; by extension, Heaven.
Land of the Rising Sun (riz'ing sun), Japan.
landrail ('rāl), *n.* the corncrake.
landscape ('skāp), *n.* the general aspect of a country, or a picture representing it.
land shark (shärk), a swindler of sailors on shore; a land pirate.
Landsthing (länsʹting), *n.* the Upper House of the Danish Parliament (Rigsdag).
landsturm (länt'stūrm), *n.* formerly, in European countries, especially in Germany, and in Japan, a general levy in time of war; the forces called upon at such time, not including those already in service.
Landwehr (länt'vār), *n.* the reserve or militia of the former German Empire.
lane (lān), *n.* a narrow path, as between hedges, walls, etc.; narrow street.
language (lang'gwej), *n.* human speech; the speech of one nation or race as distinguished from that of another; style or expression peculiar to an individual, business or science.
languid ('gwid), *adj.* wanting energy; weak.
languish ('gwish), *v.i.* to become weak or spiritless; pine away; look with tenderness or wistfulness.
languor (lang'gwēr), *n.* listlessness; a lack of energy; a mental condition without ambition or spirit.
languorous (-us), *adj.* tending to produce languor; apathetic; dull; listless.
langur (lang-gōōr'), *n.* one of many species of Asiatic monkeys; the long-tailed, leaping monkey of India.
lania (lā'ni-ă), *n.* a bright-colored fish of the Pacific, eaten raw by the natives of Hawaii.
lank (langk), *adj.* lean; slender.
lanky ('i), *adj.* tall and thin.
lanner (lan'ēr), *n.* a species of hawk.
lanolin ('o-lin), *n.* an unctuous substance obtained from the wool of sheep, etc.: used as a base for ointments.
lantern (lan'tērn), *n.* a transparent case for holding or carrying a light; the light-room of a lighthouse; a small tower on the roof of a building to admit light and air.
lantern-jawed (jawd), *adj.* having a long thin face.
lanthanum (lan'thâ-num), *n.* a rare earth group element, allied to aluminum.
lanyard, laniard ('yärd), *n.* a piece of rope, cord, etc., for seizing or fastening the tackle of a ship.
Laodicean (lā-od-i-sē'an), *adj.* lukewarm in religion; indifferent generally: from the indifference of the Christians of ancient Laodicea.
lap (lap), *n.* the loose part of a garment which may be doubled at pleasure; part of the body or clothes from the waist to the knees of a person seated; a part that extends over another; such extension; a disk for gem-cutting; a metal-polisher; a roll of grass, hay, straw, or cotton; one length of a course; the act of lapping: *v.t.* to bend and spread over; lick up: *v.i.* to lie partially on something else.
lapdog ('dog), *n.* a small pet dog; a poodle.
lapel (la-pel'), *n.* the part of a coat-collar folded in the front.
lapidarian (lap-i-dā'ri-an), *adj.* pertaining to stones; inscribed on stone.
lapidarist (lap'i-dā-rist), *n.* one well versed in the knowledge of gems and precious stones; a gem connoisseur; one skilled in cutting and mounting gems.
lapidary (lap'i-dā-ri), *n.* an artificer who cuts and sets precious stones; a connoisseur or dealer in gems.
lapis lazuli (lā'pis laz'ū-li), a rich blue stone from which ultramarine was originally obtained; the sapphire of the ancients.
Lapp (lap), *n.* a Laplander; the language of the Lapps.
lappet ('et), *n.* a flap on a garment; the wattle of a bird; a lobe.
lapse (laps), *v.i.* to glide or slip slowly away; fall by degrees; commit a slight fault or fail in duty; pass to another proprietor by negligence or death; slide or fall anew into sin: *n.* a gliding or passing away slowly; slight fault or mistake; omission to present to a benefice within a certain time.
lapstone (-stōn), *n.* a flat stone, held in the lap, upon which cobblers beat leather.
lapsus ('sus), *n.* a slip or mistake.
lapwing (lap'wing), *n.* a plover like bird; the hoopoe of the Bible.
larboard (lär'bōrd), *n.* the left-hand side of a ship.
larcenous ('se-nus), *adj.* thievish.
larceny ('se-ni), *n.* theft; unlawful abstraction of the goods of another.
larch (lärch), *n.* a cone-bearing deciduous tree of the pine family.
lard (lärd), *n.* the fat of swine melted down: *v.t.* to cover with lard; insert strips of bacon in before roasting; hence, to mix.
lardaceous (lär-dā'shus), *adj.* pertaining to, or resembling, lard.
larder ('dēr), *n.* a pantry; household provisions.
large (lärj), *adj.* great in size; bulky; wide; extensive; comprehensive.
largely ('li), *adv.* to a large extent; boastfully; before the wind: said of a vessel.
largeness ('nes), *n.* the state of being large.
largess ('jes), *n.* a gift or bounty.
largo (lär'gō), *n.* a slow movement in music: *adj.* slow.
lariat (lar'i-at), *n.* a rope or lasso, especially of horsehair.

lark (lärk), *n.* a well-known song-bird; the European skylark; any of various birds resembling a lark; a frolic.
larking ('ing), *p.adj.* catching larks; indulging in a frolic.
larkspur ('spēr), *n.* a plant with showy, blue, spurred flowers.
larrikin (lar'i-kin), *n.* in Australia, a corner-boy; a loafer; a rude, disorderly person: *adj.* rude; boisterous; rowdy.
larrikinism (-izm), *n.* rowdyism; blackguardism.
larrup (lar'up), *v.t.* to beat or flog.
larva (lär'vå), *n.* [*pl.* larvæ ('vē)], an insect in the first stage of its metamorphosis after leaving the egg.
larval ('vål), *adj.* pertaining to a larva.
larviparous (-vip'å-rus), *adj.* producing young in the state of larvæ.
laryngeal (lar-in-jē'ål), *adj.* pertaining to, or situated near, the larynx.
laryngectomy (-jek'tō-mi), *n.* the operation of cutting away a part of the larynx.
laryngismus (-jis'mus), *n.* a spasmodic affection of the glottis.
laryngitis (-jī'tis), *n.* inflammation of the larynx.
laryngo- (lå-ring'gō), a combining form indicating *relation to the larynx*.
laryngoscope (lå-ring'gō-skōp), an instrument having two adjustable mirrors which can be regulated so as to give a view of the interior of the larynx.
laryngotomy (-got'ō-mi), *n.* the surgical operation of cutting into the windpipe.
larynx ('ingks), *n.* the upper part of the trachea or windpipe.
lascar (las-kär'), *n.* an East Indian sailor; a native army servant in India.
lascivious (siv'i-us), *adj.* lustful; wanton; exciting lust.
lash (lash), *v.t.* to strike with a sounding blow; whip; scourge with satire; fasten or bind with a cord or rope: *v.i.* to apply the whip; flog: *n.* the thong of a whip; an eyelash; a scourge; stroke with anything pliant; sarcasm or satire.
lasher ('ēr), *n.* one who lashes; a weir.
lashing ('ing), *n.* a cord, rope, etc., to secure or bind anything; a whipping.
lass (lås), *n.* a young woman; girl.
lassie ('i), *n.* [Scotch], a lass.
lassitude ('i-tūd), *n.* weariness; languor.
lasso ('ō), *n.* a rope, usually of hide, with a noose, used for catching wild horses and cattle: *v.t.* to catch with a lasso.
last (låst), *adj.* coming after all others in time, place, or order; lowest; utmost; least likely: *adv.* on the last time or occasion; finally: *v.i.* to remain in existence or operation; endure: *n.* a wooden form which serves as a pattern for the shaping of boots and shoes.
Last Assize (as-sīz'), the Last Judgment.
last enemy (en'e -mi), death.
last honors (hon'ērs), burial services.
Last Judgment (juj'ment), the final judgment of mankind by Jesus Christ.
Last of the Fathers (fä'thērs), St. Bernard.
Last Supper (sup'ēr), the supper eaten by Christ and His disciples on the night Judas betrayed Him.
lasting ('ing), *adj.* durable; permanent: *n.* a twilled fabric used for making women's shoes.
lastly ('li), *adv.* in the last place.
latch (lach), *n.* a door catch: *v.t.* to secure or fasten with a latch.
latchet ('et), *n.* a shoe string.
late (lāt), *adj.* coming after the usual time; tardy; long delayed; far in the day or night; recent; recently deceased: *adv.* after delay; recently.
lateen (lå-tēn'), *adj.* denoting a rig of boats used on the Mediterranean, consisting of a triangular sail, short mast, and long yard: *n.* a boat thus rigged.
lately ('li), *adv.* not long ago.
latent ('tent), *n.* concealed; invisible.
lateral (lat'ēr-ål), *adj.* pertaining to, proceeding from, or acting upon, the side.
Lateran ('ēr-ån), *n.* the Papal palace; the church of St. John Lateran at Rome, the cathedral of the Pope.
latex (lā'teks), a milky juice secreted by certain trees, as the india-rubber.
lath (lāth), *n.* a strip of wood.
lathe (lāth), *n.* a machine for turning and polishing articles of wood, metal, etc.; a thin strip of wood.
lather (lath'ēr), *n.* froth made by moistened soap; profuse sweating: *v.t.* to cover with lather.
Latin (lat'in), *adj.* pertaining to, written, or expressed in, Latin; pertaining to Latium, ancient Rome, its inhabitants or language, or the races and languages derived from Rome; Roman; Roman Catholic: *n.* an ancient Roman; the language of ancient Rome and its literature.
Latin cross (krôs), *n.* a cross having the lowest limb longer than the two sides and top.
Latinism (-izm), *n.* a Latin idiom.
Latinist (-ist), *n.* a Latin scholar.
Latinity ('i-ti), *n.* purity of Latin style or idiom.
Latinize ('in-īz), *v.t.* to translate into Latin.
latitude ('i-tūd), *n.* distance on the earth's surface as measured by degrees north or south from the equator; breadth; extent; freedom from rules; laxity; range or scope.
latitudinal ('di-nål), *adj.* pertaining to latitude; in the direction of latitude.
latitudinarian (-di-nā-ri'ån), *adj.* wide in range or scope; lax in religious principles: *n.* one who holds broad views; a freethinker.

latria (lå-trī'å), *n.* in the R. C. Church, the highest form of worship; worship of God only.
latrine (lå-trēn'), *n.* a camp, or hospital; privy; a backhouse.
latten (lat'en), *n.* metal in thin sheets.
latter ('ĕr), *adj.* the second of two things previously mentioned; recent; modern.
lattice ('is), *n.* crossed open work of metal or wood: *v.t.* to furnish or cross with a lattice.
laud (lawd), *v.t.* to praise highly; extol: *n.* praise; worship, or hymn, of praise.
laudable ('å-bl), *adj.* commendable.
laudanum ('å-num), *n.* a preparation of opium.
laudator ('å-tĕr), *n.* one who praises.
laudatory ('å-tō-ri), *adj.* expressing praise.
laugh (lăf), *n.* a convulsive sound caused by merriment; an expression of mirth, or of scorn: *v.i.* to express merriment, etc., by a laugh; appear gay, pleasant, etc.; jeer (with *at*): *v.t.* to express or utter with laughter.
laughing (lăf'ing), *n.* the action of expressing merriment, or scorn, with a laugh.
laughing-gas ('ing-gas), *n.* nitrous oxide.
laughing jackass (jak'ås), a kingfisher of Australia, resembling a crow in size and shape, but having the back dull brown and the breast a grayish white: also, called the piping-crow, musical magpie, and bushman's barometer.
laughing-stock (stok), *n.* object of laughter.
laughter ('tĕr), *n.* convulsive merriment.
launch (länch), *v.t.* to move or cause to slide into the water, as a vessel; hurl; dart; send forth: *v.i.* to put to sea; expatiate in language; plunge; enter on a new career: *n.* the act of launching a vessel; plunge; the largest boat of a man-of-war; large open pleasure-boat usually propelled by steam, gas, or electricity.
launder (län'dĕr), *v.t.* to wash and iron, as clothes: *n.* a wooden water-gutter.
laundress (lawn'dres), *n.* a washerwoman.
laundry ('dri), *n.* a place where clothes are washed and ironed.
Lauraceæ (lô-rā'sē-ē), *n.* a family of aromatic and medicinal trees and shrubs, of which the laurel is type.
laureate (law'rē-āt), *adj.* decked or invested with laurel: *n.* one crowned with laurel; poet-laureate.
laurel ('rel), *n.* an evergreen shrub; crown or wreath of laurel; hence, honor; distinction.
laureled ('reld), *adj.* crowned with laurel.
laurustine (lô'rus-tin), *n.* a shrub of southern Europe with oblong leaves and fragrant white flowers.
lava (lä'vå), *n.* molten volcanic matter.
lavaliere (lāv-a-lēr'), *n.* a necklace with pendant.
lavatory (lav'å-tō-ri), *n.* a place for washing; retiring-room.
lave (lāv), *v.t.* & *v.i.* to bathe or wash.
lavender (lav'en-dĕr), an aromatic shrub of the mint family which produces an oil, known as *oil of lavender;* a perfume from the dried leaves of this shrub: *adj.* of a pale-purplish color like that of lavender flowers.
laver (lā'vĕr), *n.* a large vessel for washing in, especially the brazen laver of the Jewish tabernacle and temple used by the priests; an edible seaweed.
lavish (lav'ish), *adj.* profuse; extravagant: *v.t.* expend or bestow with profusion; squander; waste.
law (law), *n.* a rule of action established by authority; edict, statute, or custom; act or enactment of a legislative body; jurisprudence; judicial process; rule or axiom of science or art; established principle; the Mosaic code.
lawful ('fool), *adj.* agreeable or comformable to law; just; legal
lawfully (-li), *adv.* legally; justly.
lawless ('les), *adj.* not obedient to or controlled by law; not according to law; ungoverned; unruly.
lawn (lawn), *n.* a plot of grass kept closely mown; fine cambric used for the sleeves of a bishop's gown; hence, the office of a bishop.
lawn mower (mō'ĕr), a hand-machine with revolving blades, used to clip the grass of a lawn.
lawn tennis (ten-is), an outdoor game played with rackets, balls, and a net.
lawsuit ('sūt), *n.* an action at law.
lawyer ('yĕr), *n.* one skilled in legal knowledge; one, especially a solicitor, who practices in the law courts.
lax (laks), *adj.* loose; vague; weak.
laxative ('å-tiv), *adj.* loosening; purgative.
laxity ('i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being lax.
lay (lā), *v.t.* to put or place; spread over; cause to lie down; settle; calm; bring forward; wager; deposit; exercise; set or place secretly; impose; impute: *v.i.* to produce eggs: *n.* relative arrangement; particular business; share of profits; a simple song: *adj.* pertaining to the people, as distinguished from the clergy; non-professional.
layer ('ĕr), *n.* a single thickness of a stratum, row, or bed; runner of a plant covered with earth for propagation.
lay-figure ('fig-ūr), *n.* an artist's jointed model for hanging drapery upon; a mere puppet.
laying ('ing), *n.* a sitting of eggs; the first coat of plaster; a stratum.
layman ('mån), *n.* one of the people, as distinguished from a clergyman; a non-professional man.
layout (lā'out), *n.* an outfit, as of tools;

paraphernalia; [Slang], a dinner; a spread.

lazar (lā'zâr), *n.* a person infected with a loathsome disease: *adj.* loathsome.

lazaretto (laz-å-ret'ō), *n.* a hospital for persons suffering with infectious diseases; a ship's storeroom.

lazily (lā'zi-li), *adv.* in a lazy manner.

laziness (-nes), *n.* indolence; sluggishness.

lazulite (laz'ū-līt), *n.* an azure blue mineral.

lazy (lā'zi), *adj.* idle; indolent; slothful.

lazzarone (laz-å-rō'ne), *n.* [*pl.* lazzaroni ('ni)], a Neapolitan loafer who does casual work.

lea (lē), *n.* a meadow; grassland.

leach (lēch), *v.t.* to wash by draining: *v.i.* to cause a liquid to percolate through a mass, as of coffee, ashes, etc.: *n.* wood-ashes through which water percolates.

lead (led), *n.* a soft, heavy, ductile, bluish-grey metal; a plummet for sounding depths at sea; a thin strip of type-metal for separating lines; a stick of graphite; a sheet of lead: *adj.* consisting, wholly or partially, of lead: *v.t.* to furnish, cover, or line with lead; place leads between lines of type.

lead (lēd), *v.t.* to conduct with the hand; guide or conduct; precede; allure; induce; spend or use: *v.i.* to take precedence; act as a leader; play the first card or domino: *n.* guidance; precedence; the right to play first; one who plays the most important role.

leaded (led'ed), *p.adj.* separated by leads; set in, or covered with, lead.

leaden ('en), *adj.* made of, or colored like, lead; heavy; sluggish.

leader (lēd'ĕr), *n.* one who leads; the chief editorial article of a newspaper; a musical conductor; player of the first instrument in a band; a pipe to carry away water; tendon; the foremost horse in a vehicle.

leaderette (-et'), *n.* a short newspaper leader.

leading (lēd'ing), *n.* action of one who leads; a passageway; suggestion; guiding influence.

leading article (är'ti-kl), the most important editorial of a newspaper.

leading strings (strings), strings arranged to help infants to learn to walk; hence, guidance; restraint against the will or inclination.

leaf (lēf), *n.* one of the thin, flat parts of a plant; lateral outgrowth of a stem or branch; anything thinly beaten; something resembling a leaf; part of a book; a hinged part, as of a table.

leafage ('āj), *n.* leaves collectively.

leaf-blotch (lēf'bloch), *n.* a fungous disease on the leaves of roses and other plants.

leaflet ('let), *n.* a small leaf; a tract or folding circular.

leafy ('i), *adj.* full of leaves.

league (lēg), *n.* an alliance for mutual interests; confederacy; 3 geographical miles: *v.t.* to combine for mutual interests: *v.i.* to confederate.

League of Nations (nā'shuns), an association of nations which came into existence January 10, 1920, in accordance with a covenant of the Peace Conference at Paris, the object of which is the prevention of wars by the limitation of armaments and the adoption of principles of arbitration: so far 51 countries have entered the League. The U. S. up to the present (1925) has refused to join.

leak (lek), *n.* a hole which lets in water: *v.i.* to let water in or out through a hole, etc.

leakage ('āj), *n.* the state of a vessel that leaks; allowance for loss by leakage.

leal (lēl), *adj.* [Scotch], true-hearted.

lean (lēn), *v.i.* to incline or deviate from an upright position: *v.t.* to cause to lean; rest: *adj.* thin; sterile.

lean-to ('tōō), *n.* a building whose rafters rest on another building; penthouse.

leap (lēp), *v.t.* to pass over by leaping; jump or spring over: *v.i.* to jump; vault: *n.* the act of leaping; jump; spring; the space passed in leaping.

leap-frog (-frog), *n.* a boy's game played by one leaping over the back of another, while the latter is in a stooping position.

leap year (yēr), a year of 366 days, when February has 29 days; every year divisible by 4, except those divisible by 100 but not by 400.

learn (lērn), *v.t.* to acquire knowledge of; fix in the mind: *v.i.* to gain or receive knowledge or skill.

learned ('ed), *p.adj.* erudite; skilled.

learning ('ing), *n.* skill in literature, languages, or science; knowledge acquired; scholarship.

lease (lēs), *n.* a written contract for the letting of land or tenements for a specified number of years; period: *v.t.* to let by a written contract; take a lease of.

leasehold ('hōld), *n.* property held by lease: *adj.* held on lease.

leash (lēsh), *n.* a thong, cord or thin rope for holding in restraint, as a dog; a brace and a half; three of a kind: *v.t.* to tie or bind by a leash.

least (lēst), *adj.* smallest in degree, size, value, importance, etc.: *adv.* in the lowest or smallest degree.

leather (leth'ĕr), *n.* the tanned skin of an animal; a piece of, or an article made from, a tanned hide; anything made of, or resembling leather: *v.t.* to bind with leather; [Slang], thrash or castigate with a leather strap.

leatherback ('bak), *n.* the soft-shelled turtle.

leatherette (-et'), *n.* imitation leather.

leathering (-'ing), *n.* act of furnishing leather; a furnishing of leather; [Slang], a vigorous flogging or beating.
leathern ('ĕrn), *adj.* made of, or resembling, leather.
leathery (-i), *adj.* resembling leather in consistency; tough.
leave (lēv), *n.* permission granted; departure; farewell: *v.t.* to depart from; forsake; abandon; bequeath; desist from; refer for decision: *v.i.* to depart; go away.
leaven (lev'n), *v.t.* to produce fermentation in; taint; imbue: *n.* ferment mixed with a body to render it light; any influence working silently and strongly that causes changes in things or opinions.
leaving (lēv'ing), *n.* act of going away; departure: *pl.* remnants; refuse; offal; scraps.
lecherous (-us), *adj.* characterized by lust.
lecher (lēch'ĕr), *n.* a lewd man.
lechery ('ĕr-i), *n.* lustfulness; lewdness.
lecithin (les'i-thin), *n.* a phosphorus compound contained in the cell material of animals and vegetables, including the yolk of egg.
lectern (lek'tĕrn), *n.* the reading desk of a church.
lection ('shun), *n.* reading; a portion of the Scriptures to be read in the church service.
lectionary (-ā-ri), *n.* a table of lessons.
lector ('tĕr), *n.* one of the minor orders of the R. C. Church; a reader.
lecture ('tūr), *n.* a formal discourse on any subject; reprimand: *v.i.* to deliver a lecture: *v.t.* to reprimand.
ledge (lej), *n.* a shelf; ridge; layer; edge.
ledger ('ĕr), *n.* the principal account book of a mercantile house; a flat stone over a tomb.
ledger-line (-līn), *n.* in music, the line either above or below the staff.
lee (lē), *n.* the side or quarter opposite that from which the wind blows; calm or sheltered side.
leech (lēch), *n.* an aquatic worm furnished with a sucker, used in medicine for bleeding; hence, one who takes away the substance of another; a parasite; a bloodsucker; a nickname for a physician: *v.t.* to bleed with leeches.
leek (lēk), *n.* a biennial plant of the onion family with a bulbous root.
leer (lēr), *n.* a sly, sidelong look indicative of malice, triumph or lasciviousness: *v.i.* to look with a leer.
lees (lēz), *n.pl.* dregs of liquor.
lee shore (shōr), the shore on the lee side of a ship.
leeward (lē'wĕrd), *n.* the direction toward which the wind blows; lee side: *adj.* pertaining to the lee side.
leeway (lē'wā), *n.* the lateral drift of a vessel to leeward of her course; arrears.
left (left), *adj.* pertaining to the side of the human body towards the East when one is facing the noonday sun; opposite to the *right:* *n.* the left side of the body.
left-handed ('hand-ed), *adj.* using the left hand with greater strength or dexterity than the right; awkward; malicious; irregular.
leg (leg), *n.* one of the limbs by which men and animals walk, especially, in man, between the knee and the ankle; anything resembling a leg, especially if used as a support; a covering for the leg; one of the fielders in cricket; the run of a ship on one tack: *v.i.* [Slang], to run; vanish (usually with *it*).
legacy ('ā-si), *n.* a gift by will of money or property; bequest.
legal (lē'gal), *adj.* pertaining to law; permitted or authorized by law; legitimate.
legalize ('iz), *v.t.* to make lawful; sanction.
legalism (-izm), *n.* close adherence or conformity to law; the observance of the strict letter of the law rather than its spirit.
legality ('i-ti), *n.* conformity to law.
legally ('li), *adv.* lawfully.
légate (leg'āt), *n.* a Papal ambassador; envoy.
legatee (-ā-tē'), *n.* a person to whom a legacy is bequeathed.
legatine ('ā-tēn), *adj.* pertaining to a legate.
legation (le-gā'shun), *n.* an embassy; a diplomatic mission; the persons composing such mission; the official residence of an ambassador.
legato (lē-gä'tō), *adv.* in music, smoothly, glidingly.
legend (lej'end), *n.* a romantic or non-historical story; myth; fable; inscription, as on a coin, coat of arms, etc.
legendary ('end-ā-ri), *adj.* fabulous; mythical.
legerdemain (-ĕr-de-mān'), *n.* sleight of hand.
legged (legd, leg'ed), *adj.* having legs.
leggings (leg'ingz), *n.pl.* long gaiters.
Leghorn (leg'hôrn), *n.* a variety of domestic fowl with smooth yellow legs, white ear-lobes and single combs: they are prolific layers; [l-], a plaiting for hats and bonnets made of a straw grown in Italy for the purpose and which is cut green and bleached when dry; a bonnet of this straw.
legibility (lej-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state of being legible.
legible ('i-bl), *adj.* capable of being read; clear; distinct; apparent.
legibly ('i-bli), *adv.* clearly; distinctly.
legion (lē'jun), *n.* a division of the ancient Roman army; a great number; a group of animals making up a class or order; [L-], the *American Legion*, a society incorporated by Act of Congress, Sept. 16, 1919, made up of veterans of the World War.

Legion of Honor (ou'ẽr), an order of merit instituted by Napoleon in 1802 as a reward for civil and military service.

legionary ('jun-ā-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, or consisting of, legions; innumerable: *n.* a soldier of a Roman legion.

legislate (lej'is-lāt), *v.i.* to make or enact a law: *v.t.* to effect by legislation.

legislation (-lā'shun), *n.* the act of making a law or laws.

legislative ('is-lā-tiv), *adj.* pertaining to, or enacted by, legislation; having the power to legislate: *n.* the legislature; the lawmaking power in government, as distinguished from the administrative and judicial.

legislator (-lā-tẽr), *n.* a lawgiver; a member of a legislative assembly.

legislature (-lā-tūr), *n.* that body in a state which is invested with the power of enacting and repealing laws; the legislative body of a state or territory.

legitimacy (le-jit'i-mâ-si), *n.* the state of being legitimate; lawfulness of birth.

legitimate ('i-māt), *adj.* lawful; born in wedlock; real; logically correct: *v.t.* to make, or sanction as, lawful; render legitimate.

legitimately (-li), *adv.* in a legitimate manner.

legitimation (-mā'shun), *n.* the act of making legitimate or lawful.

legume (le-gūm'), *n.* a two-valved seed-vessel having its seeds attached to one side only, as a pea-pod.

legumin (le-gū'min), *n.* vegetable casein.

lei (lā'ē), *n.* in Hawaii, a wreath of flowers and leaves; an ornamental headdress.

leipoa (lī-pō'â), *n.* a mound-building, gallinaceous, Australian bird, constituting a genus in itself; the brush turkey.

leisure (lē'zhur), *n.* spare time: *adj.* free from business; unoccupied.

leisured ('zhurd), *adj.* having leisure.

leisurely (-li), *adj.* done at leisure; deliberate: *adv.* at leisure.

lemming (lem'ing), *n.* a small, short-tailed Arctic rodent.

lemon ('un), *n.* a fruit like an orange with a light-yellow skin and very acid pulp and juice; the tree bearing this fruit; the color of a lemon: *adj.* pertaining to, or of the color of, a lemon.

lemonade (-ād), *n.* a beverage of sweetened or aërated water flavored with lemon.

lemur (lē'mẽr), *n.* a small nocturnal animal allied to the monkeys.

lend (lend), *v.t.* to grant to another for temporary use; accommodate: *v.i.* to make a loan.

lene (lē'nē), *adj.* unaspirated: *n.* a smooth, unaspirated consonant.

length (length), *n.* the measure of anything from end to end; extent; duration; reach; one of a subdivision; a single piece; forty-two lines of an actor's part.

lengthen ('en), *v.t.* to make long or longer: *v.i.* to grow longer.

lengthwise ('wīz), *adv.* in the direction of the length.

lengthy ('i), *adj.* long and tiresome.

leniency (lē'ni-en-si), *n.* clemency.

lenient ('ni-ent), *adj.* mild; merciful.

lenitive (len'i-tiv), *adj.* assuaging; emollient.

lenity (len'i-ti), *n.* mildness; humanity.

leno (lē'nō), *n.* a kind of cotton gauze.

lens (lenz), *n.* a convex, or concave, glass adapted for changing the direction of rays of light and thus magnifying or diminishing the apparent size of objects; the crystalline humor of the eye.

Lent (lent), *n.* an annual season of fasting, consisting of 40 days, in preparation for Easter Day, the feast of the Resurrection.

Lenten (lent'en), *adj.* pertaining to Lent.

lenticular (len-tik'ū-lar), *adj.* doubly convex; pertaining to a lens.

lentil ('til), *n.* a leguminous plant: *pl.* its orbicular seeds, used for food, as peas, or ground into meal.

leonine ('ō-nīn), *adj.* like a lion; powerful; kingly.

leontocephalous (lē-on-tō-sef'â-lus), *n.* lion-headed.

leopard (lep'ârd), *n.* a large, cat-like beast of prey, with a beautiful spotted skin.

leper ('ẽr), *n.* one affected with leprosy.

lepidine (lep'i-din), *n.* an oily nitrogenous base found in coal tar.

Lepidoptera (lep-i-dop'tẽr-â), *n.* the order of insects made up of butterflies and moths.

leprechaun (lep-rē-chon'), *n.* in Irish folklore, the fairy shoemaker who can enrich anyone quick enough to lay hold of him.

leprosy ('ro-si), *n.* a chronic skin disease characterized by ulcers and white scaly scabs.

leprous ('rus), *adj.* infected with leprosy; covered with white scales; unclean.

lese majesty (lēz maj'es-ti), a crime against royalty or the sovereign power; treason.

lesion (lē'zhun), *n.* injury; morbid change in a function or organism.

less (les), *adj.* not so much; smaller: *adv.* in a smaller or lower degree: *n.* a smaller quantity.

lessee (-ē'), *n.* a person to whom a lease is granted.

lessen ('en), *v.t.* to make less; reduce.

lesson (les'n), *n.* that which a pupil learns, or repeats, or does for a tutor; instruction or lecture given at one time; exercise; precept; a portion of Scripture read at divine service; admonition.

lessor ('ẽr), *n.* the grantor of a lease.

lest (lest), *conj.* that not; for fear that.

let (let), *v.t.* to permit; grant to a tenant;

lease; give out on contract; emit; discharge; enable: *v.i.* to be hired or leased; suffer something to be done; abandon or relinquish: *n.* an obstacle; an impediment; in lawn tennis, a stroke which causes the ball to hit the net.

lethal (lē'thăl), *adj.* deadly; fatal.

lethal chamber (chām'bĕr), an execution room; a place where animals are put to death by gases.

lethargic (le-thär'jik), *adj.* affected by lethargy; sluggish; drowsy; dull.

lethargy (leth'ăr-ji), *n.* morbid drowsiness; unnatural prolonged slumber; apathy.

Lethe (lē'thē), *n.* in classic mythology, the stream of forgetfulness of the underworld, whose waters, when drunk, produced loss of memory; hence, oblivion, forgetfulness.

letheomania (lē'thē-ō-mā'ni-ă), *n.* having a drug habit; a morbid desire for drugs, especially narcotics.

lethiferous (lē-thif'ĕr-us), *adj.* lethal; deadly; bringing destruction.

letter ('ĕr), *n.* a mark or character used to represent a sound; written or printed communication; a printing type; literal meaning; a document certifying certain privileges: *pl.* literary culture; erudition; learning; literature in the aggregate.

lettered ('ĕrd), *adj.* learned; inscribed or marked with letters.

lettergram (let'ter-gram), *n.* a night telegram sent at reduced rates.

lettering ('ing), *n.* the act or process of inscribing with letters.

letter of credit (kred'it), a letter from a banker authorizing the person who holds it to draw upon him up to a specified amount; a letter from a banker to corresponding bankers stating that the person mentioned in his letter is entitled to credit up to a stated amount.

letter of delegation (del'e-gā-shun), a letter giving authority to collect an amount due.

letter of marque (märk), a government commission authorizing a private citizen to take the property of a foreign state, or of its citizens, as redress for injuries.

letters of administration (ad-min-istrā'shun), a document by which an administrator or administratrix is authorized to administer the goods or property of a deceased person.

letters patent ('ĕrz păt'ent), a written document under seal of the government, authorizing a person to do some act or enjoy some privilege.

lettuce (let'is), a common garden herb, the succulent leaves of which are used as a salad.

leuc-, leuco-, combining forms from the Greek *leukos*, white.

leucocyte (lū'kō-sīt), *n.* one of the white blood corpuscles which prey upon bacteria in the blood.

leucocythemia (lū-kō-sī-the'mi-a), *n.* an excess of white corpuscles in the blood.

leucoma (lū-kō'mă), *n.* a white opacity of the cornea of the eye.

leucopenia (lū-kō-pē'ni-ă), *n.* deficiency of white blood corpuscles in the blood.

leucorrhœa (-rē'ă), *n.* discharge of a greenish, viscid mucus from the vagina, due to inflammation of the membranes; the whites.

leucosis (lū-kō'sis), *n.* abnormal whitening, as of the skin.

Levant (le-vant'), *n.* the eastern coasts of the Mediterranean: *adj.* of or pertaining to the East; eastern.

Levantine (lē-van'tin), *n.* a native of, or dweller in, the Levant; [l-], a strong, twilled fabric.

levator (-vā'tĕr), *n.* a muscle that serves to raise some part.

levee (lev'ē), *n.* a morning reception held by a sovereign or personage of high rank; properly, one attended by gentlemen only; a river embankment: *v.t.* to embank.

level ('el), *n.* a horizontal plane or line; surface without inequalities; state of equality; standard; line of direction; an instrument for indicating a horizontal line or plane; section of a canal from one lock to another; social distinction: *adj.* even; horizontal; smooth; equal to some thing else in importance; calm; well-balanced: *v.t.* to make even; free from inequalities; bring to the same level; point in taking aim.

leveler (-ĕr), *n.* one or that which levels; one who would abolish social inequalities; a scraper.

leveling (-ing), *n.* bringing uneven surfaces to a level; in surveying, a determination of levels at different points; grading.

lever (lev'ĕr, lē'vĕr), *n.* a bar of metal, etc., turning on a support (fulcrum) for raising a weight.

leverage (-āj), *n.* the mechanical power gained by using a lever; lever action.

leveret (lev'ĕr-et), *n.* a young hare.

leviable ('i-ă-bl), *adj.* that may be levied upon or seized; assessable.

leviathan (le-vī'ă-thăn), *n.* a large unidentified aquatic animal; anything huge, as a whale, etc.

levigate (lev'i-gāt), *v.t.* to reduce to a fine, impalpable powder; smooth; polish: *adj.* smooth; polished.

levitate (-tāt), *v.t.* to make buoyant: *v.i.* to rise by buoyancy or lightness.

levitation (lev-i-tā'shun), *n.* lightness; buoyancy.

levity (lev'i-ti), *n.* lightness of disposition, conduct, etc.; inconsistency; trifling gaiety; lightness of weight.

levulose (lev'ū-lōs), *n.* fruit-sugar.
levy ('i), *v.t.* to raise or collect, as an army or tax; seize in execution: *v.i.* to make a levy: *n.* the act of raising money or men; amount or number raised.
lewd (lūd), *adj.* licentious; libidinous.
lexicographer (-kog'rå-fẽr), *n.* the editor or compiler of a dictionary or lexicon.
lexicography ('rå-fi), *n.* the art or occupation of compiling dictionaries or lexicons.
lexicology (-kol'o-ji), *n.* the science of the derivation and correct meaning of words and their correct application.
lexicon (leks'i-kon), *n.* vocabulary; dictionary of words.
lexigraphy (lek-sig'rå-fi), *n.* a form or system of writing, as Chinese, in which each character represents a complete word.
Leyden jar (lī'dn jär), *n.* a glass jar, coated outside and inside with tin foil, for accumulating electricity.
liability (-å-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state of being liable: *pl.* debts.
liable ('å-bl), *adj.* exposed to damage, danger, expense, etc.; responsible; answerable.
liaison (lē-ā-zông'), *n.* secret intimacy between a man and a woman; the joining of two adjacent words; a relationship established between bodies of troops, widely separated, by means of balloon and airplane signals.
liana (lē-ä'nå), *n.* any climbing perennial plant.
liar (lī'år), *n.* one addicted to lying.
libation (-bā'shun), *n.* the act of pouring wine or oil on the ground, as a sacrifice to some deity; the liquid so poured out.
libel ('bel), *n.* defamation of character or reputation; any writing, print, publication, or picture calculated to injure reputation or character; slander; defamation: *v.t.* to publish a libel against; defame; asperse character; file a libel, as against a ship or goods.
libelous (-us), *adj.* containing, or of the nature of, a libel.
liber ('bẽr), *n.* the fibrous innermost layer of the bark of exogenous plants; a book.
liberal (lib'ẽr-ål), *adj.* generous; munificent; plentiful; free from narrowness in ideas or doctrines: *n.* an opponent of conservatism; one who advocates extension of freedom in political institutions.
liberalism (-izm), *n.* the principles of a liberal in politics or religion.
liberality (-al'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being liberal; generosity; magnanimity; mental breadth; catholicity.
liberalize (-īz), *v.t.* to free from prejudices: *v.i.* to become free from narrowness and prejudice.
Liberal party (pär'ti), in English politics, the successors of the party formed in 1830 by the union of the Whigs and Radicals: opposed to the *Conservatives*.
liberate ('ẽr-āt), *v.t.* to set free.
liberator (-ā-tẽr), *n.* one who liberates.
libertarian (lib-ẽr-tā'ri-an), *n.* one who advocates, or upholds, the principles of personal liberty in thought and action; a believer in freedom of will: *adj.* pertaining to the doctrine upheld by libertarians.
libertine ('ẽr-tin), *n.* a debauchee: *adj.* unrestrained, morally or socially; licentious.
libertinism (-izm), *n.* debauchery; extreme freedom in religious opinions.
liberty ('ẽr-ti), *n.* freedom; special privilege or exemption; immunity; permission; ungranted or undue freedom; privileged district.
Liberty bond (bond), a U. S. government gold bond of any of the five issues, authorized by Congress from time to time from the entrance of America into the World War until March, 1919.
Liberty Loan (lōn), the *first* issue of U. S. government gold bonds, authorized by Congress April 24, 1917, to enable the U. S. to sustain its part in the World War.
libidinous (li-bid'i-nus), *adj.* lustful.
librarian (-brā'ri-ån), *n.* the custodian of a library.
library ('brā-ri), *n.* an arranged collection of books; the building where such a collection is kept.
librate (li'brāt), *v.i.* to vibrate, as a balance; oscillate.
libration (-brā'shun), *n.* the act of balancing; equipoise; an apparent irregularity in the moon's motion.
libratory ('brå-to-ri), *adj.* oscillating; balancing.
librettist (li-bret'ist), *n.* the writer of a libretto.
libretto ('tō), *n.* a book containing the words of an opera, oratorio, etc.; the text itself.
license (lī'sens), *n.* permission; leave; unrestrained liberty; legal permit to do something otherwise unlawful: *v.t.* to authorize by a legal permit.
licentiate (-sen'shi-āt), *n.* one licensed to preach or practice a profession.
licentious ('shus), *adj.* unrestrained morally or legally; lascivious; dissolute.
lichen (lī'ken, lich'en), *n.* a cellular flowerless plant of fungoid nature growing parasitic on stones, etc.; prickly heat.
lich-gate, lych-gate (lich'gāt), *n.* the roofed gate of a churchyard, under which a bier may stand.
licit (lis'it), *adj.* lawful.
lick (lik), *v.t.* to pass the tongue over; caress with the tongue; lap up; vanquish; chastise; [Slang], flog; beat: *v.i.* to make a licking movement: *n.* the act of licking; quick or careless stroke; superficial saline deposit.

licking (-'ing), *n.* a lapping with the tongue; [Slang], a flogging; castigation.
lickspittle ('spit-l), *n.* a servile flatterer.
licorice (lik'o-ris), *n.* the root or inspissated juice of the licorice-plant, an annual herb with pinnate leaves and blue flowers.
lictor ('tẽr), *n.* a Roman official who attended the chief magistrates and bore the fasces.
lid (lid), *n.* a movable cover closing an aperture; top; eyelid; [Slang], vice; a hat.
lie (lī), *v.i.* to rest in a recumbent position; lean or press; rest or remain; be situated or placed; be maintainable at law: *n.* position; arrangement; lair of an animal.
lie (lī), *v.i.* to utter a falsehood; represent falsely: *n.* a falsehood; wilful misstatement.
lief (lēf), *adv.* willingly; rather.
liege (lēj), *adj.* bound by feudal service or tenure: *n.* a vassal; liege lord, or sovereign.
lien (lē'en, lī'en, lēn), *n.* a legal claim upon property; security for payment.
lieu (lū), *n.* place; stead.
lieutenancy (-ten'an-si), *n.* the rank or authority of a lieutenant.
lieutenant ('ânt), *n.* an officer ranking next below a captain in the army and a commander in the navy; a deputy.
lieutenant colonel (kẽr'nel), an army officer ranking next to a colonel.
lieutenant commander (kom-änd'ẽr), in the U. S. Navy, an officer ranking between a commander and a lieutenant.
lieutenant governor (guv'ern-ẽr), an officer authorized to perform the duties of a governor in the latter's absence, or in case of his death.
life (līf), *n.* animate existence; vitality; union of soul and body; period between birth and death; an essential to the maintenance of life; the story of a life.
life buoy (boi), a device chiefly composed of a cork ring for keeping a person afloat in case of accident.
lifeguard (gärd), a bodyguard.
life kite (kīt), a kite flown from a wrecked ship to carry a life-line to the shore.
life net (net), a net used by firemen to break the fall of persons jumping from the windows of a burning building.
lift (lift), *v.t.* to raise from the ground; elevate; support in the air; steal: *v.i.* to exert strength in raising; rise, or appear to rise in the air: *n.* the act of lifting; elevation; promotion; a machine for raising or lifting; in England, an elevator.
ligament (lig'å-ment), *n.* a strong elastic tissue connecting the extremities of movable bones; bond or tie.
ligature (lig'å-tūr), *n.* a narrow bandage or tie; two or more letters cast on one shank (*fi, æ*); a slur, or notes joined by a slur.
light (līt), *n.* the imponderable agent by which objects are rendered visible by its action on the retina; day; an illuminating or enlightening agent; aspect; a window; that which emits light; the manner in which light falls on an object; something to kindle, or make, a light; a noteworthy person; one regarded as a model: *adj.* clear; bright; not heavy or burdensome; unencumbered; gay; trifling; unimportant; nimble; short in weight; well leavened and raised; graceful; undignified; dizzy; unchaste: *v.t.* to set fire to; inflame; illuminate; furnish with, or guide by, a light: *v.i.* to receive or reflect; rest or settle; fall upon by chance; happen.
lighten ('en), *v.t.* to make light; illuminate; flash out; render less heavy: *v.i.* to brighten; shine out.
lighter ('ẽr), *n.* a large open barge for loading and unloading vessels.
lighterage (-āj), *n.* the unloading of a cargo by lighters; charge made.
lighthouse ('hous), *n.* a structure furnished with a brilliant light to indicate points of danger to mariners at night.
lightning ('ning), *n.* a sudden flash of electricity; discharge of atmospheric electricity, usually accompanied by thunder.
light-o'-love (-luv), *n.* a wanton woman.
light spot (spot), one of the spots on the epidermis of certain plants believed to represent rudimentary sense organs comparable to the eyes of animals.
lightweight (wāt), *n.* a boxer weighing not over 135 lbs. in U. S., 140 lbs. in England.
light year (yẽr), the space traversed by a beam of light in a year.
ligneous (lig'ne-us), *adj.* woody.
lignin ('nin), *n.* an organic substance which forms the chief part of woody fiber.
lignite ('nīt), *n.* wood converted into an imperfect kind of coal.
lignum-vitæ ('num-vī'tē), *n.* the very heavy hard wood of a South American tree, or of similar West Indian and Australasian trees.
like (līk), *adj.* similar; resembling; equal or nearly equal; disposed: *adv.* in the same manner as; probably: *v.t.* to have a taste for; enjoy: *n.* a counterpart.
likely ('li), *adj.* probable; suitable: *adv.* probably.
liken (līk'n), *v.t.* to compare.
likeness ('nes), *n.* similarity; portrait.
liking ('ing), *n.* preference; fondness.
lilac (lī'lak), *n.* an ornamental garden shrub with pale purple flowers; a purplish color.
Liliaceæ (lil-i-ā'se-ē), *n.* the lily family of plants.
liliaceous (-ā'shus), *adj.* pertaining to the lily family, or lilies.
Lilliputian (lil-i-pū'shun), *n.* a self-important small person: from Lilliput, the

land of pigmies, in Swift's "Gulliver's Travels": *adj.* small.

lilt (lilt), *n.* a song with rhythmic movement; a merry and animated tune.

lily (lil'i), *n.* a plant with bulbous roots and handsome white, wax-like flowers: *adj.* unsullied; lily-white.

lily of the valley (val'i), a low, smooth perennial herb with two large oblong leaves and a raceme of fragrant bell-like flowers.

Lima bean (lī'mȧ bēn), a variety of climbing bean bearing large flat seeds, used as food.

limb (lim), *n.* a jointed or articulated part of an animal body; branch of a tree: edge or border; roguish child; leg: *v.t.* to dismember.

limber ('bẽr), *n.* the detachable forepart of a gun-carriage: *adj.* pliant: *v.t.* to attach a limber to (a gun-carriage); make pliant.

limbo ('bō), *n.* in R. C. theology, an intermediate state between heaven and hell; a prison.

limburger cheese (lim'burg-ẽr chēs), a soft cheese, stored until the curing develops a peculiar and unpleasant odor: from Limbourg, Belgium, where first manufactured.

lime (līm), *n.* a calcareous earth obtained by the action of heat upon limestone; bird-lime; a tree of the orange kind yielding an edible, juicy fruit; the linden tree: *v.t.* to apply lime to.

limelight ('līt), *n.* a brilliant light produced by the action of lighted hydrogen and oxygen upon lime; a light cast upon a stage performer; hence, a position of conspicuousness.

limen (lī'men), *n.* in experimental psychology, the threshold of an appreciable stimulus.

limerick (lim'ẽr-ik), *n.* a nonsense stanza of five lines, of which the first, second and fifth are of three feet and rhyme, while the third and fourth have only two feet each but, also, rhyme.

limestone ('stōn), *n.* a rock having carbonate of lime as its basis.

limit (lim'it), *n.* a border or boundary; utmost extent: *v.t.* to confine within bounds; restrict.

limitation (-i-tā'shun), *n.* restriction.

limited (-ed), *adj.* confined within limits; accommodating a specified number: said of a train; pertaining to a government with constitutional limitations.

limited company (kum'pȧ-ni), a company in which the liability of a shareholder is proportional to the amount of stock he holds.

limited monarchy (mon'ȧr-ki), a state in which the power of the sovereign is limited, that is, controlled by a parliament or legislature: opposed to *absolute* monarchy.

limn (lim), *v.t.* to paint or draw; illuminate, as books and manuscripts.

limnobiology (lim-nō-bī-ol'ō-ji), *n.* the science or study of living organisms in fresh water.

limnograph (lim'nō-grȧf), *n.* an instrument for recording the height of water in a lake or pond.

limnology (lim-nol'ō-ji), *n.* the scientific study of lakes and ponds, geographical, physical, chemical, and biological.

limotherapy (li-mō-ther'ȧ-pi), *n.* medical treatment by limiting food consumption.

limousine (lim-ōō-zēn'), *n.* an automobile with a closed body seating three or more and with a covered seat in front for the chauffeur.

limp (limp), *adj.* flexible; flaccid: *n.* a halt in walking: *v.i.* to walk with a halt.

limpet ('et), *n.* a small shell-fish found adhering to rocks, used as food and for fish bait.

linchpin (linch'pin), *n.* the pin which goes through the end of the axle of a wheel, and keeps it in its place.

linden (lin'den), *n.* a tree with heart-shaped leaves, and small clusters of cream-colored flowers.

line (līn), *n.* length without breadth; a slender string or cord; fishing line; extended row; 1-12th of an inch; short letter; occupation; mark in the hand or face; outline; verse; extent; direction; regular infantry; equator; particular class of goods; descent: *v.t.* to draw lines upon; place along side by side; cover on the inside; strengthen by inner works.

lineage (lin'e-āj), *n.* ancestral line of descent from a common progenitor; family.

lineal ('e-ȧl), *adj.* composed of lines; in direct line from an ancestor.

lineament ('e-ȧ-ment), *n.* feature; outline.

linear ('e-ȧr), *adj.* pertaining to, or composed of, lines; having a straight direction.

lineate ('e-āt), *adj.* marked with lines.

lineman (-man), *n.* one who carries a surveying line, tape or chain; one who inspects and repairs telegraph- and telephone-wires.

linen ('en), *n.* a cloth made of flax; articles made of linen; underclothing: *adj.* made of, or resembling, linen.

liner (lī'nẽr), *n.* a line-of-battle ship; a steamship belonging to a packet company; one who makes linings.

ling (ling), *n.* an edible cod-like fish; heather.

linger ('gẽr), *v.i.* to delay; loiter; remain long in any state.

lingerie (lang-zhe-rē'), *n.* underclothing.

lingo (ling'gō), *n.* [Slang], language; dialect.

lingual ('gwȧl), *adj.* pertaining to, or formed by, the tongue: *n.* a letter or sound, articulated by the tongue, as *s*, *th*, etc.

linguist ('gwist), *n.* one skilled in languages.
linguistic ('tik), *adj.* pertaining to linguistics.
linguistics ('tiks), *n.pl.* comparative philology.
lingulate ('gū-lāt), *adj.* tongue-shaped.
liniment (lin'i-ment), *n.* a medicated liquid for rubbing into the skin.
lining (līn'ing), *n.* inside covering; contents.
link (lingk), *n.* a single ring or division of a chain; anything doubled like a link; single part of a connected series; a land measure 7.92 inches; connection; torch made of pitch and tow: *pl.* flat sandy soil; golfing grounds: *v.t.* to connect by, or as by, a link: *v.i.* to be connected.
linnet (lin'et), *n.* a British finch.
linoleum (li-nō'le-um), *n.* a floor cloth composed of ground cork, linseed oil, and chloride of sulphur.
linotype (lin'ō-tīp), *n.* a machine for composing and casting stereotyped words or lines for printing.
linseed (lin'sēd), *n.* the seed of flax.
linseed oil (oil), a yellowish oil from flaxseed, used in painting and printer's ink, also, as a purgative.
linsey-woolsey ('zi-wool'zi), *n.* a cloth of mixed linen and wool.
lint (lint), *n.* scraped linen used for dressing wounds.
lintel (lin'tel), *n.* the horizontal top piece of a door or window.
lion (lī'un), *n.* a large powerful carnivorous mammal of the cat family, found in Africa and Southern Asia, and characterized by majestic appearance, great strength, agile movement, tawny body, tufted tail, and shaggy mane of the male: called the *King of Beasts;* a coin bearing the effigy of a lion; a person of interest or curiosity: *adj.* (in composition) noble; majestic; courageous.
lioness (lī'an-es), *n.* a female lion.
lionize (-īz), *v.t.* to treat as an object of peculiar interest.
lion's-share ('unz-shār), *n.* the major part.
lip (lip), *n.* one of the two borders of the mouth; edge of anything; mouth; lip-like organ; speech: *v.t.* to touch with the lips; kiss; utter.
liparous ('a-rus), *adj.* fatty; obese.
lipped (lipt'), *adj.* having lips or rounded edges; labiate.
lipuria (li-pū'ri-å), *n.* the presence of fat in the urine.
liquate (lī-kwāt'), *v.t.* to melt out, as a metal from an ore.
liquation (li-kwā'shun), *n.* the act or process of melting.
liquefacient (lik-wē-fā'shi-ent), *adj.* serving to liquefy.
liquefaction (-fak'shun), *n.* the process of liquefying; state of being melted.
liquefy ('wē-fī), *v.t.* to melt or make liquid: *v.i.* to become liquid.
liquescent (-kwes'ent), *adj.* melting, or having a tendency to melt.
liqueur (li-kēr'), *n.* an alcoholic cordial sweetened and given an aromatic flavoring.
liquid (lik'wid), *adj.* clear; tearful; not solid; readily flowing: *n.* liquid substance; a body, the particles of which move freely while remaining in one mass; one of the consonants *l, m, n, r.*
liquid air (ār), air brought to a liquid condition by great pressure, and cooling it by its own expansion to a temperature below the boiling point of its constituents, nitrogen and oxygen.
liquidate ('wi-dāt), *v.t.* to pay off, as a debt; arrange, as the affairs of a bankrupt.
liquidation (-dā'shun), *n.* the act of liquidating or paying off; the settlement of the affairs of a bankrupt's estate.
liquidator ('wi-dā-tēr), *n.* an official who winds up a bankrupt's estate.
liquor (lik'ēr), *n.* an alcoholic beverage; a liquid: *v.t.* to treat with a solution: *v.i.* [Slang], to take intoxicating drinks.
liquorice, same as licorice.
lira (lē'rå), *n.* [*pl.* lire (lē're)], an Italian coin, the unit of monetary value; a Turkish gold coin.
lisle (līl), *n.* a fine thread or lace.
lisp (lisp), *v.i.* to pronounce *s* and *z* nearly like *th;* speak in an imperfect manner; *v.t.* to utter imperfectly or affectedly: *n.* imperfect utterance.
lissom (lis'um), *n.* supple; lithesome.
list (list), *n.* a catalogue, roll, or register; the edge or selvage of cloth; strip of cloth; inclination to one side: *pl.* an enclosing for a tournament: *v.t.* to catalogue, register, or enrol; cover with strips of cloth; sew together; cause to tilt over to one side; listen to: *v.i.* to enlist; choose; careen; hearken.
listen (lis'n), *v.i.* to attend to closely, so as to hear; hearken; obey.
Listerism (list'ēr-izm), *n.* the antiseptic method of operating and dressing, introduced by Sir J. Lister.
listing ('ing), *n.* the act of making a schedule.
listless ('les), *adj.* indifferent; languid.
litany (lit'å-ni), *n.* a solemn responsive form of supplication.
litchi (lē'chē), *n.* a tree producing a fruit much esteemed in China.
liter (lē'tēr), in the metric system, a measure of capacity, = 61.026 cubic inches, or a little more than 1 quart.
literacy (lit-ēr-å-si), *n.* the state of being able to read and write.
literal ('ēr-ål), *adj.* consisting of, or expressed by, letters; following the exact words; exact; plain.
literally (-li), *adv.* in a literal sense.
literary ('ēr-å-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, or appropriate to, literature or men of letters; versed in, or engaged in, literature.

literate ('ĕr-āt), *adj.* instructed; learned: *n.* a literary man; a university educated student who has not taken a university degree.
literati (-ā'tī), *n.pl.* the learned.
literatim (-ĕr-ā'tim), *adv.* literally.
literature ('ĕr-ā-tūr), *n.* the written or printed literary productions of a country or period; literary work; learning; [Slang], printed matter for propaganda, or political purposes.
litharge (lith'ârj), *n.* oxide of lead.
lithe (līth), *adj.* supple; pliant.
lithesome ('sum), *adj.* nimble; lissom.
lithia (lith'i-â), *n.* oxide of lithium.
lithic (lith'ik), *adj.* pertaining to stone.
lithium ('i-um), *n.* a silver-white metallic element of the alkali family.
litho-, a combining form from the Greek *lithos*, stone.
lithochromatics (lith'ō-krō-mat'iks), *n.* the art or process of painting in oil upon stone and then transferring it upon canvas.
lithochromy (-krō-mi), *n.* the art or process of painting on stone.
lithograph (lith'ō-grâf), *n.* a print reproduced from a drawing on stone: *v.t.* to draw, or engrave on stone, and transfer to paper.
lithographic ('ik), *adj.* pertaining to lithography.
lithography (og'râ-fi), *n.* the art of making a design on stone so that ink-impressions can be taken from it.
lithoid ('oid), *adj.* stone-like; of stone structure.
lithophane (lith'ō-fān), *n.* porcelain bearing figures which become distinct in a transmitted light, as a lampshade.
lithotint ('o-tint), *n.* a lithograph from a drawing executed with a camel's-hair pencil.
lithotomy (-ot'o-mi), *n.* the operation of cutting into the bladder to remove stone.
lithotrity (-ot'tri-ti), *n.* the surgical operation of crushing stone in the bladder.
lithuresis (lith-ū-rē'sis), *n.* the passing of gravel in the urine.
litigant (lit'i-gânt), *n.* one who contends in law: *adj.* engaged in, or inclined to, litigation.
litigate ('i-gāt), *v.t.* to contest in a court of law: *v.i.* to engage in a lawsuit.
litigation (-gā'shun), *n.* the act or process of carrying on a lawsuit; judicial contest.
litigious (li-tij'us), *adj.* given to carrying on lawsuits; quarrelsome.
litmus (lit'mus), *n.* a purple dye, obtained from certain lichens.
litter (lit'ĕr), *n.* straw, hay, etc., used for horses' bedding; a frame-work with a bed, for carrying a person in a recumbent position; state of confusion or untidiness; number of young produced at one birth, as pigs, etc.: *v.t.* supply with litter; cover with straw; scatter about carelessly: *v.i.* bring forth a litter of young.
litterateur (-â-tĕr'), *n.* a literary man.
little (lit'l), *adj.* small in size, quantity, duration, or importance; insignificant; young; mean: *adv.* in a small degree; not much: *n.* small in size, quantity, etc.
Little Entente (-ān-tänt), *n.* union of Czecho-Slovakia, Rumania and Jugo-Slavia in 1920.
littoral ('o-râl), *adj.* pertaining to, near, or living on, the shore.
liturgic (li-tĕr'jik), *adj.* pertaining to a liturgy.
liturgically (-âl-li), *adv.* by a liturgy.
liturgics ('jiks), *n.* the science of worship; history and interpretation of liturgies.
liturgy (lit'ĕr-ji), *n.* the prescribed forms or ritual for public worship; in the R. C. Church, the Mass; the celebration of the Eucharist.
live (liv), *v.i.* to exist or have life; pass or enjoy life; reside; endure; subsist; escape destruction; be quickened by grace; cohabit: *adj.* (līv), having life; quick; effective; ignited; kept for use; energetic; interesting; swarming; charged with electricity; unexploded.
livelihood (līv'li-hood), *n.* means of living.
liveliness (-nes), *n.* briskness.
lively ('li), *adj.* active; brisk; animated; sprightly; vivid; forcible.
live-oak ('ōk), *n.* an American oak valuable for shipbuilding.
liver (liv'ĕr), *n.* one who lives; a glandular organ secreting bile.
liveried (-id), *adj.* clothed in livery.
liverwort ('wĕrt), *n.* one of a class of moss-like plants, differing from true mosses in reproduction and development: the stem is bilateral and the leaf shaped somewhat like a liver.
livery ('ĕr-i), *n.* a particular costume worn by servants; the state of being kept and fed at a stipulated rate, as horses.
liveryman (-mân), *n.* the keeper of a livery-stable.
livery stable (stā'bl), a stable where horses are kept and let out for hire.
livid ('id), *adj.* black and blue; discolored as by a blow; ashy pale.
living ('ing), *p.adj.* having life; flowing; vigorous; active; quickening: *n.* livelihood; a church benefice; mode of life.
livre (lē'vĕr), *n.* an old French money of account; a silver coin.
lixiviate (liks-iv'i-āt), *v.t.* to separate soluble from insoluble matter by washing.
lixiviation (-ā'shun), *n.* the process of extracting some saline compound from a mixture.
lixivium (-um), *n.* alkaline salts extracted from wood ashes; lye.
lizard (liz'ârd), *n.* a saurian reptile having a scaly body, and four well-developed limbs, each with five toes.

llama (lä'mȧ), *n.* a South American woolly-haired ruminant, somewhat resembling a camel.

llanero (lyä-nä'rō), *n.* a herdsman of the South American llanos.

llanos ('nōz or lä'nōz), *n.pl.* the extensive level grassy plains, or steppes, of South America.

lo (lō), *interj.* behold! see!

loach (lōch), *n.* a small, edible, fresh-water fish of the Old World; a minnow.

load (lōd), *v.t.* to put on as much as can be carried; burden; weigh down; embarrass; freight; charge, as a gun: *v.i.* to take on a load; [Slang], become intoxicated (with *up*): *n.* a burden; weight; freight; encumbrance; pressure; a weight of hay, straw, or ore.

loaded ('ed), *p.adj.* laden; [Slang], drunk.

loadline ('līn), *n.* the line to which a vessel sinks when loaded with her full cargo.

loadstar ('stär), *n.* the pole-star.

loadstone, lodestone ('stōn), *n.* magnetic oxide of iron; magnet.

loaf (lōf), *v.i.* to idle away time: *n.* a large cake of bread.

loafer ('ẽr), *n.* an idler; cadger.

loam (lōm), *n.* rich, vegetable mold, with clay and sand: *v.t.* to cover with loam.

loan (lōn), *n.* a sum of money lent for a period, repayable with interest; something granted for temporary use: *v.i.* to lend money.

loath (lōth), *adj.* unwilling; reluctant.

loathe (lō*th*), *v.t.* to regard with abhorrence or disgust; detest: *v.i.* to feel nausea.

loathing ('ing), *n.* disgust; nausea.

loathsome ('sum), *adj.* exciting loathing.

lob (lob), *v.t.* to throw or toss slowly and heavily; in lawn tennis, to return the ball in a high curve; in cricket, to bowl underhand: *v.i.* to go slowly and heavily: *n.* a lump; thick mixture; in tennis, a ball returned in a high curve; in cricket, a slow underhand ball; a lout; a stupid fellow.

lobate (lō'bāt), *adj.* lobe-like.

lobby ('lob'i), *n.* a small hall or waiting room; passage opening before an apartment; that part of the hall of a legislative chamber to which the public have access: *v.i.* to solicit the votes of members of a legislature to carry a particular measure.

lobbyist (-ist), *n.* a person, not a member, who tries to influence the votes of members of a legislative body.

lobe (lōb), *n.* any rounded and projecting part; a subdivision of an organ.

Lobelia (lō-bē'liȧ), *n.* an extensive genus of herbaceous plants with handsome blue, red, or white flowers; [l-], a plant of this genus.

lobster ('stẽr), *n.* an edible marine decapod crustacean.

lobstick (lob'stik), *n.* in Canada, a tree denuded of the lower branches and having the top ones trimmed so as to serve as guides to various points.

lobule ('ūl), *n.* a small lobe.

local (lō'kȧl), *adj.* pertaining to place; restricted to a particular place; affecting a particular part of the body: *n.* a newspaper paragraph of local interest; a suburban train.

locale (-kȧl'), *n.* place; locality.

localism ('kȧl-izm), *n.* a word, idiom, or custom restricted to a particular locality.

locality (kal'i-ti), *n.* existence in or limitation to a place; position.

localize ('kȧl-īz), *v.t.* to limit to a particular place.

locally (-li), *adv.* with respect to place.

local option (op'shun), the right of determining by a vote of the people whether the sale of intoxicating liquors shall be permitted, restricted, or forbidden in any particular locality, district, or county.

local train (trān), an accommodation train stopping at all stations.

locate (lō'kāt), *v.t.* to place; establish; mark out and determine the position of: *v.i.* to settle.

location (-kā'shun), *n.* place; plot of ground marked out by boundaries.

locative (lok'ȧ-tiv), *adj.* noting place.

loch (lokh), *n.* [Scotch], a lake.

lock (lok), *n.* a mechanical device furnished with a spring and bolt for fastening a door, etc., by means of a key; anything that fastens; enclosure between lock-gates for raising and lowering the water within; mechanism for firing a gun; hug in wrestling; a tuft of hair or wool; ringlet; tress: *v.t.* to fasten or secure with a lock; shut up; confine: *v.i.* to become fast by a lock; entwine.

lockage ('āj), *n.* difference of level of the water between canal locks; dues paid for passage through a lock.

locker ('ẽr), *n.* a receptacle secured by a lock.

locket ('et), *n.* a small gold or silver case attached to a necklace or chain.

lockjaw ('jaw), *n.* a spasmodic disease by which the lower jaw is drawn up and becomes fixed; tetanus.

lockout ('out), *n.* the exclusion of workmen from a factory by an employer to compel them to accept his terms.

lock step (step), a form of marching of a body of men in which one follows another closely, each moving the leg in corresponding time with the person before him; the marching step of a convict.

lock stepper (-ẽr), [Slang], a convict, or ex-convict.

lock stitch, a form of stitch in which one thread crosses another and holds it in place.

lockup ('up), *n.* a temporary prison; calaboose; jail.

loco (lō'kō), *n.* one of various poisonous

American plants, causing disease to animals eating them; the disease so caused.

locomobile (lō-kō-mō'bil), *n.* a traction engine; road locomotive.

locomotion (-mō'shun), *n.* the act or power of moving from place to place.

locomotive ('tiv), *adj.* pertaining to locomotion; not stationary: *n.* a steam engine for drawing railway cars.

locomotor ('tĕr), *adj.* pertaining to locomotion: *n.* a motor.

locomotor ataxia (å-tak'si-å), an affection of the spinal cord characterized by want of co-ordination of the movements of the legs.

locust ('kust), *n.* a migratory and destructive winged insect resembling the grasshopper; a tree of the bean family.

locution (-kū'shun), *n.* a mode of speech; phrase.

lode (lōd), *n.* a vein containing metallic ore.

lodestar (-stär), *n.* a guiding star, especially the polestar.

lodge (loj), *v.t.* to furnish with a temporary dwelling; deposit for safe keeping; to file a formal statement: *v.i.* to reside for a time; be deposited or fixed: *n.* a small house in a park; gate-keeper's cottage; wild beast's den; hut of an American Indian; place where members of an association meet, especially Freemasons; the members themselves.

lodger ('ĕr), *n.* one who resides in lodgings.

lodging ('ing), *n.* a place of temporary residence: *pl.* a room or rooms hired in the house of another.

lodgment ('ment), *n.* the act of lodging; the state of being lodged; accumulation of something deposited; occupation of a military position.

loft (loft), *n.* a room directly beneath a roof; an elevated floor; a gallery: *v.t.* to furnish with a loft: *v.i.* in golf, to strike a ball in a way to make it rise high.

loftily ('i-li), *adv.* in a lofty manner.

loftiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state of being lofty.

lofty ('i), *adj.* very high; proud; stately; sublime.

log (log), *n.* an undressed piece of timber; a log-book; a heavy dull fellow; an instrument for ascertaining the rate of a ship; a daily record of a ship's speed: *v.t.* to enter in a log-book: *v.i.* to hew down and get out trees.

logarithm ('å-rithm), *n.* the exponent of the power to which a fixed number (the base) must be raised in order to produce a given number.

logarithmic (-rith'mik), *adj.* pertaining to, or consisting of, logarithms.

log-book ('book), *n.* a ship's diary, or journal, recording the progress of a vessel, daily occurrences, etc.

loge (lōj), *n.* box at a show, or in a theatre.

loggan ('ån), *n.* a rocking-stone.

loggerhead ('ĕr-hed), *n.* a blockhead.

loggia (loj'å), *n.* a covered gallery or portico; an open balcony in a theater.

logging (log'ing), *n.* the business of cutting down timber and transporting it.

logic (loj'ik), *n.* the science of correct reasoning; the laws which govern correct thinking.

logical (-ål), *adj.* pertaining to, or used in, logic; according to the rules of logic.

logically (-li), *adv.* by the rules of logic.

logician (lō-jish'un), *n.* one skilled in logic.

logistics (-jis'tiks), *n.* the art of calculating by the four fundamental operations; sexagesimal arithmetic; the science of moving and supplying armies.

logo-, a prefix signifying *speech, word.*

logogram (log'ō-gram), *n.* a letter or sign standing for a word, as *d* for pence, etc.; a word-puzzle in verse.

logograph (log'ō-gråf), *n.* a written word.

logography (lō-gog'rå-fi), *n.* a method of printing in which a type represents a word instead of a letter.

logomachy (log-om'aki), *n.* a battle of words; furious argument or debate.

logotype (-tīp), a single type containing two or more letters.

logroll (log'rōl), *v.i.* to engage in logrolling.

logrolling (-ing), *n.* the act of rolling logs; united action in carrying legislative schemes for mutual benefit; mutual praise by authors of each other's books.

logwood ('wood), *n.* a wood of a deep-red color, used in dyeing.

loin (loin), *n.* the lower part of the back; the part between the lower rib and hip-bone: *pl.* the seat of procreation.

loiter (loi'tĕr), *v.t.* to idle (with *away*): *v.i.* to spend time idly; delay; linger.

loll (lol), *v.i.* to lounge at ease; hang out the tongue.

lolly-pop (lol'i-pôp), *n.* candy; a lump of taffy on a stick.

lone (lōn), *adj.* solitary; retired; by one's self; unmarried or in widowhood.

loneliness ('li-nes), *n.* the state of being lonely.

lonely ('li), *adj.* deserted; solitary; unfrequented.

lonesome ('sum), *adj.* secluded from society; depressed; unfrequented; drearily solitary.

long (lông), *adj.* not short; extended in time, or length; drawn out; slow; tedious; tall; lingering; far-seeing: *adv.* to a great length or period; far distant; for a length of time: *n.* anything that is long: *v.i.* to desire eagerly (with *for* or *after*).

longboat ('bōt), *n.* the largest and strongest boat of a ship.

longbow ('bō), *n.* a long powerful bow, formerly used by English archers.

longcloth ('klôth), *n.* a superior cotton fabric.

long dozen (-duz'n), thirteen.

long-drawn (drawn), *adj.* protracted; tedious.
longevity (lon-jev'i-ti), *n.* extended age.
longhand ('hand), *n.* ordinary handwriting, as distinguished from *shorthand.*
longhorn (-hôrn), one of a breed of cattle with long horns; [Slang], an experienced person who cannot be duped or tricked.
longi-, a prefix signifying *long.*
longing (long'ing), *n.* earnest desire.
longitude (lonj'i-tūd), *n.* distance east and west on the earth's surface measured from a certain meridian or place, estimated in degrees; on the ecliptic, distance in degrees from the vernal equinox.
longitudinal (-tūd'i-nal), *adj.* pertaining to longitude, or length.
longitudinally (-li), *adv.* lengthwise.
long-primer ('prim-ẽr), *n.* a size of type between small pica and bourgeois.
longshoreman (lông'shōr-mân), *n.* a wharf laborer.
loo (lōō), *n.* a card game.
loob (lōōb), *n.* the slime of tin ore.
looby ('bi), *n.* an awkward fellow.
loof (lōōf), *n.* the fullest part of a ship's bow; [Scotch], the palm of the hand.
look (look), *v.i.* to direct the eye to anything, in order to view it; direct the mind or attention to; examine; expect; watch; appear: *v.t.* to search or seek for; turn the eyes upon; express, or influence, by the eyes: *n.* the act of looking; mien; aspect; appearance in general.
loom (lōōm), *n.* a frame or machine for weaving thread, or yarn, into cloth by crossing threads called the *warp* with others called the *woof;* the art of weaving; a weaver; the shaft of an oar: *v.i.* to rise gradually and appear larger than in reality.
loon (lōōn), *n.* the great northern diver.
loony ('i), *adj.* [Slang], crazed.
loop (lōōp), *n.* a folding or doubling of string, rope, etc.; noose through which a cord may be run: anything resembling a loop; an aerial maneuver with an airplane describing a curve or loop: *v.t.* to form into, furnish with, or secure with, loops.
loophole ('hōl), *n.* a narrow aperture for observation or defense; means of evasion.
loopline ('līn), *n.* a railway line running out of and rejoining the main line.
loose (lōōs), *adj.* not fast; unbound; not fixed; not tight; not crowded together; vague; unconnected; lax in principles or morals: *n.* the state of being loose: *v.t.* to set free; unbind; disengage; relax.
loosen (lōōs'n), *v.t.* to free from tightness, restraint, or tension; free from costiveness.
loot (lōōt), *v.t.* to pillage or plunder, especially a captured city: *n.* a booty thus taken.
lop (lop), *v.t.* to cut off (a part of anything) especially branches of a tree; cut off partially; trim; let fall: *v.i.* to hang down: *n.* a hanging down; that which is lopped, as branches.
lope (lōp), *v.t.* to trot with a swinging motion: *n.* an easy canter.
lopsided ('sī-ded), *adj.* heavier on one side; leaning to one side.
loquacious (lō-kwā'shus), *adj.* talkative.
loquacity (-kwas'i-ti), *n.* talkativeness.
lord (lôrd), *n.* a ruler or governor; master; one possessed of supreme power; the owner of a manor; a baron in the British peerage; the son of a duke or marquis; eldest son of an earl; title of honor given to certain officials: *v.t.* to invest with authority; preside over: *v.i.* to domineer.
Lord Advocate (ad'vō-kāt), the chief prosecutor for the crown in Scotland.
lord lieutenant (lū-ten'ânt), the chief executive officer of an English county; formerly, the viceroy of Ireland.
lordliness ('li-nes), *n.* lordly degree or rank; pride; haughtiness.
lordling ('ling), *n.* a little or would-be lord.
lordly (-li), *adj.* like a lord; noble; aristocratic; haughty; imperious: *adv.* proudly; despotically.
lordosis (lôr-dō'sis), *n.* in pathology, an irregular curvature of the bones; curvature of the spine forward.
lordship ('ship), *n.* the state, quality, or jurisdiction of a lord; [L-], title of address (with *his* or *your*) given to noblemen and judges.
Lord's Supper ('z sup'ẽr), *n.* the Holy Communion or Eucharist.
lore (lōr), *n.* learning; instruction; space between the eye and bill of a bird.
Lorelei (lō're-lī), *n.* in German folklore, a siren of the Rhine who lured boatmen to destruction by her singing.
Lorettine (lō-ret-tēn'), *n.* one of a nineteenth century order of nuns founded in Kentucky, devoted to the education of girls and destitute orphans.
lorgnette (lôr-nyet'), *n.* a long-handled opera glass; a pair of eyeglasses fixed to a long handle into which they shut.
lorikeet (lor-i-kēt'), *n.* a straight-billed parrot.
loris (lō'ris), *n.* a slow-moving lemur of India and Ceylon.
lorn (lôrn), *adj.* forsaken; forlorn.
lorry (lor'i), *n.* a long four-wheeled wagon without sides; a miner's handcart.
lory (lō'ri), *n.* an Australian parrot with brilliant plumage.
lose (lōōz), *v.t.* to be deprived of; cease to have in possession; mislay; forfeit; waste; squander: *v.i.* to fail of success; yield; be defeated.
loss (lôs), *n.* detriment; injury; privation; failure; defeat; that which is lost.
lost (lôst), *p.adj.* missing; forfeited; destroyed; perplexed; bewildered; amazed.

lot (lot), *n.* fortune; destiny; portion or parcel; anything used to determine chances; great quantity; specifically, a plot of land for sale, or other purpose: *v.t.* to separate into lots; assign; catalogue.

Lothario (lō-thā'ri-ō), *n.* a gay deceiver or libertine: from Rowe's "The Fair Penitent."

lotion ('shun), *n.* a medicated fluid for outward application.

Lotophagi (lo-tof'ă-gī), *n.pl.* a people visited by Ulysses (Homer's "Odyssey") who lived in a state of ease, indolence, and forgetfulness from eating the fruit of the lotus.

lottery (lot'ĕr-i), *n.* a distribution of prizes by chance; drawing of lots.

lotto ('ō), *n.* a parlor game played with 24 cards and wooden discs numbered 1 to 100.

Lotus (lō'tus), *n.* a genus of the water-lily family, especially the sacred lotus of the ancient Nile; [l-], one of various trees or shrubs, the fruit of which was fabled to cause forgetfulness of care and induce a state of dreamy indolence.

lotus-eater, *n.* one of the Lotophagi; an indolent dreamer.

louchettes (lōō-shets'), *n.pl.* colored spectacles for direct vision in strabismus.

loud (loud), *adj.* high- or full-sounding; noisy; ostentatious in dress or manner; showy; having an unpleasant odor: *adv.* loudly.

loudly ('li), *adv.* in a loud manner; ostentatiously.

loud-mouthed, *adj.* having a noisy, offensive manner of speaking.

loud-speaker (-spēk'ĕr), *n.* in radio, a device for reproducing speech loud enough to be heard without head receivers.

lough (lokh), *n.* [Irish], a lake.

louis d'or (lōō'i d'ôr'), *n.* an old French gold coin, of varying value.

lounge (lounj), *v.i.* to saunter about in a lazy manner; loll; live indolently: *n.* the act of lounging; a low-backed couch.

lounger, *n.* an idler; one who loiters away his time.

lounge lizard (liz'ărd), [Slang], a lounger; an idle fellow; a loafer; one who follows unprotected women; a pimp.

louse (lous), *n.* any of small, flat, wingless insects, parasitic on man and warm-blooded mammals.

lousy (lou'zi), *adj.* infested with lice.

lout (lout), *n.* an awkward fellow.

louver (lōō'vĕr), *n.* an open turret or lantern on the roof of a building; a vent in the hood of an automobile for the escape of heated air.

Louvre (lōō'vr), *n.* formerly a royal palace in Paris; now converted into an art museum and public offices.

lovable (luv'ă-bl), *adj.* worthy of love.

lovability (-ă-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality that attracts love.

love (luv), *n.* a strong feeling of affection, especially to one of the opposite sex; courtship; devoted affection for or attachment to; parental care; a sweetheart: *v.t.* to regard with strong affection; feel devotion toward; delight in: *v.i.* to be in love; have strong affection.

love-apple ('ap-l), *n.* the tomato.

love-bird ('bĕrd), *n.* a small bird of the parrot family.

love-feast ('fēst), *n.* a religious feast of commemoration; a banquet characterized by good feeling.

love-lies-bleeding (-līz-blēd'ing), *n.* a species of amaranth.

loveliness ('li-nes), *n.* the quality of being lovely.

lovelorn (-lôrn), *adj.* forsaken by one's love; jilted.

lovely ('li), *adj.* exciting love or admiration; amiable; beautiful; pretty; inviting; delightful.

lover ('ĕr), *n.* one who loves; one in love: said of a man; one deeply attached.

loving ('ing), *p.adj.* devoted; affectionate.

loving-cup (-kup), *n.* a wine-cup, usually with several handles, passed round from guest to guest.

low (lō), *adj.* not high; depressed; shallow; not noisy; subdued; near the horizon; cheap; moderate; feeble or weak; of less than the normal height; below the recognized standard; vulgar; abject: *n.* the bellow of cattle; the lowest trump card; an area of low barometric pressure: *v.i.* to bellow, as cattle: *adv.* in a low manner; humbly; meanly; with a low sound; under general price.

lowbell ('bel), *n.* a sheep- or cattle-bell.

lowbrow (-brou), *n.* one having a low forehead; hence, one not intellectual, or not interested in intellectual pursuits; a dullard; a clod; a flat.

Low Church (chĕrch), *adj.* pertaining to the Evangelical section of the English Church, or to its doctrines: *n.* Low Church members collectively.

Low Countries (kun'triz), *n.* term for Netherlands and Belgium.

lower ('ĕr), *v.t.* to lessen or bring down; reduce in price or value; weaken; humble; change to a lower pitch: *v.i.* to become lower; sink; fall; (lou'er) to appear dark, gloomy, or threatening.

lower-case (kās), *n.* that part of a compositor's case which contains the small printing types: *v.t.* to transfer from capitals to small letters.

lowering (lou'ĕr-ing), *p.adj.* overcast with clouds; threatening a storm; gloomy.

lowermost (lō'ĕr-mōst), *adj.* lowest.

lowing ('ing), *n.* the bellow of cattle.

lowland ('land), *adj.* pertaining to a low or level country: *n.pl.* a level country: *pl.* [L-], the southwestern part of Scotland.

lowliness ('li-nes), *n.* the state of being lowly.

lowly ('li), *adj.* low in rank or size; humble; modest: *adv.* modestly.
Low Mass (mås), *n.* in the R. C. Church, a Mass said without musical accompaniment.
Low Sunday (sun'dā), the Sunday next after Easter.
loxia (loks'i-å), *n.* wryneck.
loxo-, a prefix signifying *slanting.*
loy (loi), *n.* in Ireland, a narrow spade with a side flange, used for cutting turf; in the U.S., a similar tool, used for digging holes.
loyal (loi'ål), *adj.* faithful in allegiance to one's sovereign or country; true to plighted faith or duty.
loyalist (-ist), *n.* one who adheres to and supports the authority of his sovereign or country.
loyally (-li), *adv.* in a loyal manner.
lozenge (loz'enj), *n.* an oblique-angled parallelogram; a rhomb; diamond-shaped figure used in heraldry; a sweetmeat.
lubber (lub'ẽr), *n.* an awkward, clumsy fellow; a raw sailor.
lubricant (lū'bri-kånt), *n.* a substance for lubricating, as grease, oil, etc.
lubricate (-kāt), *v.t.* to make smooth or slippery.
lubricator (-ẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, lubricates, especially a device for oiling machinery.
lubricity (lōō-bris'i-ti), *n.* state of being slippery; hence, instability; shiftiness; lewdness; sensuality.
lucarne (lū-kärn'), *n.* a dormer or garret window; a small window in a spire.
lucernal (-sẽr'nål), *adj.* pertaining to a lamp, or to artificial light.
lucerne (-sẽrn'), *n.* a clover-like plant cultivated for fodder; alfalfa.
lucid ('sid), *adj.* clear; readily understood; shining; transparent.
lucidity ('i-ti), *n.* the state of being lucid.
Lucifer ('si-fẽr), *n.* Venus, as the morning star; Satan.
lucifer *n.* a match ignited by friction.
luck (luk), *n.* casual event or accident; fortune, either good or bad; success.
luckily ('i-li), *adv.* in a lucky manner.
lucky ('i), *adj.* having good luck or fortune; successful; auspicious.
lucre (lōō'kẽr), *n.* money; riches; gain; greed.
lucrative (lū-krå-tiv), *adj.* profitable.
lucratively (-li), *adv.* profitably.
lucubrate (lū'kū-brāt), *v.t.* to work, or study, by artificial light.
lucubration (-kū-brā'shun), *n.* a literary composition produced as the result of protracted study.
luculent (lū'kū-lent), *adj.* lucid; clear; shining; brilliant.
luculi ('kū-lī), *n.pl.* bright spots on the sun's surface.
luculite (-kū'līt), *n.* a variety of black marble, cut and polished for ornamental purposes.
ludicrous ('di-krus), *adj.* exciting mirth; comical; droll.
luff (luf), *n.* the weather-gauge, or that part of a ship toward the wind; the act of sailing close to the wind; luff-tackle: *v.i.* to steer nearer to the wind.
luff-tackle (-tak'l), *n.* a large tackle consisting of a double and a single block.
lug (lug), *v.t.* to pull or draw along: *v.i.* to drag; move heavily; pull laboriously: *n.* the act or effort of lugging; something difficult to move; a projecting part; the ear; a lug-sail; handle of a vessel: *pl.* [Slang], conceited airs.
luggage ('āj), *n.* effects of a traveler; baggage.
lugger ('ẽr), *n.* a small vessel with 2 or 3 masts with a running sprit and lug-sails.
lug-sail ('sāl), *n.* a square sail, without boom or lower yard, bent to a yard that hangs nearly at right angles to the mast.
lugubrious (-gū'bri-us), *adj.* mournful; comically, or ridiculously, doleful.
lugworm ('wẽrm), *n.* a sand worm much used for bait.
lukewarm ('wärm), *adj.* moderately warm.
lull (lul), *v.t.* to soothe to sleep; quiet: *v.i.* to become calm: *n.* abatement; temporary calm.
lullaby ('å-bī), *n.* a cradle-song.
lumbago (-bā'gō), *n.* rheumatism of the muscles of the loins.
lumbar (lum'bår), *n.* a nerve in the region of the lower back: *adj.* pertaining to, or situated in, the back or loins.
lumber ('bẽr), *n.* rubbish; forest timber sawed for market: *v.t.* to fill with lumber or rubbish; heap together in disorder: *v.i.* to cut down timber and prepare it for market; move or walk clumsily.
lumberer ('bẽr-ẽr), *n.* one who cuts forest timber and shapes it for market.
lumberman ('bẽr-mån), *n.* one who is engaged in the lumber trade; a foreman of lumberers.
luminary ('mi-nā-ri), *n.* a body emitting light, especially a heavenly body; one who enlightens or instructs.
luminescence (lū-mi-nes'ens), *n.* a power of emitting light possessed by certain bodies that have been exposed to light or radiant energy.
luminescent (-ent), *adj.* emitting light without incandescence.
luminiferous (-nif'ẽr-us), *adj.* emitting, or transmitting, light.
luminosity (-nos'it-i), *n.* quality or state of being luminous.
luminous ('mi-nus), *adj.* emitting or radiating light; bright; clear; perspicuous.
lump (lump), *n.* a small shapeless mass; aggregate; gross; a swelling; a stupid, or ungainly, person: *v.t.* to throw or unite

in the gross; heap indiscriminately; put up with.

lumper ('ẽr), *n.* a docker; militiaman; [Slang], a river thief.

lumpfish ('fish), *n.* a thick marine fish with horny spines.

lumpish (-ish), *adj.* heavy; dull; spiritless; like a lump.

lumpy ('i), *adj.* full of lumps.

lunacy (lū'nă-si), *n.* mental unsoundness; foolishness; senseless conduct: *adj.* pertaining to lunacy, or to lunatics.

lunar ('när), *adj.* pertaining to, measured by, or influenced by, the moon; of, or pertaining to, silver.

lunar caustic (kôs'tik), silver nitrate used for cauterizing in the form of a pencil.

lunar month (munth), a month measured by the complete revolution of the moon = 29½ days.

lunar year (yēr), a year of twelve lunar months = 354⅓ days.

lunate ('nāt), *adj.* crescent-shaped.

lunatic ('nă-tik), *adj.* affected with, or characteristic of, lunacy: *n.* one who is insane.

lunation (-nā'shun), *n.* a complete revolution of the moon.

lunch (lunch), *n.* a light meal between breakfast and dinner; luncheon: *v.i.* to take lunch.

luncheon, same as lunch.

lunette (lū-net'), *n.* anything shaped like a half-moon, as in fortification, etc.; a flattened watch-glass.

lung (lung), *n.* one of two organs of respiration in air-breathing vertebrates.

lunge (lunj), *n.* a sudden thrust or pass with the sword; sudden lurch: *v.i.* to make a lunge.

lungwort (lung'wẽrt), *n.* a plant with dark-colored leaves spotted with white; a lichen growing on trees.

luniform (lū'ni-fôrm), *adj.* shaped like the moon.

lunisolar (-sō'lăr), *adj.* pertaining to the sun and moon conjointly.

lunula (lū'nū-lă), *n.* [*pl.* lunulæ (-lē)], the white crescent-shaped part of the nail near the root

lunular (-lăr), *adj.* crescent-shaped.

lupine (lū'pīn), *n.* a plant of the bean family, the seeds of which are sometimes used as food: it bears purple flowers: *adj.* pertaining to a wolf; wolfish.

lupinin (lu'pi-nin), *n.* a bitter extract from buds of the lupine, used in medicine.

lupus ('pus), *n.* a cutaneous affection, characterized by an eruption of red patches on the face, mostly on the nose, which become incrusted and leave scars; [L-], a constellation—The Wolf.

lurch (lẽrch), *n.* a sudden roll to one side, as of a ship; tendency; a difficult or forlorn position; a losing position in cribbage: *v.i.* to roll suddenly to one side.

lurcher (-ẽr), *n.* one who lurks or lies in wait; a poacher; a thief; one of a cross-breed of dogs that hunt silently by scent: much used by poachers.

lure (lūr), *v.t.* to allure: *n.* anything used as an enticement; bait; a decoy; an attraction.

lurid ('id), *adj.* greyish-orange; wan; ghastly; pale; gloomy; sensational.

lurk (lẽrk), *v.i.* to lie in wait; be concealed.

luscious (lush'us), *adj.* sweet to excess; delightful to the taste or sense; fulsome.

lush (lush), *adj.* rich and juicy: *n.* intoxicating drink; a habitual toper.

lust (lust), *n.* strong desire to possess or enjoy; concupiscence: *v.i.* to desire strongly; have inordinate desires (with *after*).

luster, lustre ('tẽr), *n.* brightness; splendor; brilliancy of reflected light; renown; a chandelier ornamented with cut glass pendants; a lustrous dress-cloth; the quality and intensity of light reflected from the surface of minerals.

lustful ('fool), *adj.* sensual; robust.

lustfully (-li), *adv.* in a lustful manner.

lustily ('i-li), *adv.* in a lusty manner.

lustiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state of being lusty.

lustral (lus'trăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or used in, purification.

lustrate (-trāt), *v.t.* to purify.

lustration (-trā'shun), *n.* purification.

lustring (-string), *n.* a glossy, silk fabric.

lustrous ('trus), *adj.* having a luster.

lusty ('i), *adj.* robust and vigorous; healthy.

lutanist (lūt'ă-nist), *n.* a player on the lute.

lute (lūt), *n.* a stringed musical instrument of the guitar family; a composition of clay, etc., used for making the joints of vessels airtight, or protecting them from the action of fire.

lutestring (-string), *n.* a plain, strong glossy silk, used for dresses.

Lutheran ('ther-ăn), *adj.* pertaining to Luther, the German reformer, or to the Lutheran Church and its doctrines: *n.* a member of the Lutheran Church.

Lutheranism (-izm), *n.* the teaching of the Lutheran Church, the cardinal doctrine of which is that of justification by faith alone.

lux (luks), *n.* light; the unit of intensity of electrical illumination.

luxate (luks'āt), *v.t.* to put out of joint; dislocate.

luxation (-ā'shun), *n.* dislocation.

luxe (luks), *n.* superfine quality: usually with *de* (of).

luxuriance (lug-zhū'ri-ans), *n.* rank growth; excessive abundance.

luxuriant ('ri-ănt), *adj.* characterized by luxuriance; superabundant; superfluous.

luxuriate ('ri-āt), *v.i.* to grow exuberantly; live luxuriously; indulge unrestrainedly.

luxurious ('ri-us), *adj.* pertaining to luxury; indulging in, or administering to, luxury.

luxury (luk'shu-ri), *n.* extravagant indulgence in the pleasures of the senses, dress, etc.; a dainty; anything productive of enjoyment.

lycanthropy (lī-kan'thrō-pi), *n.* a form of insanity in which the patient imagines himself a wolf; belief in the transformation of human beings into wolves; belief in werewolves.

Lyceum (lī-sē'um), *n.* originally, the grove at Athens where Aristotle taught; [l-], a literary seminary; an academy; a literary association; an intermediate classical school; the system of educational and inspirational lectures, concerts and entertainments provided for the people by the various Lyceum Bureaus of the U. S.; University Extension.

Lycurgan (-kēr'găn), *adj.* pertaining to Lycurgus, the Spartan lawgiver, noted for the severity of his code of laws; hence, relentlessly severe.

lyddite (lid'īt), *n.* a powerful explosive, consisting chiefly of picric acid.

Lydian (lid'i-ăn), *adj.* pertaining to ancient Lydia in Asia Minor, noted for its luxury, music, and purple dyes; effeminate; voluptuous.

lye (lī), *n.* an alkaline solution.

lying ('ing), *p.adj.* addicted to falsehood; the state or act of being recumbent: *n.* untruthfulness.

lying-in (-in), *adj.* pertaining to childbirth: *n.* parturition.

lymph (limf), *n.* a colorless, alkaline, nutritive fluid in animal bodies; the virus of a disease; the culture of a virus, used in vaccination.

lymphatic (lim-fat'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, conveying, or containing lymph; absorbent; sluggish: *pl.* the minute ducts which convey lymph.

lynch (linch), *v.t.* to judge and punish by lynch-law.

lynch-law ('law), *n.* summary punishment by private individuals without the usual legal formalities.

lynx (links), *n.* a fierce cat-like animal, proverbial for its keenness of sight; [L-], a northern constellation.

lyrate (lī'rāt), *adj.* lyre-shaped.

lyre (līr), *n.* a musical instrument of the harp kind: used by the ancients to accompany the voice.

lyre-bird ('bērd), *n.* an Australian bird having a tail shaped like a lyre.

lyric (lir'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or adapted to singing to, a lyre: *n.* a lyric composition.

lyric poetry (pō'et-ri), *n.* poetry expressive of the emotions; sentimental poetry.

lyrist (lir'ist), *n.* a lyric poet.

lysol (lī'sōl), *n.* a saponified product of coal tar, used as a disinfectant.

lyssa (lis'ă), *n.* hydrophobia: *pl.* (*lyssæ*), the pustules under the tongue in hydrophobia.

M

M, m (em), *n.* the thirteenth letter of the English alphabet; the sound of this letter.

M, m, *n.* an abbreviation: in the form **M,** various personal names beginning with this letter, as Matthew, Mary; various proper names and geographical designations beginning with this letter, as Morgan, Mainwaring, Mediterranean, Mongolia; Majesty; Marquis; Master; Member; May; Monday; in the *Log Book*, moderate sea; swell: in the form **M** or **m,** in *Pharmacy*, minim; mix; mash; measure; medicine; handful: in the form **m,** any word, beginning with this letter, which can be inferred readily from the context or the subject; in *Chemistry*, meta-; in the *Log Book*, misty weather; in *Dentistry*, molar; mouth; in *Baseball*, middle; middle fielder: meter; money; meridian; moon, etc.

M, m, *n.* a symbol: the twelfth (or thirteenth) in a series; twelfth (or thirteenth) in an order, group, or class; sometimes the numeral 12 (or 13), as Company M.: in *Electricity*, magnetic moment; in *Chemistry*, an element in electrolysis; in *Astronomy*, a catalog of nebulæ issued in 1781: in the form **m,** in *Logic*, the middle term of a syllogism; in *Mechanics*, mass.

M, *n.* a Roman numeral denoting 1,000; with a bar (M̄), 1,000,000.

M, m, *n.* the thirteenth letter of the alphabet impressed on a type-bar; the perforation of this letter in a paper-roll for machine-casting.

M, *n.* an object shaped like capital M; of or resembling the shape of capital M.

ma (mä), *n.* contraction of mamma; in Oriental countries, a form of respectful address to a woman.

maboa (mä-bō′ä), *n.* a West India tree, the timber of which is much used for furniture; the white flowers of this tree.

macaco (mȧ-kä′kō), *n.* a variety of American monkey; the ruffled lemur; ring-tailed lemur.

macadamize (mak-ad′ȧm-īz), *v.t.* to cover (a road) with small broken stone, to form a smooth hard rounded surface.

macaque (mȧ-käk′), *n.* an Asiatic monkey with short tail and prominent curved nose.

macarism (mak′a-riz′m), *n.* a blessing expressed in set form

macarize (-rīz), *v.t.* to bless; invoke happiness upon; congratulate.

macaroni (-ȧ-rō′ni), *n.* a paste composed chiefly of fine flour and made into long thin tubes; a dandy; a fop.

macaronic -ron′ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or like, macaroni, or to a burlesque composition consisting of a jumble of incongruous words: *n.* macaronic verse.

macaroon (-rōōn′), *n.* a small cake made of flour, eggs, almonds, and sugar.

macaw (mȧ-kaw′), *n.* one of a large and handsome species of parrot, with strong, hooked bill.

mace (mās), *n.* a massive staff, usually surmounted with a crown, carried before a sovereign, or public official; a heavy billiard cue; the second covering of the nutmeg.

macerate (mas′ēr-āt), *v.t.* to soften or separate the parts of by steeping in a fluid; mortify by fasting.

machete (mȧ-chā′tā), *n.* a large heavy knife, used by the inhabitants of South America for cutting through forests, etc.

Machiavellian (mak-i-ȧ-vel′i-ȧn), *adj.* pertaining to Machiavelli, the Florentine statesman, or to his principles of political duplicity; hence, crafty; double-dealing: *n.* a cunning, unprincipled politician.

Machiavellianism (-izm), *n.* the principles of Machiavelli.

machination (-i-nā′shun), *n.* a plot; artifice.

machine (mȧ-shēn′), *n.* any contrivance to increase and regulate motive power; an engine; a light carriage or vehicle; one who acts mechanically or at the bidding of another; the members of a political party who control its policy and confer patronage.

machinery (′ēr-i), *n.* machines collectively; parts of a machine; any combination by which something is kept in action, or the result desired is obtained.

machinist (′ist), *n.* a constructor of machines; one skilled in the principles of machinery; one who works, or attends to, a machine.

mackerel (mak′ēr-el), *n.* an edible marine fish, mottled with green and blue.

Mackinaw (mak′i-naw), *n.* a flat-bottomed boat, used on the Great Lakes: from Mackinac, Mich.

Mackinaw coat (cōt), *n.* a double-breasted plaid coat of loud design.

Mackinaw trout (trout), *n.* a large trout of the northern lakes of North America.

mackintosh (mak′in-tosh), *n.* an india-rubber water-proof overcoat.

mackle (′l), *v.t.* to blot or blur in printing: *n.* a blot; blur.

macle (′l), *n.* a twin-crystal; a discolored spot in a mineral.

macled (′ld), *adj.* spotted.

macrame (mȧ-krä′mā), *n.* silk fringe for decorating furniture.

macro-, a combining form signifying *large, long.*

macrobiosis (mak-ro-bī-ō'sis), *n.* longevity.

macrobian (-krō'bi-an), **macrobiotik** (mak'ro-bī-ot'ik), *adj.* long-lived; serving or tending to prolong life.

macrocephalous (-sef'å-lus), *adj.* having a very large head.

macrocosm (mak-rō'kozm), *n.* the universe.

macrology (må-krol'ō-ji), *n.* excessive talk or chatter without substance; superfluity of words.

macrometer (må-krom'e-tēr), *n.* an optical instrument for determining the distance, or size, of inaccessible objects.

macron (mak'ron), *n.* a mark (–) over a vowel to indicate that it is long.

macropsia (mak-rop'si-ă), *n.* a defect of vision through which objects appear of exaggerated size.

macroscelia (-sel'i-å), *n.* excessive growth of the legs.

macrosmatic (-mat'ik), *adj.* having the organs of smell well developed, as is usual with lower animals.

macrosomatous (-som'å-tus), *adj.* having an abnormally large body.

macrosomia (-som'i-å), *n.* abnormal largeness of the body.

macrostomatous (-stōm'å-tus), *adj.* having a very large mouth.

macrostomia (-stō'mi-å), *n.* abnormal largeness of the mouth.

macrotia (mak-rō'ti-ă), *n.* abnormal largeness of the ears.

mactation (-tā'shun), *n.* the slaying of a victim for sacrifice.

macula (mak'ū-lå), *n.* a spot or stain; a dark spot on the sun.

macule (mak'ūl), *n.* a blur in printing.

mad (mad), *adj.* mentally disordered; insane; furious with rage.

madam ('am), *n.* a complimentary title or form of courteous address to a lady; [Slang], a courtesan.

madame (må-däm'), *n.* French form of madam.

madarosis (-å-rō'sis), *n.* loss of the hair, especially that of the eyelashes.

madcap ('kap), *n.* a wild, thoughtless, eccentric person.

madden ('n), *v.t.* to make mad or furious: *v.i.* to become mad or furious.

madder ('ĕr), *n.* a plant from the root of which a red dye or pigment is extracted.

madding ('ing), *adj.* raging; furious.

made (mād), *adj.* artificially produced or formed.

madeira (må-dē'rå), *n.* a rich wine made in the island of Madeira.

mademoiselle (mad-mwå-zel'), in France, a title of courtesy given to a young lady.

Madonna (må-don'nå), *n.* a picture of the Virgin Mary, usually with the infant Christ.

madras (ma-dras'), *n.* a cotton print of which shirting is made.

madrepore (mad're-pōr), *n.* coral.

madrigal ('ri-gål), *n.* a light amorous song; a pastoral poem; a part song unaccompanied by music.

Maelstrom (māl'strum), *n.* a celebrated whirlpool on the Norwegian coast; hence, [m-], a destructive influence; something that tends to absorb, or destroy.

maestro (mä-es'trō), *n.* [Italian], a master in any art, especially that of music.

Mafia (mä'fi-a), *n.* a secret order in Sicily, organized primarily for vengeance on any one who injures a member; a similar society, believed to have many branches in the U. S. and allied with that of the *Black Hand* for vengeance, reprisal and carrying out of sinister designs for payment.

magazine (mag-å-zēn'), *n.* a warehouse; receptacle for military stores, as ammunition, etc.; chamber in a gun; a periodical literary or scientific publication.

magdalen ('då-len), *n.* a reformed prostitute; a reformatory for prostitutes.

magenta (må-jen'tå), *n.* a red aniline dye.

maggot (mag'ot), *n.* the footless larva of a fly; [Slang], a fantastic notion; a person given to fancies or caprices.

maggoty ('ot-i), *adj.* full of maggots; whimsical.

Magi (mā'jī), *n.pl.* among the Akkadians and ancient Persians, the sacerdotal and learned class; the wise men of the East.

Magian ('jī-ån), *adj.* pertaining to the Magi: *n.* one of the Magi; an adherent of the Zoroastrian religion.

magic (maj'ik), *n.* the pretended art of working by the power or assistance of supernatural beings; sorcery; witchcraft; enchantment: *adj.* pertaining to, produced by, or exercising, magic; enchanted; necromantic.

magical, *adj.* same as magic.

magician (må-jish'ån), *n.* one skilled in magic.

magic lantern (maj'ik lan'tĕrn), an optical instrument for producing magnified objects on a screen.

magic square (skwār), a series of numbers in parallel or equal rows so arranged that the perpendicular, horizontal, and diagonal columns shall give the same sum.

magilp (må-gilp'), *n.* a mixture of linseed-oil and mastic varnish.

magisterial (maj-is-tē'ri-ål), *adj.* pertaining to, or suitable to, a master or magistrate; authoritative.

magistracy ('is-trå-si), *n.* office or dignity of a magistrate; magistrates collectively.

magistrate ('is-trāt), *n.* a civil officer invested with certain judicial and executive powers.

magma (mag'må), *n.* a soft mass; the molten mass from which igneous rocks are formed; fruit-residuum after the juice has been expressed.

Magna Charta ('nâ kär'tâ), *n.* the Great Charter, forming the basis of civil liberty, granted by King John of England to the Barons, 1215; any fundamental, or constitutional, that guarantees personal liberty and civil rights.

magnanimity (-nâ-nim'i-ti), *n.* greatness of mind; elevation of soul; nobility.

magnanimous (-nan'i-mus), *adj.* great of mind; elevated in soul or sentiment; generous; courageous; heroic.

magnate ('nāt), *n.* a person of rank or distinction; nobleman.

magnesia (-nē'shi-â), *n.* a white tasteless earthy powder, the oxide of magnesium, used as a laxative and antacid.

magnesium (-um), *n.* a white, malleable, ductile, metallic element which gives a brilliant light in combustion.

magnet ('net), *n.* the lodestone; a magnetized steel bar.

magnetic ('ik), *adj.* pertaining to, exhibiting, or produced by, the magnet or magnetism.

magnetic needle (nēd'l), a magnetized piece of steel the points of which turn to the north and south (magnetic) poles of the earth.

magnetic poles (pōlz), the two points in the north and south polar regions where the magnetic needle is vertical.

magnetics (-net'iks), *n.* the science of magnetism.

magnetism (-izm), *n.* that property possessed by various bodies, as iron or steel, of attracting or repelling each other according to certain physical laws; the science that treats of such magnetic phenomena and laws.

magnetite (mag'net-īte), *n.* an oxide of iron.

magnetize ('net-īz), *v.t.* to communicate magnetic properties to.

magneto-, a prefix meaning pertaining to, or caused by, *magnetism.*

magneto-electricity (-e-lek-tris'i-ti), electricity produced, or developed, by magnets; the science which treats of this phenomenon.

magnetograph ('ō-grâf), *n.* an instrument for registering automatically terrestrial magnetism.

magnetometer (-om'e-tĕr), *n.* an instrument for measuring the intensity of magnetic force.

magnetoscope (-nē'tō-skōp), *n.* an instrument for determining magnetic force.

magnifical (-nif'i-kal), *adj.* magnificent; impressive; capable of being magnified or extolled.

magnificence ('i-sens), *n.* grandeur of appearance; splendor; pomp.

magnificent ('i-sent), *adj.* grand in appearance; splendid; pompous; sublime.

magnifico ('i-kō), *n.* formerly a Venetian noble; hence, a person of high standing; head of a German university.

magnifier ('ni-fī-ĕr), *n.* one who, or that which, magnifies.

magnify ('ni-fī), *v.t.* to make great or greater; increase the apparent dimensions of; glorify.

magniloquent (-nil'ō-kwent), *adj.* pompous in style or speech; bombastic.

magnitude ('ni-tūd), *n.* comparative size or bulk; extent of dimensions (length, breadth, and thickness); importance.

Magnolia (-nō'li-â), *n.* a genus of trees producing beautiful pink flowers and having an aromatic bark; [m-], a tree, or flower, of this genus.

magnum ('num), *n.* a large wine bottle.

magpie ('pī), *n.* a chattering bird of the crow family.

maguey ('wā or mâ-gā'ē), *n.* the century plant, a species of agave or American aloe.

Magyar ('yär), *adj.* pertaining to the Hungarian race or language: *n.* the language of the Magyars.

Mahabharata (mâ-hä-bä'rå-tâ), *n.* the great epic of the Hindus, which details the struggle of two families for a kingdom.

Maharajah (mä-hä-rä'jä), *n.* the title of certain Hindu princes; literally, "great prince."

maharmah (mâ-här'mâ), *n.* a muslin wrap worn by Turkish women over the head and across the mouth and chin when out of doors.

mahatma (mâ-hät'mâ), *n.* a priest of the inner cult of Buddhism; a theosophist of the highest rank.

Mahdi (mä'dē), *n.* to the Mohammedans, a Messiah who will appear as the last great leader of the Faithful upon earth; Mohammed Ahmed who led a revolt in the Soudan in 1883 and whose soldiers captured Khartoum and killed General Gordon.

Mahdism ('dizm), *n.* the doctrine of the coming of the Mahdi.

Mahdist ('dist), *n.* one who entertains the belief that the Mahdi will appear.

mahl-stick (mawl'stik), *n.* a stick used by painters as a rest for the hand while painting.

mahogany (mâ-hog'â-ni), *n.* a tree of tropical America yielding a dark reddish-brown wood, used for furniture; a dining-table.

mahoohoo (-hōō'hōō), *n.* the white, two-horned rhinoceros of Africa.

Mahorî (mä'hō-rē), *n.* the language of the Polynesians.

mahout (mâ-hōōt'), *n.* an elephant driver or keeper.

Mahratta (mâ-rä'tâ), *n.* a member of a race of India occupying the Deccan and the Bombay Presidency: *adj.* pertaining to the Mahrattas.

Mahratti (-rat'ē), *n.* the language of the Mahrattas.

maid (mād), *n.* a young unmarried woman; girl; virgin; a female servant.
maiden ('en), *n.* an unmarried woman; virgin; girl; a washing machine; a kind of guillotine formerly used in Scotland; a seedling tree; a horse that has never won a race; in cricket, an over in which no runs are scored: *adj.* pertaining to, or like, a maiden; pure; innocent; unsullied; unused; first; earliest.
maidenhair (-hār), *n.* a handsome and delicate-leafed fern.
maidenhead (-hed), *n.* virginity; purity; freshness; the hymen.
maidenhood (-hood), *n.* the state of being a maiden.
maidenliness ('li-nes), *n.* the quality of being maidenly; modesty.
maidenly ('li), *adj.* like, or suitable to, a maiden; modest; gentle: *adv.* in a maidenlike manner.
mail (māl), *n.* defensive body armor of steel, net, or plate-work; government system for conveying letters, etc.; a receptacle for the conveyance of letters, etc.; letters, etc., carried by post; tribute formerly levied by freebooters: *v.t.* to clothe with, or as with, mail; post, or send by post.
mailable ('ā-bl), *adj.* admissible by post.
mailed ('d), *adj.* clad in, or covered by, mail; spotted; speckled; posted.
mail-chute (māl'-shōōt), *n.* a vertical mail tube in hotels and office buildings, to permit the mailing of letters on every floor and their collection in a single receptacle at the foot of the tube.
mailing-tube (mā'ling-tūb), *n.* a pasteboard cylinder for mailing printed matter or other fragile materials.
mail-order (māl'-ôr'dĕr), *n.* a purchase-order received by mail instead of through agents or salesmen.
maim (mām), *v.t.* to deprive of the use of a limb; cripple or mutilate: *n.* an injury to the body by crippling or mutilation.
main (mān), *adj.* chief; principal; leading; direct: *n.* the ocean.
mainmast (mān'mâst), *n.* the principal mast of a vessel.
mainprise (mān'prīz), *n.* an undertaking to be responsible for a person who, otherwise, would be imprisoned.
mainsail (mān'sāl), *n.* the principal sail.
mainsheet ('shēt), *n.* one of the ropes by which the mainsail is extended and fastened.
mainstay ('stā), *n.* the stay extending from the foot of the foremast to the maintop; a foundation; principal support of a person or thing.
maintain (-tān'), *v.t.* to support; sustain; defend; vindicate; affirm; continue.
maintenance ('tē-nâns), *n.* sustenance; support; vindication; champerty.
maize (māz), *n.* Indian corn.
majestic (mâ-jes'tik), *adj.* having dignity of person or mien; stately; noble; sublime.
majestically (-âl-li), *adv.* in a majestic manner.
majesty (maj'es-ti), *n.* sovereignty; grandeur; nobility; sublimity.
majolica (mâ-jol'i-kâ), *n.* a fine soft enameled kind of pottery.
major (mā'jĕr), *adj.* greater in number, extent, or quality; greater by a semitone; pertaining to the first premise of a syllogism: *n.* a military officer next in rank above a captain; the first proposition of a regular syllogism.
major-domo (-dō'mō), *n.* the steward of a household.
major-general (-jen'ĕr-âl), *n.* an officer next in rank below a lieutenant-general.
majority (mâ-jor'i-ti), *n.* the state of being greater; greater number; more than half; full legal age (21); rank, etc., of a major.
major term (tĕrm), that term of a syllogism which forms the predicate of the conclusion.
make (māk), *v.t.* to create; fashion; fabricate; compose; produce or effect; prepare for use; acquire; incur; force; raise to rank or dignity; score; keep or hold; arrive near; procure; gain; form part of; put into form or shape; conclude: *v.i.* to tend or move; have effect; contribute; be active; rise or flow: *n.* shape; construction; product of manufacture; amount produced; closing of an electric circuit.
makeshift (māk'shift), *n.* a temporary expedient.
make-up ('up), *n.* the general composition of anything; artificial preparation.
makeweight ('wāt), *n.* anything which is added to make up weight.
mal-, a prefix signifying *ill, evil.*
Malacca cane (mâ-lak'â kān), a mottled-brown walking-stick, a shoot of the Asiatic rattan palm: from Malacca, a seacoast city of the Malay Peninsula.
Malachi (mal'â-kī), *n.* a suppositious Hebrew prophet: the term is now taken to mean not a man, but an office; a Book of the Old Testament.
malachite (mal'â-kīt), *n.* native carbonate of copper, of a blue or green color.
malacology (mal-â-kol'ō-ji), *n.* the branch of zoology which treats of mollusks.
maladroit (mal-â-droit'), *adj.* clumsy; awkward; unskilful.
malady ('â-di), *n.* a disease, especially a deep-seated or lingering disorder, mental or physical.
malaga ('â-gâ), *n.* a variety of wine.
malaise (mâ-lāz'), *n.* a vague feeling of uneasiness, often as the precursor of an attack of illness.
malapert ('â-pĕrt), *adj.* pert; saucy.
malapropism ('â-prop-izm), *n.* a gro-

tesque misuse of fine words: from Mrs. Malaprop, in Sheridan's "The Rivals."

malapropos (-ap-rō-pō′), *adj.* unseasonable; inopportune.

malar (mā′lăr), *adj.* pertaining to the cheek or cheek-bone.

malaria (mă-lā′ri-ă), *n.* noxious exhalations from marshy land, producing fevers, etc.; disease produced by parasites in the blood introduced by the bite of certain mosquitoes; chills and fever; ague.

malarial (′ri-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to, producing, or infected by, malaria.

malarious (′ri-us), *adj.* full of, or causing, malaria.

malcontent (mal′kon-tent), *adj.* discontented, especially with established authority: *n.* a discontented person, especially one who cavils at, or criticizes, the government; a political agitator.

male (māl), *adj.* pertaining to the sex that begets young; not female; bearing stamens; suitable to the male sex; consisting of males: *n.* one of the male sex.

malediction (mal-e-dik′shun), *n.* denunciation; execration; curse.

malefactor (′e-fak-tĕr), *n.* an evil doer; criminal.

malefic (mă-lef′ik), *adj.* doing mischief; causing harm or injury.

malevolence (mă-lev′o-lens), *n.* spitefulness; ill-will.

malevolent (-lent), *adj.* wishing evil; disposed to injure; rejoicing at another's misfortune.

malfeasance (mal-fē′zans), *n.* an illegal act or deed.

malformation (-fôr-mā′shun), *n.* faulty or abnormal structure of an organism.

malic (mā′lik), *adj.* derived from fruit, especially from the apple.

malic acid (as′id), a crystalline compound occurring free in various plant juices, as in apples, grapes, etc.

malice (mal′is), *n.* evil intention to injure others; deliberate mischief; spite.

malicious (mă-lish′us), *adj.* bearing ill-will or spite; prompted by hatred.

malign (-līn), *v.t.* to speak evil of; slander: *adj.* hurtful; pestilential.

malignancy (-lig′năn-si), *n.* the state of being malignant; virulence.

malignant (′nănt), *adj.* malicious; pernicious; intending or effecting evil; virulent.

maligner (-līn′ĕr), *n.* one who maligns.

malignity (-lig′ni-ti), *n.* the state of being malignant; malice; virulence.

malinger (-ling′gĕr), *v.i.* to feign illness in order to evade duty.

malison (′i-zn), *n.* a curse; execration.

mall (mawl), *n.* a large heavy wooden mallet or beetle; a public walk shaded by trees; originally, a place where the game of pall-mall was played.

mallard (mal′ărd), *n.* a wild duck.

malleability (-e-ă-bil′i-ti), *n.* the quality of being malleable.

malleable (′e-ă-bl), *adj.* capable of being extended by hammering or rolling.

mallee (mal′ē), *n.* the dense thickets formed in the Australian Bush by stunted eucalypts, generally called the *mallee scrub.*

malleolar (′e-ō-lăr) *adj.* pertaining to a malleolus.

malleolus (ma-le′ō-lus), *n.* the rounded lateral projection on each side of the ankle.

mallet (′et), *n.* a wooden hammer.

malleus (′e-us), *n.* one of the three small auditory bones of the ear.

mallow (-ō), **mallows** (ōs), *n.* a trailing herb or weed with soft, downy leaves and mucilaginous pink flowers which are used in medicine as a demulcent.

malm (mäm), *n.* a soft, friable limestone; a rich clay soil containing chalk.

malmignatte (mal-mi-nyat′), *n.* a small black venomous spider of southern Europe with red spots on the back.

malmsey (mäm′zi), *n.* a rich variety of grape; a strong, full-flavored sweet wine.

mal-nutrition (mal-nū-trish′un), *n.* a state of health in which the food is not properly assimilated.

malpractice (mal-prak′tis), *n.* treatment by a physician or surgeon not in accordance with medical or ethical standards; professional misconduct; illegal or immoral practice.

malt (mawlt) *n.* barley, or other grain, steeped in water, fermented, and kiln dried for brewing: *adj.* made with malt: *v.t.* to make into malt: *v.i.* to be converted into malt.

malt extract (eks′trakt), a sweetish, mucilaginous substance obtained from wort.

Maltese (mawl′tēz), *adj.* pertaining to Malta, or to its inhabitants: *n.* a cat with a coat of long bluish-gray hair or fur.

Malthusian (mal-thū′si-ăn), *adj.* pertaining to Malthus, or his theory of over-population which, he held, should be checked by social restraints.

maltine (mawlt′in), *n.* the fermentative principle of malt; a medicinal preparation in which malt forms the chief ingredient.

malt liquor (lik-ĕr), an alcoholic liquor made from malt, as beer, ale, stout.

maltose (′ōs), *n.* sugar obtained from starch by the action of diastase or malt.

maltreat (mal-trēt), *v.t.* to treat ill or roughly.

Malva (mal′vă), *n.* a genus of the mallow family (Malvaceæ) of hairy herbs which produce white, red, or purple flowers.

malversation (-vĕr-sā′shun), *n.* fraudulent practices, especially those committed in an office of trust.

mama, mamma (mȧ-mä′, mä′mȧ), *n.* familiar name for mother; a milk-gland.

Mameluke (mam′e-lūk), *n.* a member of a cavalry force, recruited from slaves, which long dominated Egypt, until destroyed by Mehemet Ali (1811).

mammæ (mam′ē), *n.pl.* the breasts.

mammal (′al), *n.* one of the Mammalia.

Mammalia (-ā′li-ȧ), *n.pl.* the highest class of the Vertebrata, containing man and those animals which suckle their young.

mammalogy (ma-mal′o-ji), *n.* the branch of zoölogy that treats of mammals.

mammalian (′li-ȧn), *adj.* pertaining to the Mammalia.

mammary (′ȧ-ri), *adj.* pertaining to the breasts.

mammilla (ma-mil′ȧ), *n.* a nipple.

mammillary (′il-ā-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, or resembling, the breast or nipples.

mammodi (′mō-di), *n.* fine Indian muslin, or linen.

Mammon (′un), *n.* the demon of cupidity; [m-], riches; worldly gain.

mammoth (′moth), *n.* one of an extinct species of huge elephants: *adj.* gigantic.

man (man), *n.* a human being; an adult male of the human species; mankind; male servant; vassal; one possessed of manly attributes; a husband; one of the pieces in chess or draughts: *v.t.* to furnish with men; guard.

manacle (′ȧ-kl), *n.* a handcuff: *v.t.* to place handcuffs upon; shackle.

manage (′āj), *v.t.* to conduct or carry on; govern; render docile or tractable; use cautiously; wield: *v.i.* to conduct affairs.

manageable (′āj-ȧ-bl), *adj.* easy to be managed; docile.

management (′āj-ment), *n.* the act or art of managing; control; skill in directing administration.

manager (′ȧ-jėr), *n.* one who directs or conducts anything; a skilful economist.

managerial (-jē′ri-ȧl), *adj.* pertaining to a manager or to management.

manakin (′ȧ-kin), *n.* a dwarf; a small, bright-colored bird of the Central American forests.

manatee (-ȧ-tē′), *n.* the sea-cow, an herbivorous, fish-like mammal frequenting the shores of the Atlantic.

manchineel (man-chi-nēl′), *n.* a tree of tropical America which yields a milky acid juice and poisonous fruit, resembling apples.

Manchu (man-chōō′), *n.* one of the race that conquered China in the 17th century and ruled it from that time up to 1912; the language of this race.

mandamus (-dā′mus), *n.* [Latin, we command], a writ issued by a superior court directing the person or inferior court, to whom it is issued, to perform some specified act.

mandarin (-dȧ-rēn′), *n.* in China, an official or magistrate, of whom there are nine classes, each being distinguished by a particular kind of button worn on the cap; a variety of orange; a species of Asiatic duck; an orange-yellow dyestuff: *v.t.* to dye (silk, etc.), an orange-yellow color by subjecting it to the action of dilute nitric acid.

mandatary (′dā-tā-ri), **mandatory** (-tō-ri), *n.* a person to whom a mandate is given; one to whom the Pope has given a mandate or order for his benefice.

mandate (′dāt), *n.* an order; command; court decision; Papal rescript.

mandatory (′dā-tō-ri), *adj.* containing a mandate; obligatory.

mandible (′di-bl), *n.* the jaw; in vertebrates, the under jaw; in birds, either jaw; in insects and crustaceans, one of the anterior pair.

mandolin (′dō-lin), *n.* a musical instrument of the guitar kind.

mandrake (′drāk), *n.* a plant of the nightshade family, with narcotic properties; the May-apple.

mandrel (′drel), *n.* the shank of a lathe on which the work to be turned is placed; the revolving spindle of a circular saw; a piece of steel used as a core around which metal is cast or molded.

mandrill (′dril), *n.* the large and ferocious blue-faced baboon of West Africa.

mane (mān), *n.* the long hair on the neck of certain quadrupeds, as the horse.

man-eater (-ēt′ėr), *n.* a very large, voracious shark of tropical waters; a blood-thirsty tiger; a newt.

manege (mȧ-nāzh′), *n.* the art of horsemanship; the training of horses; a school for horsemanship.

manes (mā′nēz), *n.pl.* the shades of the departed; deities of the infernal regions.

maneuver, manœuvre (mȧ-nōō′vėr), *n.* adroit management or operation in military or naval affairs; skilful or dexterous management; stratagem: *v.i.* to perform maneuvers with troops or war vessels; manage with adroitness or address.

manful (man′fool), *adj.* courageous; resolute.

manfully (-li), *adv.* bravely; resolutely.

manganate (mang′gȧ-nāt), *n.* a salt of manganic acid.

manganese (-nēz), *n.* a grey-colored, hard and brittle metallic element.

manganic (-gan′ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or resembling, manganese; designating compounds in which manganese has high combining power.

manganic acid (as′id), an acid not isolated and known only in the form of its salts, the manganates.

mange (mānj), *n.* a cutaneous disease of dogs, cattle, etc., caused by parasitic mites which burrow in the skin.

mangel-wurzel (mang′g′l-wurz′l), *n.* a coarse variety of beet, the fleshy roots of which are used for cattle feed.

manger (mān'jēr), *n.* a feeding trough for horses or cattle.

manginess ('ji-nes), *n.* the state of being mangy.

mangle (mang'gl), *v.t.* to lacerate; mutilate; hack; to smooth with a mangle: *n.* a machine for smoothing cloth, after washing, as sheets, etc.

mangler (mang'glēr), *n.* a meat-chopping machine; one who mangles.

mango ('gō), *n.* a yellowish-green fruit of oblong shape with thick rind and an acid juicy pulp having a flavor of turpentine; the tree which bears this fruit: it grows profusely in the tropics in both the Old and New World.

mango bird (bērd), the humming bird of East India.

mango-fish (-fish), *n.* a handsome yellow-colored edible fish of the Ganges.

mangosteen (-stēn), *n.* a delicious fruit, of the size of an orange, growing in Java and the Moluccas.

mangrove (mang'grōv), *n.* one of a family of trees and shrubs which form dense jungles in the tropics: the seeds germinate while the fruit is still attached to the tree.

mangy (mān'ji), *adj.* affected with the mange; unkept.

manhood ('hood), *n.* human nature; manliness.

mania (mā'ni-å), *n.* violent insanity; intense excitement; excessive or unreasonable desire.

maniac ('ni-ak), *adj.* affected with mania: *n.* a madman.

manicure (man'i-kūr), *n.* the care of the hands, nails, etc.; a person who makes a business of caring for nails, fingers, hands, etc.

manifest ('i-fest), *adj.* clear; plain; apparent: *v.t.* to make manifest; place beyond doubt: *n.* the invoice of a cargo to be exhibited to the custom-house officials.

manifestation (-'tā-shun), *n.* act of manifesting; exhibition; display; revelation; public demononstration.

manifesto (-fes'tō), *n.* a public declaration concerning political measures or intentions.

manifold ('i-fold), *adj.* various in kind or quality; numerous; multiplied; complicated: *adv.* many times: *v.t.* to reduplicate by means of a manifold writer.

manifolder (man'i-fōl-dēr), *n.* an apparatus for duplicating documents in facsimile; also, the person who uses the apparatus.

manifold writer (rī'tēr), an apparatus for reduplicating a writing by means of thin tracing paper.

manikin ('i-kin), *n.* a dwarf; an artist's or dressmaker's model

manila, manilla (må-nil'å), *n.* a kind of cheroot manufactured at Manila in the Philippine Islands; a hemp used for ropes, matting, etc.,

manioc (man'i-ok), *n.* a tropical plant from the roots of which tapioca and cassava are prepared.

maniple (man'i-pl), *n.* a scarf worn on the left arm by a priest at Mass.

manipulate (må-nip'ū-lāt), *v.t.* to operate or work by means of the hands; treat; control the action of by management; falsify: *v.i.* to use the hands, especially in scientific operations, or mechanical processes.

manipulation (-lā'shun), *n.* the act or process of manipulating; manual dexterity; falsification.

manipulative ('ū-lā-tiv), *adj.* pertaining to or performed by, manipulation.

manipulator ('ū-lā-tēr), *n.* one who manipulates.

manis (mā'nis), *n.* the scaly ant-eater.

manism (mā'nizm), *n.* worship of the manes or shades of the departed.

Manitou (man'i-tōō), *n.* the Great Spirit of the North American Indians.

manliness ('li-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being manly.

manly ('li), *adj.* having the characteristics of a man; courageous; noble; dignified; resolute: *adv.* like a man.

manna ('å), *n.* food miraculously supplied to the Israelites in the wilderness; the sweet laxative juice exuded from certain species of ash; anything resembling manna figuratively, as honeyed words.

manner ('ēr), *n.* method; mode of action; habit; custom; sort; mien; aspect; style; fashion: *pl.* deportment; morals; behavior.

mannerism (-izm), *n.* a peculiarity of style, action or bearing, especially if constrained or affected.

mannerly (-li), *adj.* polite; complaisant; respectful: *adv.* politely; respectfully.

mannish ('ish), *adj.* masculine.

man-of-war (man-of-wawr), *n.* a large ship of war.

manometer (må-nom'e-tēr), *n.* an instrument for determining the density of the air or other gas from its elastic force.

manor (man'ēr), *n.* the district over which a feudal lord held authority, and subject to the jurisdiction of his court-baron; the land belonging to a lord, or so much as he formerly reserved for his own use; a tract of land occupied by tenants who pay a fee-farm rent to the owner.

manorial (må-nō'ri-ål), *adj.* pertaining to a manor.

mansard roof (man'särd rōōf), a roof which has on all sides two slopes, the lower being steeper than the upper.

manse (mans), *n.* [Scotch], the residence of a Presbyterian parochial minister.

mansion (man'shun), *n.* a large dwelling house.

manslaughter ('slaw-tĕr), *n.* the unlawful killing of a human being, but without malice or premeditation.

manta (man'tȧ), *n.* a shawl of coarse cotton worn by the poor women of Spanish America.

manteau (man'tō), *n.* a woman's cloak, or gown.

mantel ('tel), *n.* a narrow ornamental slab above a fireplace.

mantelet (-et), *n.* a movable roof to protect besiegers; a screen to protect defenders; a short mantle or cloak.

mantilla (-til'ȧ), *n.* a lady's light cloak or hood.

mantle (man'tl), *n.* a loose cloak or cape; a covering or envelope; flap of the membrane of a mollusk; outer protection of a wall; a sheath; incandescent burner of a gas jet: *v.t.* to cover with, or as with, a mantle; conceal: *v.i.* expand or spread out.

mantua (-'tu-ȧ), *n.* a loose cloak worn by women about the middle of the last century.

mantua-maker ('tū-ȧ-mā'kĕr), *n.* a dressmaker.

manual ('ū-ȧl), *adj.* pertaining to, or performed by, the hands: *n.* a handy compendium; the service book of the R. C. Church; the keyboard of an organ or harmonium.

manufactory (-fak'tō-ri), *n.* the place where goods are manufactured.

manufacture ('tūr), *v.t.* to make or fabricate from raw materials; produce artificially: *v.i.* to be occupied in manufactures: *n.* the conversion of raw materials into articles for use; the thing manufactured.

manufacturing (-ing), *adj.* pertaining to, or used in, manufacture.

manumission (-ū-mish'un), *n.* the act of liberating from slavery; emancipation.

manumit (-mit'), *v.t.* to set free from slavery.

manure (mȧ-nūr'), *n.* any fertilizing substance used for enriching the soil: *v.t.* to enrich with fertilizing substances.

manus (mā'nus), *n.* the hand.

manuscript (man'ū-skript), *adj.* written: *n.* a book or paper written by hand, or typewritten, as distinguished from a printed one.

manutype (man'ū-tīp), *n.* hand-printed matter in which the letters are separately impressed: *v.t.* to print by hand.

Manx (mangks), *adj.* pertaining to the Isle of Man, to its inhabitants, or to the old language of the island.

Manx cat (kat), a tailless domestic cat, supposed to have originated on the Isle of Man.

many (men'i), *adj.* numerous; consisting of a great number: *n.* a great number; multitude; people.

manzanilla (man-zȧ-nil'ȧ), *n.* a light, dry Spanish wine of pronounced bouquet; a shrub of the aster family of western U. S.; a small olive of bitter taste.

Maori (mou'ri), *n.* one of a dark-brown Polynesian race native to New Zealand: *adj.* pertaining to the Maoris, or aborigines of New Zealand, or to their language.

map (map), *n.* a representation of the earth or some portion of it on a plane surface; a representation of the heavens; a delineation; [Slang], the face: *v.t.* to delineate or lay down in a map; describe clearly; sketch or plan.

maple (mā'pl), *n.* a deciduous tree of temperate regions producing a hard, close-grained timber, much used for furniture: there are many varieties of which the sugar-maple is best known.

maple-sugar (-shoog'ẽr), *n.* sugar obtained by evaporating the juice of the sugar-maple.

mar (mär), *v.t.* to disfigure; injure; damage: *n.* a blemish or disfigurement; injury.

marabou (mar'ȧ-bōō), *n.* a large African stork, with handsome feathers; a kind of thrown raw silk; a fabric made from this silk, used for scarfs.

Marabout (mar'ȧ-bōōt), *n.* one of a religious sect among the Berbers of North Africa; a Mohammedan devotee revered as a saint.

marantic (mȧ-ran'tik), *adj.* wasting away; emaciated.

maraschino (mar-ȧ-skē'nō), *n.* a cordial distilled from fermented cherries and flavored with the crushed pits.

marasmus (mȧ-raz'mus), *n.* a wasting away; emaciation from any debilitating disease.

Marathon (mar'a-thon), *n.* in athletics, a long distance race.

maraud (-rawd'), *v.i.* to rove in search of plunder.

marble (mär'bl), *n.* a hard limestone of various colors, capable of taking a fine polish; a sculptured piece of this stone; anything resembling marble; a small ball of marble or stone: *pl.* a boy's game, played with small round stones: *adj.* made of, or like, marble; cold; hard; unfeeling: *v.t.* to stain or vein like marble.

marcel (mȧr-sel'), *v.t.* to wave the hair in tiers: after the French hairdresser, Marcel.

marcel wave (wāv), a style of dressing ladies' hair in which it is waved, then coiled in tiers from the forehead up to a crowning pinnacle.

March (märch), *n.* the third month of the year.

march (märch), *n.* a regular, measured walk, especially of soldiers; steady onward movement; a musical composition for the accompaniment of troops; frontier; borderland: *v.t.* to cause to

move in a regular measured walk, as troops: *v.i.* to move with regular steps, or in military form.

marchioness (mär'shun-es), *n.* the wife or widow of a marquis.

marconigram (mär-kō'ni-gram), *n.* a message sent by Marconi's system of wireless telegraphy.

Mardi Gras (mär'de grä), *n.* Shrove Tuesday, the last day of carnival.

mare (mär), *n.* the female of the horse.

mare's-nest (märz'nest), *n.* some fancied discovery which proves to be a hoax.

mare's-tail ('tāl), *n.* a perennial aquatic plant with dense whorls and very small flowers; a cirrus cloud resembling the tail of a horse.

margarine (mär'ga-rin), *n.* artificial butter; a fatty compound of animal fats and vegetable oils.

margay (mär'gā), *n.* a spotted South American wildcat.

margin ('jin), *n.* border; the part of a page at the edge, not printed upon; reserved amount; latitude: *v.t.* to furnish with a margin; enter on the margin of a page.

marginal (-ål), *adj.* pertaining to, or placed on, a margin.

marginalia (-ji-nā'li-å), *n.pl.* marginal notes.

marginate ('jin-āt), *adj.* having a margin.

margosa (-gō'så), *n.* an East Indian tree yielding a valuable oil and tonic bark.

margrave (mär'grāv), *n.* a German title of nobility.

margravine (-grå-vēn), *n.* the wife of a German nobleman.

maricolous (må-rik'ō-lus), *adj.* living in the sea.

mariculture (mā'ri-kul-tūr), *n.* development of the resources of the sea, particularly with reference to food supplies.

marigenous (må-rij'e-nus), *adj.* produced in, or by, the sea.

marigold (mar'i-gōld), *n.* a plant of the aster family with showy yellow flowers; the Virgin Mary's flower.

marinade (mar'i-nād), *n.* a brine or pickle of herbs, wines, spices, etc., in which meats and fish are steeped for a time, before being cooked, to improve their flavor.

marine (må-rēn'), *adj.* pertaining to, living in, or formed by, the sea; naval; near to the sea; used at sea: *n.* a soldier who serves on a warship; the navy of a nation; naval affairs; collective shipping of a country.

mariner (mar'i-nēr), *n.* a sailor.

Mariolater (mā-ri-ol'å-tēr), *n.* one who worships the Virgin Mary: used opprobriously.

Mariolatry (-tri), *n.* worship of the Virgin Mary; used opprobriously.

marionette (mar-i-o-net'), *n.* a puppet moved by strings.

Marist (mā'rist), *n.* a member of an R. C. order devoted to the instruction of youth: *adj.* pertaining, or relating to the Marists, or to the Virgin Mary.

marital ('i-tål), *adj.* pertaining to marriage.

maritime ('i-tīm), *adj.* pertaining to, connected with, or bordering upon, the sea; naval.

marjoram (mär'jō-råm), *n.* a perennial herb of the mint family.

mark (märk), *n.* a visible sign by which anything is known; impression; evidence; target; a character made as a substitute for writing; a German coin; a boundary or limit; a person easily duped: *v.t.* to make a mark upon; notify by, or as by, a sign; distinguish; take notice of; single out: *v.i.* to observe critically; take note.

marker ('ēr), *n.* one who, or that which, marks; a counter in card-playing; one who registers the score at billiards.

market (mär'ket), *n.* a public place for the sale or purchase of commodities; market place; rate or price: *v.i.* to deal in a market; buy or sell.

marking ('ing), *n.* the mark made; arrangement of marks or coloring.

marksman (märks'mån), *n.* one skilful in shooting.

marl (märl), *n.* calcareous earth mingled with clay and sand, used as a manure: *v.t.* to manure with marl; to wind with marlines.

marline (mär'lin), *n.* a two-stranded cord used for winding round ropes, splicing, etc.

marline-spike (-spīk), *n.* a pointed piece of iron used for opening the strands of a rope in splicing.

marly ('li), *adj.* containing marl.

marmalade ('ma-lād), *n.* a confection made by boiling acid fruits with sugar.

marmose ('mōs), *n.* one of a species of small opossums.

marmoset ('mō-zet), *n.* one of a species of small South American monkeys.

marmot ('mot), *n.* a thick-bodied, short-legged rodent with coarse fur and bushy tail; the prairie dog.

maroon (må-rōōn'), *n.* formerly a fugitive slave in the West Indies; one who is marooned; a dull red, or brownish-crimson color: *v.t.* to place and abandon on a desert island: *adj.* of a brownish-crimson color.

marplot (mär'plot), *n.* one who frustrates some plan by his officious interference.

marque (märk), *n.* a license granted by a state to a private vessel to make reprisals at sea on the ships of another nation.

marquetry ('ket-ri), *n.* inlaid work.

marquis ('kwis), *n.* a nobleman ranking next below a duke.

marquisate (-āt), *n.* the seigniory, dignity, or lordship of a marquis.

marriage (mar'āj), *n.* the act of legally uniting a man and woman in wedlock; marriage ceremony.
marriageable ('āj-à-bl), *adj.* fit, or of an age, to be married.
married ('id), *p.adj.* united in wedlock; conjugal.
marrow ('ō), *n.* the medulla or oily tissue which fills the cavities of bones; the essence of anything; a vegetable-marrow.
marrow-bone (-bōn), *n.* a bone containing marrow: *pl.* the knees.
marrow-fat (-fat), *n.* a late variety of pea.
marry ('i), *v.t.* to unite as husband and wife; wed: *v.i.* to enter into the state of wedlock: *interj.* by Mary! forsooth!
Mars (märz), *n.* the Roman god of war; a planet conspicuous for its redness.
Marseillaise (mär-sā-yez'), *adj.* pertaining to Marseilles or to its inhabitants: *n.* national anthem of the first French Revolution, composed by Rouget de l'Isle, 1792.
marseilles (-sālz'), *n.* a double cloth fabric, quilted in the loom.
marsh (märsh), *n.* a swampy tract of land.
marshal (märshäl), *n.* an official of high rank who superintends and regulates state ceremonies; a pursuivant; in the French army, the highest military officer; a sheriff: *v.t.* to arrange or dispose in order.
marshiness ('shi-nes), *n.* the state of being marshy.
marshmallow (-mal'ō), *n.* a plant of the mallow family; a confection made from sugar and the inspissated juice of this plant.
marshy ('shi), *adj.* swampy; growing in marshes.
marsupial (-sū'pi-ål), *adj.* pertaining to the Marsupialia: *n.* one of the Marsupialia.
Marsupialia (-pi-ā'li-å), *n.pl.* a subclass of mammals that carry their young in a marsupium or external pouch, as the opossum and kangaroo.
mart (märt), *n.* a market; purchase and sale.
martagon ('tå-gon), *n.* a variety of lily with purple-red flowers; the Turk's cap.
marten ('ten), *n.* a small carnivorous animal of the weasel kind.
martial ('shål), *adj.* pertaining to, or adapted for, war; military.
martial law (law), a code of regulations enforced by the military power and applicable to civilians in time of war, insurrection, etc.
martially ('li), *adv.* in a martial manner.
Martian (mar'shån), *n.* a suppositious inhabitant of the planet Mars.
martin ('tin), *n.* one of several species of birds allied to the swallow.
martinet (-et), *n.* a strict disciplinarian.
martingale (-gāl), *n.* a broad strap passing from the nose-band to the girth of a horse, between its fore legs, to keep its head down; a lower stay for the jib-boom or flying jib-boom.
Martinmas (-mås), *n.* the feast of St. Martin, Nov. 11.
martyr ('tėr), *n.* one who testifies by his death to his faith or principles; one who suffers acutely: *v.t.* to put to death for adherence to some belief, especially Christianity; persecute; torture; destroy;
martyrdom (-dum), *n.* the death or sufferings of a martyr.
martyrologist (-ol'o-jist), *n.* a writer of martyrology.
martyrology (-ol'o-ji), *n.* a register or history of martyrs.
marvel ('vel), *n.* something extraordinary and astonishing; a prodigy: *v.i.* to be struck with astonishment; wonder.
marvelous (-us), *adj.* exciting wonder; incredible.
Marymass (mā-ri-mås), *n.* the feast of the Annunciation, March 25: commonly called Lady Day.
mascle (mas'kl), *n.* a lozenge-shaped scale of a coat of armor; in heraldry, a lozenge perforated.
mascot ('kot), *n.* a person or thing that brings good fortune.
masculine ('kū-lin), *adj.* pertaining to, having the qualities of, or suitable for, a man; manly; powerful; robust; coarse; noting the male gender in grammar.
masculinity (-lin'i-ti), *n.* state of being masculine.
mash (mash), *n.* a soft or pulpy mass; a mixture of bran and water for horses; bruised malt, etc., steeped in hot water for making wort; [Slang], a sweetheart: *v.t.* to mix with hot water (as malt), in brewing; convert into a mash or soft pulpy state; to inspire love in.
masher ('ėr), *n.* one who impertinently endeavors to make himself attractive to, or engage the attention of, women.
mask (måsk), *n.* a cover or partial cover to conceal the face; pretext or subterfuge; a masquerade; a gas mask: *v.t.* to conceal with, or as with, a mask; cover or hold in check: *v.i.* to take part in a masquerade; be disguised.
mason (mā'sn), *n.* a builder in stone; [M-], a Freemason.
Mason and Dixon's line (mā's'n, dik'-s'nz lin), a line marking the southern boundary of Pennsylvania, mapped by two English astronomers (Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon), between 1763 and 1767: in part it indicated the boundary between the free and the slave States.
Masonic (-son'ik), *adj.* pertaining to Freemasons, or to their craft.
masonry ('sn-ri), *n.* the art or occupation of a mason; materials used by masons; that which is built by a mason, or masons; [M-] Freemasonry.

masque (mâsh), *n.* a masquerade.

masquerade (mas-kĕr-ād), *n.* a ball or festive gathering where masks are worn; a disguise: *v.t.* to cover with a mask or disguise: *v.i.* to take part in a masquerade.

mass (mâs), *n.* a large quantity; lump; body of things collectively; the property of a body to which its inertia is ascribed; ponderance; density; a military formation of troops: *pl.* common people (with *the*): *v.t.* & *v.i.* to collect into a mass or body.

Mass (mâs), *n.* in the R. C. Church, the celebration of the Eucharist or Last Supper by the reading, or chanting, of a series of liturgies, the consecration of the Host and the distribution of Holy Communion: also, celebrated in some High Anglican Churches.

massacre ('ă-kĕr), *n.* indiscriminate slaughter with unnecessary cruelty: *v.t.* to slaughter indiscriminately with unnecessary cruelty.

massage ('äj or mă-säzh'), *n.* a method of medical treatment by rubbing or kneading the body.

masseter ('ē-tĕr), *n.* the short thick muscle that raises the lower jaw.

masseur (mă-sĕr'), *n.* [French], one who performs the operation of massage.

massicot (mas'i-kot), *n.* yellow oxide of lead.

massive ('iv), *adj.* weighty; heavy; bulky; imperfectly and irregularly crystallized.

massiveness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being massive.

massy ('i), *adj.* massive.

mast (mâst), *n.* a long round piece of timber or iron tube, either entire, or formed of parts, raised vertically on the keel of a vessel to support the sails; the fruit of the oak and the beech, as food for hogs.

masted ('ed), *adj.* furnished with a mast.

masthead ('hed), *n.* the top part of a mast: *v.t.* to send to the masthead as a nautical punishment.

master ('ĕr), *n.* one who rules or commands others; director; employer; owner; head of a household, college, school, etc.; an expert; commander of a merchant-vessel; appellation given to boys; a legal title: *adj.* pertaining to a master; chief: *v.t.* to subdue or overcome: *v.i.* to become proficient in.

mastery (-i), *n.* dominion; preëminence; eminent skill.

mastic (mas'tik), *n.* a resin obtained from an evergreen tree of Mediterranean coasts, used as a varnish.

masticable ('ti-kă-bl), *adj.* capable of being masticated.

masticate ('ti-kāt), *v.t.* to grind with the teeth; chew.

mastication (-kā'shun), *n.* the act of masticating; chewing.

masticator ('tĕr), *n.* one who, or that which, masticates; a machine for mincing meat, or cutting leather, etc., into small pieces.

masticatory ('i-kā-tō-ri), *adj.* adapted for chewing.

mastiff (mâs'tif), *n.* one of an old English breed of large, powerful, smooth-coated dogs, used for watching purposes.

mastitis (mas-tī'tis), *n.* inflammation of the breast.

mastodon (mas'tō-don), *n.* one of an extinct genus of mammals, allied to the elephant.

mastodynia (mas-to-din'i-ă), *n.* pain in the breast of a female.

mastoid ('toid), *adj.* breast-like; resembling a nipple; designating a process of the temporal bone behind the ear.

mastoiditis (mas-toid-ī'tis), *n.* inflammation of the process of the temporal earbone.

mastorrhagia (mas-to-rā'ji-ă), *n.* hemorrhage from the breast.

mast-step (mâst'step), *n.* in the building of ships or yachts, the step or support on which the mast rests.

masturbate (mas'tĕr-bāt), *v.i.* to practice masturbation; cause self-pollution.

masturbation (-tĕr-bā'shun), *n.* self-pollution; the sin of Onan: see *Gen. xxxviii. 9.*

mat (mat), *n.* a texture of various fibrous materials, used for cleansing the feet, etc.; a web of rope-yard; an ornamental article on which to place things at table; anything growing thickly, or densely interwoven; a matrix: *v.t.* to cover with mats; entangle or interweave.

matador (mă-tă-dōr'), *n.* the man who kills the bull in a bull-fight; one of the three principal cards at omber and quadrille.

match (mach), *n.* anything that readily ignites; a lucifer; anything which agrees with or suits another thing; an equal; game or contest; marriage; one to be gained in marriage: *v.t.* to be equal to; set against or oppose as an equal: *v.i.* to agree with.

matchboard ('bôrd), *n.* a thin board used for wainscoting, etc.

matchlock ('lok), *n.* an old kind of musket.

matchmaker ('māk-ĕr), *n.* one who seeks to arrange marriages; one who makes matches for igniting.

matchmaker's disease (di-zēz'), necrosis of the jaw, due to inhaling phosphorus fumes.

mate (māt), *n.* a companion or associate; an equal; the male or female of animals associated for propagation; an officer in the merchant service ranking below the captain; checkmate: *v.t.* to match; be equal to; marry.

mate (mä'tā), *n.* a tea made of the dried leaves of Brazilian holly.

matelote (mat'e-lōt), *n.* a dish of stewed fish, flavored with wine; a sailor's hornpipe.

mater (mā'tēr), *n.* a mother; one of the two membranes covering the brain.

materfamilias (-fâ-mil'i-as), *n.* the mistress of a family or household.

material ('ri-âl), *adj.* consisting of matter; not spiritual; corporeal; essential: *n.* the substance of which anything is made.

materialism (-izm), *n.* the doctrine that all spiritual phenomena are the result of organized matter; devotion to material interests.

materialist (-ist), *n.* one who holds the doctrine of materialism.

materialistic (-is'tik), *adj.* pertaining to materialism.

materiality (-âl'i-ti), *n.* material existence.

materialize (-īz), *v.t.* to invest with material characteristics.

materially ('i-âl-li), *adv.* essentially.

materia medica (ma-tē'ri-a med'i-ka), the science which treats of the substances used in medicine, their nature, uses, and effects.

materiel (-tā-rē-âl'), *n.* materials collectively, as the baggage, munitions, provisions of an army, etc., distinct from the *personnel.*

maternal (-tēr'nâl), *adj.* motherly.

maternally (-li), *adv.* like a mother.

maternity ('ni-ti), *n.* the character or relationship of a mother.

math (math), *n.* a mowing.

mathematical (-e-mat'ik-âl), *adj.* pertaining to, or performed by, mathematics; theoretically precise.

mathematician (-mâ-tish'ân), *n.* one who is skilled in mathematics.

mathematics (-mat'iks), *n.* the series, or combination, of sciences that treat of the relations between quantities and the operations which demonstrate those relations by the use of numbers, symbols and signs; the science of numbers and space.

matico (mâ-tē'kō), *n.* a Peruvian plant; also, its leaves which are used as a powerful styptic.

matin (mat'in), *adj.* pertaining to the morning or to matins; morning prayer; in the R. C. Church the first canonical hour: *pl.* the morning services, in Anglican Churches.

matinee (-i-nā' or mâ-tē-nā'), *n.* a reception or musical or dramatic performance held in the daytime.

matriarch (mā'tri-ärk), *n.* a woman who rules her family or descendants by virtue of her position; a woman ruler.

matriarchy (mā'tri-är-ki), *n.* descent in the female line, called *uterine descent;* a social organization which recognizes the mother as the head of the family, succession coming through her, instead of the father; government by a woman, or women.

matricidal (mat'ri-sī-dâl), *adj.* pertaining to matricide.

matricide ('ri-sīd), *n.* the murder of a mother by a son or daughter; one who murders one's mother.

matriculate (mâ-trik'ū-lāt), *v.t.* to admit to the membership of a college or university by entering one's name in a register; to gain admittance to membership by examination and enrolment: *v.i.* to be admitted as a member or student of a college, etc.

matriculation (-lā'shun), *n.* the act of registering and admitting as a matriculated student.

matrimonial (mat-ri-mō'ni-âl), *adj.* pertaining to marriage; nuptial; connubial.

matrimony ('ri-mō-ni), *n.* marriage.

matrix (mā'triks), *n.* [*pl.* matrices (mat'ri-sēz)], the womb; the cavity in which anything is formed or cast; a mold; the rock in which a fossil or mineral is embedded; a copper plate for molding the face of a type; a papier-mache impression of type used in stereotypy.

matron (mā'tron), *n.* a married woman, especially one who has borne children; the lady superintendent of a hospital or institution.

matronly (-li), *adv.* matron-like; elderly; sedately.

matronymic (mat-rō-nim'ik), *n.* a name derived from a mother.

matte (mat), *n.* a crude metallic product containing sulphur, resulting from the smelting of various metals.

matted ('ed), *adj.* covered with a mat; closely tangled together.

matter ('ēr), *n.* that which occupies space, and is perceptible by the senses; body; substance; thing of importance; business; event; indefinite amount; pus; set-up type; documents sent by mail; subject of discussion; something of importance: *v.i.* to signify; be of importance.

matting ('ing), *n.* mats collectively; material for mats; ornamental matwork.

mattock ('ok), *n.* a pickaxe having the ends of the head-iron flat and sharp.

mattress ('res), *n.* a quilted hair- or straw-stuffed bed; a spring mattress; a mat made of trees or shrubs.

maturation (-ū-rā'shun), *n.* the process of ripening or coming to maturity.

mature (mâ-tūr'), *adj.* ripe; full-grown; ready for application or use: *v.t.* to bring or hasten to maturity: *v.i.* to become ripe.

maturely (-li), *adv.* in a mature manner.

maturity ('i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being mature; ripeness; full development.

matutinal (mâ-tū'tī-nâl), *adj.* pertaining to the morning; early.

matzoth (mat'zō), *n.* an unleavened bread eaten by the Jews on the feast of the Passover.

maud (mawd), *n.* a grey-striped Scotch plaid; a rug of this plaid.
maudlin ('lin), *adj.* easily moved to tears; weakly and foolishly sentimental.
maugre (maw'gĕr), *prep.* in spite of.
maul (mawl), *n.* a large wooden hammer: *v.t.* to wound or bruise in a rough manner.
mauser-rifle (mou'zĕr-rī'fl), *n.* a military repeating rifle of German make, .311-inch calibre.
mausoleum (maw-sō-lē'um), *n.* a stately tomb or monument, especially that of Mausolus, King of Caria, erected by his widow Artemisia.
mauve (mōv), *n.* a soft lilac or purple color.
maverick (mav'ĕr-ik), *n.* in western U. S., an unbranded animal, especially a calf, that has wandered away from its mother.
maverick brand (brand), a false brand put on cattle by one who has no right or claim to the animals: unprincipled and dishonest persons brand stray calves and then claim them as their own.
mavis (mā'vis), *n.* the song-thrush.
maw (maw), *n.* the stomach of animals; the craw of a bird.
mawkish (mawk'ish), *adj.* loathsome; affectedly sentimental.
maxilla (maks'il-ă), *n.* [*pl.* maxillæ (-ē)], a membrane bone on each side of the face forming part of the upper jaw and containing most of the teeth.
maxillary ('il-ă-ri), *adj.* pertaining to the jaw or jawbone.
maxim ('im), *n.* an established principle or truth; proverb; aphorism.
maximite (maks'im-īt), *n.* an explosive of which picric acid is the chief ingredient: after Hiram Maxim.
maximum ('i-mum), *n.* the greatest number, quantity, or degree, attainable.
May (mā), *n.* the fifth month of the year; springtime; heyday of life; [m-], the English hawthorn: *v.i.* to be able; be allowed.
maybe (mā'be), *adv.* perhaps; possibly.
May-apple (-ap'pl), *n.* the mandrake; the ovoid, oblong, yellowish fruit of this plant.
mayhap (mā'hap), *adv.* perhaps; peradventure; likely.
mayhem (ma'hem), *n.* an unlawful attack on a person which results in mutilation or maiming.
mayonnaise (mā-o-nāz'), *n.* [French], a condiment or salad made of yolks of eggs, olive-oil, lemon-juice and other ingredients: used for cold dishes.
mayor (mā'ĕr), *n.* the chief magistrate of a city or borough.
mayoralty (-ăl-ti), *n.* the office, or term of office, of a mayor.
Maypole ('pōl), *n.* a pole around which May festivities are held.
mazard (maz'ard), *n.* the European wild cherry; a wooden drinking-cup; the skull.
maze (māz), *n.* bewilderment; a labyrinth: *v.t.* to bewilder.
mazurka (mă-zĕr'kă), *n.* a lively Polish dance; music set to such a dance.
mazy (māz'i), *adj.* intricate; bewildering; winding.
me (mē), *pron.* myself; the person speaking; objective case of *I*.
meable (mē'ă-b'l), *adj.* having the quality of being easily penetrated.
mead (mēd), *n.* a fermented liquor of honey, water, and spices; a meadow.
meadow (med'ō), *n.* a tract of rich pasture land; land yielding hay; low grass land by the banks of rivers.
meadow lark (lärk), an American songbird, streaked brown and buff, with yellow on the breast.
meadowsweet (-swēt), *n.* a low shrub with oblong, toothed leaves and fragrant white flowers.
meadowy (-i), *adj.* containing meadows.
meager, meagre (mē'gĕr), *adj.* thin; scanty; poor; barren; lean; weak.
meal (mēl), *n.* edible ground grain; a repast; any ground, or meal-like, material.
mealy ('i), *adj.* consisting of, sprinkled with, or having the qualities of, meal.
mealy-mouthed (-mouthd), *adj.* using soft words; unwilling to tell the truth in plain words.
mean (mēn), *adj.* wanting in dignity or honor; vulgar; inferior; insignificant; humble; sordid; stingy; middle; not excessive; *n.* the middle point, quantity, value, or degree; average: *pl.* resources; property: *v.t.* to have in the mind or intention; signify: *v.i.* to have an intention.
meander (mē-an'dĕr), *v.t.* to wind or flow round: *v.i.* to have a winding course; be intricate.
meaning (mēn'ing), *n.* intention; sense.
meantime ('tīm), *adv.* in the intervening time.
measles (mē'zlz), *n.* an infectious disease characterized by fever and small red spots on the skin; a disease of swine and of trees.
measurable (mezh'ĕr-ă-bl), *adj.* capable of being measured.
measurably (-ă-bli), *adv.* in a measurable manner; in a limited degree.
measure ('ĕr), *n.* the standard by which the volume or extent of anything is compared; extent or dimensions of a thing; proportion; a divisor leaving no remainder; an instrument for measuring; musical time; meter; law or statute: *pl.* strata or beds: *v.t.* to ascertain the extent, size, or volume of; mark out; estimate; allot; determine by rule or standard: *v.i.* to take measurements; be equal or uniform.
measured ('ĕrd), *adj.* determined by a standard; uniform; steady; moderated.
measurement ('ĕr-ment), *n.* the act of

measuring; quantity ascertained by measuring; size; area; capacity.

meat (mēt), *n.* animal food; victuals; that which nourishes; edible part of anything; [Slang], the inner meaning, or gist, of a subject, as the *meat* of a story.

meatus (-ā'tus), *n.* a natural opening in the body.

mechanic (me-kan'ik), *n.* a skilled workman: *pl.* the science of the laws of matter and motion, especially the science of machinery.

mechanical (-ål), *adj.* pertaining to the principles of mechanics; pertaining to, or produced by, machines or machinery; done automatically, as from force of habit.

mechanical powers (pow'ērz), *n.pl.* powers obtained by the application of a small force, viz., the lever, inclined plane, wheel and axle, screw, pulley, and wedge.

mechanician (mek-å-nish'ån), *n.* one skilled in mechanics or machinery.

mechanism ('å-nizm), *n.* parts of a machine; mechanical construction.

mechanotherapy (mek'a-nō-ther'a-pi), *n.* the treatment of disease by mechanical means.

meconium (mē-kō'ni-um), *n.* the first excrement of a new-born child, dark-green in color, and consisting chiefly of bile and mucus.

medal (med'ål), *n.* a coin-shaped piece of metal impressed with a device or inscription to commemorate some event, distinguished person, etc.

medallic (me-dal'ik), *adj.* pertaining to medals.

medallion ('yun), *n.* a large antique medal; a round or oval tablet with figures in bas-relief.

medallist (med'ål-ist), *n.* an engraver of medals; one who has gained a medal as a reward or prize.

medal of honor (on'ēr), a medal awarded in the name of the U. S. Congress to any enlisted man of the army, or navy, for heroic conduct.

medal-play (med'ål-plā), *n.* in golf, a play in which the score takes account of the total number of strokes, and not of the winning of individual holes.

meddle (med'l), *v.i.* to interpose or interfere officiously.

meddler ('lēr), *n.* an officious person; busybody.

meddlesome ('l-sum), *adj.* officiously intrusive.

mediæval, same as medieval.

median (mē'di-ån), *adj.* pertaining to, or connected with, the middle of anything.

mediate (-āt), *v.i.* to interpose as a mutual friend between parties: *v.t.* to settle by mediation: *adj.* acting as an intervening agent or instrument; intermediate.

mediation (-ā'shun), *n.* the act of mediating; reconciliation.

mediator ('di-ā-tēr), *n.* one who mediates; an intercessor.

mediatorial (-å-tō'ri-ål), *adj.* pertaining to a mediator or mediation; intercessory: also, mediatory.

medic (med'ik), *n.* a variety of clover; lucerne.

medical (med'i-kål), *adj.* pertaining to, or connected with, medicine.

medicament ('i-kå-ment), *n.* a medicine or healing application.

medicate ('i-kāt), *v.t.* to impregnate or tincture with anything medicinal.

medicinal (me-dis'i-nål), *adj.* having the properties of, or used in, medicine.

medicine (med'i-sin), *n.* the science which relates to treatment and alleviation of disease; a specific for the cure of disease.

medicine ball (bawl), a large, stuffed, heavy ball, tossed about as a health exercise.

medicine man (mån), among certain tribes, as the North American Indians, a conjurer who professes to drive away evil spirits or disease by magical arts.

medieval (mē-di-ē'vål), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, the Middle Ages (8th-15th centuries A.D.).

medievalism (-izm), *n.* the spirit, especially in religion and art, characteristic of the Middle Ages.

mediocre (mē'di-ō-kēr), *adj.* of medium excellence; ordinary.

mediocrity (-ok'ri-ti), *n.* of moderate degrees; a person of ordinary abilities.

meditate (med'i-tāt), *v.i.* to muse or ponder; think abstractedly: *v.t.* to think upon; design; purpose.

meditation (-tā'shun), *n.* the act of meditating; deep thought.

meditative ('i-tā-tiv), *adj.* disposed to meditation.

meditatively (-li), *adv.* with meditation.

meditativeness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being meditative.

medium (mē'di-um), *n.* [*pl.* media(-å)], a mean; anything intervening; agency; space or substance in which bodies exist or move; a size of paper 24 x 19 inches; middle term of a syllogism; a person believed to be controlled by a spirit in giving information from the world beyond; the ether through which light passes; a liquid vehicle for a pigment; a sterilized substance for the culture of germs.

medlar (med'lar), *n.* a small European tree of the rose family, remarkable for its small, bitterly acid fruit.

medley ('li), *n.* mixture or confused mass of different ingredients.

medulla (me-dul'å), *n.* the marrow of bones; pith of plants.

medulla oblongata (ob-long-gā'tå), the posterior part of the brain forming the direct continuation of the spinal cord.

medullary ('å-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, con-

sisting of, or like, marrow or medulla; pertaining to the medulla oblongata, or spinal cord.

Medusa (mē-dū'så), *n.* in mythology, one of the three Gorgons whose hair was changed into snakes, and who turned into stone all who looked on them.

medusa, *n.* the sea-nettle or jelly-fish.

meed (mēd), *n.* recompense; reward.

meek (mēk), *adj.* gentle; submissive; yielding; mild of temper.

meer (mēr), *n.* a boundary.

meerschaum ('shum), *n.* a claylike silicate of magnesia from which pipebowls are made; a pipe of this material.

meet (mēt), *v.t.* to come up to from a different direction; confront; encounter; fall in with; receive; satisfy; come upon; answer: *v.i.* to assemble; be united: *n.* a meeting of huntsmen; the place of meeting : *adj.* fit; suitable; appropriate.

meeting ('ing), *n.* an assembling or coming together; junction; a congregation.

meg-, mega-, megalo-, combining forms from the Greek *megas,* large.

megadyne (meg'å-dīn), *n.* a measure of force equivalent to a million dynes.

megalith (meg'å-lith), *n.* a huge stone or boulder of a prehistoric monument.

megalocephalia (-sē-fā'li-å), **megalocephaly** (sef'å-li), the condition of having a very large head; abnormal development of the head.

megalomania (-mā'ni-å), *n.* a form of insanity in which the patient imagines himself great, or exalted, or some high personage.

megaphone (meg'å-fōn), *n.* a device, shaped like a funnel for magnifying the volume of sound.

megapod (meg'å-pod), *adj.* large-footed.

megapode (-pōd), *n.* a gallinaceous bird of the Australian Bush; the mound-builder.

megatherium (meg'å-thē'ri-um), one of the Megatherium, a genus of huge, toothless, placental, long-extinct mammals.

megatype (meg'å-tīp), *n.* an enlarged photograph.

megrim (mē'grim), *n.* a sick or neuralgic headache, usually on one side of the head: *pl.* vertigo in a horse.

meiosis (mī-o'sis), *n.* a rhetorical figure by which a thing is made less than it really is.

melada (me-lā'dä), *n.* crude sugar made by boiling down cane juice mixed with molasses.

melæna (me-lē'nå), *n.* black vomit; also a black discharge from the bowels.

melancholia (mel-ån-kō'li-å), *n.* a form of insanity characterized by great depression of spirits.

melancholic (-kol'ik), *adj.* affected with melancholy; depressed in spirits; dejected.

melancholy ('ån-kol-i), *n.* great depression of spirits; melancholia: *adj.* depressed in spirits; hypochondriac.

melange (mā-längzh'), *n.* a confused mixture; medley.

melanian (me-lā'ni-an), *adj.* of black pigmentation; negroid: said of the black races of mankind.

melanin (mel'å-nin), *n.* any of the black pigments in the human body which cause a dark skin, as that of the negro, or dark hair, eyes, etc.

melanism ('an-izm), *n.* excess of dark coloring pigment in the skin.

melanite ('ån-īt), *n.* a black variety of garnet.

melano-, a combining form from the Greek *melas,* black.

melanochroic (-krō'ik), *adj.* having black hair and eyes; brunette.

melanoid (mel'a-noid), *adj.* appearing black.

melanoma (-nō'må), *n.* a tumor containing dark pigment.

melanosis (-nō'sis), *n.* an organic disease caused by an excess of black matter in the tissues which causes black tumors; black cancer.

melanotrichous (mel-a-not'ri-kus), *adj.* having black hair.

melanous (mel'å-nus), *adj.* having a black or sallow complexion.

meld (meld), *n.* in card games, a declaration or announcement for a score: *v.t.* to announce in card games.

melee (mā-lā'), *n.* a hand-to-hand conflict; scuffle; affray.

melilot ('i-lot), *n.* a species of sweet-scented trefoil or clover.

melinite (mel'in-īt), *n.* a powerful explosive.

meliorate (mēl'yō-rāt), *v.t.* to improve or make better; ameliorate.

melioration (-rā'shun), *n.* improvement.

meliorism (-riz'm), *n.* the doctrine that man's condition and the world can be bettered by giving more attention to physical comforts and environment than to ethical teachings and spiritual considerations; belief that the world is neither wholly good nor wholly bad.

melitæmia (mel-i-tē'mi-å), **melithæmia** (-thē'mi-å), *n.* an excess of sugar in the blood.

melituria (-tū'ri-å), *n.* sugar in the urine.

melliferous (me-lif'ẽr-us), *adj.* producing honey.

mellifluent (mel-if'flū-ent), *adj.* smooth; sweetly flowing: also, mellifluous.

melligenous (-ij'e-nus), *adj.* having the qualities of, or producing, honey.

mellow ('ō), *adj.* fully ripe; not hard, harsh, or rigid; half tipsy: *v.t.* to make mellow; soften: *v.i.* to make soft or friable.

mellowy (-i), *adj.* soft; unctuous.

melodeon (me-lō'de-on), *n.* a small reed organ.

melodious ('di-us), *adj.* full of, or produced by, melody; musical.

melodist ('dist), *n.* a composer of melodies.

melodize ('dīz), *v.t.* to make melodious: *v.i.* compose melodies.

melodrama (mel-ō-drā'må), *n.* a play characterized by highly sensational or romantic incidents.

melodramatic (-drå-mat'ik), *adj.* pertaining to melodrama; highly sensational.

melody ('ō-di), *n.* the arrangements of different musical sounds for a single voice or instrument; a rythmic succession of tones; a tuneful poem.

melon ('un), *n.* a plant of the cucumber family with its edible fruit.

meloplasty (mel'ō-plas-ti), *n.* restoration of a cheek by plastic surgery.

melt (melt), *v.t.* & *v.i.* to change from a solid to a liquid state; dissolve; soften to love and tenderness.

melton ('un), *n.* a kind of thick broadcloth with an unfinished surface.

Melungeon (mē-lun'jun), *n.* one of a dark people inhabiting Tennessee and North Carolina, supposed to be descendants of the early pioneers who espoused Indian natives.

member (mem'bēr), *n.* a limb or organ; essential part of anything; one of an association or community.

membrane ('brān), *n.* a thin fold or layer of tissue forming the covering of some part or organ.

membranous ('brā-nus), *adj.* pertaining to, consisting of, or like, membranes.

memento (mē-men'tō), *n.* a souvenir; memorial; in the R. C. Church, a prayer for both the living and the dead, said in the Canon of the Mass.

memoir (mem'wär), *n.* a history written from personal experience and knowledge; a biography: *pl.* a record of investigation; transactions of a learned society; biographical reminiscences.

memorabilia (-ō-rå-bil'i-å), *n.pl.* things worthy of remembrance or record.

memorable ('or-å-bl), *adj.* worthy of remembrance; remarkable; notable.

memorandum (-ō-ran'dum), *n.* [*pl.* memoranda ('då)], a note to assist the memory; brief record of something to be remembered; summary or outline.

memorial (mē-mō'ri-ål), *adj.* commemorative; preservative of, or contained in, the memory: *n.* an informal diplomatic paper; a written representation of facts addressed to the government, a public body, etc.

Memorial Day (dā), in the U. S., Decoration Day, May 30.

memorialist (-ist), *n.* one who prepares, signs, or presents, a memorial.

memorialize (-īz), *v.t.* to petition by means of a memorial.

memory (mem'o-ri), *n.* that faculty of the mind by which it retains the knowledge of previous occurrences, facts, thoughts, etc., and recalls them; that which is remembered; time covered by the faculty of remembrance; commemoration.

memsahib (mem'sä-ib), *n.* in India, the title given to European ladies by the natives.

menace (men'ās), *n.* a threat: *v.t.* to threaten.

menacingly ('å-sing-li), *adv.* in a threatening manner.

menage (mā-nåzh'), *n.* household management.

menagerie (-äzh'ēr-i, -aj'e-ri), *n.* a place where wild animals are kept; a collection of wild animals for exhibition.

mend (mend), *v.i.* to repair (that which is broken or worn); make good or better; reform; increase: *v.i.* to grow better; improve: *n.* state of improvement: a part that has been mended.

mendacious (men-dā'shus), *adj.* given to falsehood; lying; false.

mendacity (-das'i-ti), *n.* falsehood; habitual lying.

Mendelian (men-dē'li-än), *adj.* pertaining to the theory of heredity advanced by the Austrian botanist and monk, Gregor Johann Mendel. (1822–1884.)

Mendelism (men'del-izm), *n.* the theory of Mendel, according to which ancestral characteristics are transmitted independently to the offspring, certain characteristics being dominated or overcome by antagonistic characteristics in the first generation, but both dominant and recessive characteristics appearing in the second generation in a fixed proportion.

mendicancy ('di-kan-si), *n.* the state of being a beggar; begging: also, mendicity.

mendicant (-kånt), *adj.* practicing begging; reduced to beggary: *n.* a beggar; a begging friar.

mendicant orders (or'dērs), certain societies of priests and monks in the R. C. Church, including Dominicans, Augustinians, Franciscans and Carmelites, who formerly depended upon alms for their maintenance.

mendicity (-dis'i-ti), *n.* the practice or habit of begging.

menhaden (-hā'dn), *n.* a marine fish, allied to the herring, yielding a valuable oil.

menial (mē'ni-ål), *adj.* pertaining to servants; mean; servile: *n.* a domestic servant; one who performs servile work.

menilite (men'i-līt), *n.* a variety of opal.

meninges (mē-nin'jēz), *n.pl.* the three membranes that envelop the brain and the spinal cord.

meningitis (men-in-jī'tis), *n.* inflammation of the meninges.

meniscus (mē-nis'kus), *n.* [*pl.* menisci ('sī)], a crescent; a lens convex on one side and concave on the other.

Mennonite (men'on-īt), *n.* a member of an evangelical Protestant denomination founded in Holland in the 16th century: named after Menno Simons (1492-1559), a leader: they intermarry among themselves, reject infant baptism and refuse to hold public office of any kind: there are several branches of the sect in the U. S.

menopause (men'o-pôz), *n.* the period marked by the cessation of menstruation.

menorrhagia (-o-raj'i-å), *n.* excessive flow at menstruation.

menostasis (mē-nōs'tå-sis), *n.* stoppage of the menses.

menses (men'sēz), *n.pl.* the catamenial discharge.

menstrual ('strōō-ål), *adj.* occurring monthly.

menstruate (-āt), *v.i.* to discharge the menses; have the menstrual flow.

menstruation (-ā'shun), *n.* the discharge of the menses; period of the menstrual flow.

menstruum (-um), *n.* a solvent.

mensurable ('shū-rå-bl), *adj.* measurable.

mensuration (-rā'shun), *n.* the act or process of taking the measure or dimensions of anything; the branch of applied geometry which treats of the measurement of lines, surfaces, or volume.

mental ('tål), *adj.* pertaining to the mind; intellectual; situated near the chin.

mentally (-li), *adv.* in the mind; in thought or idea; intellectually.

menthol ('thol), *n.* a crystalline substance resembling camphor: used as a counter-irritant.

menthyl ('thil), *n.* the base of menthol.

mention ('shun), *n.* a brief notice; casual remark; hint: *v.t.* to speak briefly of; notice casually; name.

mentor ('tēr), *n.* a wise and faithful counselor: from Mentor, the friend and tutor of Ulysses.

menu (-ōō'), *n.* a bill of fare.

Mephistopheles (mef-is-tof'e-lēz), *n.* the second of the fallen archangels; one of the principal devils of the old demonology; the scoffing fiend of Goethe's "Faust"

Mephistophelian (mef-is-tō-fē'li-ån), *adj.* pertaining to, or like, Mephistopheles; hence, scoffing, relentless, and cynical.

mephitic (mē-fit'ik), *adj.* poisonous; noxious; offensive.

mephitis (mē-fī'tis), *n.* a foul exhalation of the earth; a disgusting stench; [M-], a genus of mammals, which includes the skunk.

mercantile (mēr'kån-til), *adj.* commercial.

Mercator's projection (mēr-kā'terz prō-jek'shun), a system of making maps in which the meridians are represented by parallel straight lines at equal intervals, and the parallels of latitude by straight lines perpendicular to the meridians at increasing interval: from Gerhard Mercator (1512–1594), Flemish cartographer.

mercenary ('sē-nå-ri), *n.* a soldier hired into foreign service; one who serves for pay: *adj.* serving for pay or reward; venal; sordid.

mercer ('sēr), *n.* a dealer in textile fabrics.

mercerize (mēr'ser-iz), *v.t.* to give to cotton cloth a silk lustre by treating it with a solution of potash.

merchandise ('chån-dīz), *n.* goods, wares, or commodities, bought and sold.

merchant ('chånt), *n.* one who traffics or carries on trade on a large scale, especially with foreign countries; a shopkeeper: *adj.* pertaining to, or employed in, trade; mercantile.

merchantman (-mån), *n.* a trading vessel.

merciful ('si-fool), *adj.* full of, or exercising, mercy; tender-hearted; compassionate.

mercifully (-li), *adv.* with mercy or compassion.

merciless (-les), *adj.* destitute of mercy; unfeeling; cruel.

mercurial (-kū'ri-ål), *adj.* active; volatile; fickle; pertaining to, made of, or caused by, mercury.

Mercury ('kū-ri), *n.* messenger of the gods, corresponding to the Greek Hermes; the nearest known planet to the sun; [m-], a messenger; a bearer of tidings; a heavy, silver-white metallic element, liquid at ordinary temperature, commonly known as quicksilver; the mercury in a thermometer.

mercy ('si), *n.* the disposition to forgive, spare, or pity; clemency; forbearance; compassion; beneficence.

mere (mēr), *adj.* such and no more; simple; entire; absolute: *n.* a boundary; pond.

merely ('li), *adv.* simply; purely; only.

meretricious (mer-e-trish'us), *adj.* pertaining to prostitutes; lustful; alluring by false show; tawdry.

merge (mērj), *v.t.* to absorb or swallow up: *v.i.* to be swallowed up or lost.

merger (mērj'ēr), *n.* the legal consolidation of two estates, conforming them into one estate; the placing of the operations of two or more competing interests under the control of a single body.

mericarp (mer'i-kārp), *n.* one of the carpels of an umbelliferous fruit.

meridian (me-rid'i-ån), *adj.* pertaining to mid-day: *n.* mid-day; noon; highest point of culmination; an imaginary great circle of the sphere passing through the poles of the heavens and the zenith and nadir of any given place, and cutting the equator at right angles.

meridional ('i-o-nâl), *adj.* pertaining to the meridian; southern.

meringue (mē-rangg'), *n.* whites of eggs and powdered sugar beaten to a frothy consistency and used for icing on cakes, puddings, fruits, etc.

merino (me-rē'nō), *n.* a breed of sheep with a fine wool; the wool of such sheep: *adj.* pertaining to, or made of, the wool of the merino sheep.

merit (mer'it), *n.* excellence; worth; deserved reward: *pl.* essential circumstances: *v.t.* to earn; be entitled to; be deserving of.

meritorious (-i-tō'ri-us), *adj.* having merit; deserving of reward or praise.

merle (mērl), *n.* the blackbird.

merlin (mēr'lin), *n.* a small falcon.

merling (mērl'ing), *n.* the whiting.

merlon ('on), *n.* that part of a parapet included between two embrasures.

mermaid (mēr'mād), *n.* a fabled marine creature having the upper part like a woman and the lower part like a fish.

merman ('mån), *n.* a mythical male corresponding to the mermaid.

merrily (mer'i-li), *adv.* in a merry manner.

merriment ('i-ment), *n.* mirth; fun; frolic; gaiety.

merry ('i), *adj.* full of mirth and good humor; gay; sportive; jovial; pleasant.

merry-andrew (-an'drōō), *n.* a buffoon.

merry-dancers (-dan'sērz), *n.pl.* the streams of light from the Aurora Borealis.

merry-go-round (mer-i-gō-round), *n.* a circular frame fitted with wooden horses or seats, on which persons ride at fairs, etc.

merry-thought (-thawt), *n.* the forked bone of a fowl's breast; the wishbone.

mesa (mā'sâ), *n.* elevated table-land.

mesalliance (-zâ-lē-ängs'), *n.* marriage with one of lower social position.

mesh (mesh), *n.* an opening or interstice of a net; brewer's grains.

mesial (mēz'i-âl), *adj.* middle.

mesjid (mez'jid), *n.* a mosque.

mesmeric (-mer'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or produced by, mesmerism.

mesmerism ('mēr-izm), *n.* the act of inducing an abnormal state of the mental and nervous system in which the thoughts and actions of the patient are controlled by the will of the experimenter; animal magnetism: from Franz Mesmer.

mesmerist (-ist), *n.* one who practises the art of mesmerism.

mesmerize (-īz), *v.t.* to induce the mesmeric state.

mesne (mēn), *adj.* in law, between two extremes.

meso-, a combining form from the Greek *mesos*, middle.

mesoblast (mes'ō-blast), *n.* the middle germ layer of the embryo.

mesocarp (mes'ō-kärp), *n.* the middle germ layer of a pericarp.

mesochroic (-krō'ik), *adj.* having a complexion between light and dark, as a creole.

mesogastrium (-gas'tri-um), *n.* a fold of the peritoneum connecting the wall of the abdominal cavity with the stomach; the region of the navel.

mesoplast (mes'ō-plast), *n.* a cell-nucleus.

Mesozoic (-zō'ik), *adj.* pertaining to the geological period between the Permian and the Tertian.

mesquite (mes'kēt), *n.* a shrub of the bean family common to southwestern U. S.

mess (mes), *n.* a number of persons who sit down to table together, especially soldiers or sailors; a state of dirt, or confusion: *v.i.* to eat together: *v.t.* to furnish with food; to soil; befoul.

message ('āj), *n.* a communication, written or verbal, sent from one person to another; an official communication.

messaline (mes-â-lēn'), thin, lustrous twilled silk.

messenger ('en-jēr), *n.* one who conveys a message; an office servant who carries messages; a herald or harbinger; an official of the bankruptcy court.

Messiah (-ī'â), *n.* Christ, the Anointed One.

Messianic (-i-an'ik), *adj.* pertaining to the Messiah.

messieurs ('yērs), *n.pl.* Sirs; Messrs.

messin (mes'in), *n.* [Scotch], a cur dog; mongrel; hence, a small, insignificant or worthless person.

messuage ('wāj), *n.* a dwelling house with its adjacent buildings and land for the use of the household.

mestee (-tē'), *n.* the offspring of a white and a quadroon.

mestizo (-tē'zō), *n.* a Mexican of mixed blood; a person of Spanish and Indian blood.

met-, meta-, meth-, combining forms signifying *between, over, after, duplicate, resembling, change.*

metabasis (me-tab'â-sis), *n.* transition.

metabole (mē-tab'ō-lē), *n.* change of disease, symptoms, or treatment.

metabolic (-bol'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or undergoing, change or metamorphosis.

metabolism (-tab'ō-lizm), *n.* the continuous process by which living cells or tissues undergo chemical change; the constant building up of living matter in the system to supply energy.

metacarpal (met-â-kär'pâl), *adj.* pertaining to the metacarpus.

metacarpus ('pus), *n.* that part of the hand which is between the wrist and the fingers.

metacenter (-sen'tēr), *n.* that point in a floating body on the position of which its equilibrium or stability depends.

metachromatism (-krō'mâ-tiz'm), *n.* alteration in color through heat or cold.

metachrosis (met-å-krō'sis), *n.* the power of changing color, as of some reptiles, through expansion of pigment cells.

metagenesis (met-å-jen'ē-sis), *n.* alternation of generations in which descendants vary from the original type; development of an embryo into an organism unlike the parent.

metagnathous (me-tag'nå-thus), *adj.* having the tips of the mandibles crossed.

metagnostic (met-ag-nos'tik), *adj.* beyond present knowledge; metaphysical: *n.* one who believes in God, but holds that He transcends all knowledge.

metagnosticism (-nos'ti-sizm), *n* the theory or doctrine that a knowledge of the Absolute can be attained through higher religious consciousness, but not through logical reasoning.

metagnostics (-nos'tiks), *n.* metaphysics, as transcending ordinary knowledge; philosophy.

metal ('ål), *n.* an elementary substance having certain physical characteristics, as luster, ductility, malleability, insolubility, fusible by heat, and a conductor of electricity; molten glass; small stone cubes; effective power or caliber of the guns of a warship; composed type; a metal object: *pl.* the rails of a railroad: *v.t.* to cover with metal.

metallic ('ik), *adj.* pertaining to, consisting of, or like, metal.

metallic oxide (oks'īd), a compound of metal with oxygen.

metallic salt (sawlt), a salt which has a metallic oxide as its base.

metalliferous (-lif'ĕr-us), *adj.* yielding metal or metallic ores.

metallography (-og'rå-fi), *n.* the science of metals; a treatise on metals; art of imitating the grain of woods on metals.

metalloid (-oid), *n.* a non-metallic elementary body resembling a metal in some property: *adj.* resembling a metal.

metallurgic (-ĕr'jik), *adj.* pertaining to metallurgy.

metallurgist ('ål-ĕr-jist), *n.* one who is skilled in metallurgy.

metallurgy (-ji), *n.* the art or process of working metals and of separating them from their ores.

metamorphic (-å-môr'fik), *adj.* pertaining to, or produced by, metamorphism.

metamorphism ('fizm), *n.* the process by which stratified rocks under pressure, heat, chemical action, etc., have changed from their original structure, as limestone to marble.

metamorphose ('fōz), *v.t.* to change into a different form.

metamorphosis ('fō-sis), *n.* change of form, shape, or structure; transformation, as of a chrysalis into a butterfly.

metaphor ('å-fĕr), *n.* a figure of speech by which one word is employed for another of which it is the image; a method of speech, or description, which likens one object to another by referring to it as if it were the other.

metaphoric (-for'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or comprising, a metaphor; not literal; figurative.

metaphorically (-ål-li), *adv.* in metaphors.

metaphrase (met'å-frāz), *n.* a literal translation from one language into another; rendering of prose into verse and *vice versa*: *v.t.* to translate literally; formerly, to render prose into verse.

metaphrast (-frast), *n.* one who turns prose into verse, or renders verse into a different metre.

metaphrastic (-fras'tik), *adj.* close or literal in translation.

metaphysical (-fiz'i-kål), *adj.* pertaining to, or according to, the rules of, metaphysics; ontological.

metaphysically (-li), *adv.* by the rules of metaphysical science.

metaphysician (-fi-zish'un), *n.* one who is skilled in metaphysics.

metaphysics (fiz'iks), *n.* mental philosophy; the science of first principles; the philosophy of being and of knowledge; mental science; psychology.

metaplasm (met'å-plazm), *n.* cell-material consisting mostly of carbohydrates and fat; a change in a word by addition or transposition.

metastasis (mē-tas'tå-sis), *n.* the shifting of a disease from one organ to another; change in function; change in state; spiritual regeneration, as in baptism.

metathesis (-ath'e-sis), *n.* transposition of the letters of a word or syllable; chemical change; in surgery, the removal of a substance from one place to another.

metayage (mā-te-yāzh'), *n.* the cultivation of land for a share in the produce, as between owner and tenant.

mete (mēt), *v.t.* to allot; distribute; apportion: *v.i.* to assign by measure.

metempirical (-em-pir'i-kål), *adj.* exceeding the limits of experience.

metempsychosis (-si-kō'sis), *n.* transmigration of the soul after death into the body of another, or of a lower animal.

meteor (mē'te-ĕr), *n.* a transient luminous body in the sky; falling or shooting star; anything that dazzles or excites wonder for the moment.

meteoric (-or'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or formed of, or like, a meteor; transitorily brilliant.

meteorism (mē'te-or-ism), *n.* extension of the abdomen by gas.

meteorite ('te-ĕr-īt), *n.* a stone or metallic body which has fallen upon the earth from space.

meteorography (-ĕr-og'rå-fi), *n.* the registration of meteorological phenomena.

meteorologic (-loj'ik), *adj.* pertaining to

the atmosphere, or its phenomena, or to meteorology.

meteorologist (-ol'ō-jist), *n.* one who is skilled in meteorology.

meteorology (-ji), *n.* the science of the atmosphere, especially in reference to weather and climate.

meter (mē'tēr), *n.* an instrument for registering automatically the amount measured by it.

meter, metre (mē'tēr), *n.* a rhythmic arrangement of syllables in verse; unit of length in the decimal system = 39.37 inches.

meterage (-āj), *n.* measurement; cost of measuring.

methane (meth'ān), *n.* a colorless gas formed by the decomposition of vegetable matter: a principal component of illuminating gas.

methinks (mē-thinks'), *v.i.* it appears or seems to me.

method (meth'od), *n.* regular arrangement of things; system; order; classification.

methodical ('i-kål), *adj.* characterized by, or arranged with regard to, method; systematic.

methodically (-li), *adv.* in a methodical manner.

Methodism ('ō-dizm), *n.* the doctrines and worship of the Methodists.

Methodist ('ō-dist), *n.* one of a sect of Protestant Christians founded by John Wesley: *adj.* pertaining to the Methodists; [m-], one who regulates his life and actions by an orderly system or arrangement.

methodize ('ō-dīz), *v.t.* to reduce to method; systematize.

methyl (meth'il), *n.* the hydro-carbon radical of methyl alcohol, or wood spirit.

methyl alcohol (al'kō-hol), a colorless liquid obtained by the destructive distillation of wood: commonly known as *wood alcohol:* it is highly poisonous when taken internally, causing blindness, coma, and death.

methylated (-i-lā'ted), *adj.* mixed with or containing methyl.

methylene (-lēn), *n.* an organic radical, not known in the free state, but only in combination.

methylic (-il'ik), *adj.* derived from, or containing, methyl.

meticulous (mē-tik'ū-lus), *adj.* unduly cautious; excessively timid.

metier (mā-tyā'), *n.* [French], calling, profession, or trade.

metis (mā-tēs'), *n.* any one of mixed blood.

metonymy (me-ton'i-mi), *n.* a figure of speech in which one word is used for another that it suggests.

metric (met'rik), *adj.* pertaining to the decimal system of weights and measures.

metrical (-ål), *adj.* pertaining to meter, measurement, or rhythm.

metritis (mē-trī'tis), *n.* inflammation of the womb.

metro-, a combining form from the Greek *metron,* a measure.

metrograph ('rō-gråf), *n.* an apparatus for indicating the mileage run by a locomotive, and the number and time of stoppages at stations, etc.

metrology (-rol'ō-ji), *n.* the science of weights and measures.

metromania (met-rō-mā'ni-å), *n.* a mania for writing verse.

metronome ('rō-nōm), *n.* an instrument which beats musical time by means of a short pendulum.

metronymic (-nim'ik), *adj.* derived from the name of a mother or female ancestor: *n.* a name derived from the maternal side of the family.

metropolis (me-trop'ō-lis), *n.* the capital or chief city of a kingdom or country; the seat or see of a metropolitan.

metropolitan (-trō-pol'i-tån), *adj.* pertaining to the capital city of a kingdom or country, or to an archbishopric: *n.* the presiding bishop of a country or province; an archbishop.

metrorrhagia (mē-tro-rā'ji-å), *n.* profuse bleeding from the womb; uterine hemorrhage; a non-menstrual flow.

metrorrhea (mē-tro-rē'å), *n.* any abnormal flowing or discharge from the uterus.

mettle (met'l), *n.* constitutional ardor or spirit; fortitude; temperament; disposition.

mettlesome (-sum), *n.* high-spirited.

mew (mū), *n.* the cry of a cat; a seagull: *pl.* stables for carriage horses: *v.t.* to shed or molt (the feathers); immure; confine: *v.i.* to cry like a cat.

mewl (mūl), *v.i.* to cry as an infant: *n.* the cry of an infant.

mezzanine (mez'zå-nēn), *n.* a low intermediate story between two higher ones.

mezzo (med'zo), *adj.* medium; moderate.

mezzo-soprano (-sō-prā'nō), *n.* a voice of deep quality, but of medium compass or reach, one between a soprano and contralto; a person with such voice.

mezzotint (-tint), *n.* a variety of copper engraving.

miasma (mi-az'må), *n.* [*pl.* miasmata (-må-tå)], noxious effluvium in the air; fœtid exhalations; malaria.

mica (mī'kå), *n.* a mineral divisible into thin transparent plates.

micaceous (-kā'shus), *adj.* pertaining to, consisting of, or like, mica.

Michaelmas (mik'el-mås), *n.* the feast of the archangel Michael, December 29.

mico (mē'kō), *n.* the black-tailed marmoset of South America.

micro-, a combining form signifying *small.*

microbe (mī'krōb), *n.* a minute microscopical organism found in the blood of

animals, especially those suffering from disease; bacterium.

microbic (krōb'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or caused by, a microbe.

microbicide (-krōb'i-sīd), *n.* an agent for destroying microbes or bacteria.

microcephaly (-sef'å-li), *n.* condition of having an abnormally small head.

Micrococcus (-krō-kok'us), *n.* [*pl.* micrococci ('sī)], a genus of bacteria, a source of fermentation and of zymotic disease; [m-], one of this genus; a bacterium with spherical cells.

microcosm (mī'krō-koz'm), *n.* a miniature universe; man, as typifying the universe; a district community, or institution regarded as a little world in itself.

microcoustic (-kous' or -kōōs'tik), *adj.* pertaining to, or serving to increase, indistinct sounds: *n.* an instrument for the deaf, to augment faint sounds.

microcrith (-krith'), *n.* the weight of an atom of hydrogen.

microcyte ('krō-sīt), *n.* a minute elementary granule in the blood, especially present in anæmia.

micrograph ('krō-gråf), *n.* a kind of pantograph for executing very minute engraving or writing; a picture seen through a microscope.

micrography (-krog'rå-fi), *n.* the description of microscopic objects; the art of minute writing.

micrology (mī-krol'ō-ji), *n.* the discussion of petty items or differences.

micrometer (-krom'e-tēr), *n.* an instrument for measuring minute distances, or apparent diameters: used with a microscope or telescope.

micromillimeter (-krō-mil'i-mē-tēr), *n.* the 1,000,000th part of a meter.

microphone ('krō-fōn), *n.* an instrument for intensifying very minute sounds.

microphotography (-fō-tog'rå-fi), *n.* photographing in miniature.

microphyte ('krō-fīt), *n.* a microscopic vegetable growth.

microscope ('krō-skōp), *n.* an optical instrument for magnifying minute objects so as to render them visible for purposes of investigation.

microscopic (-skop'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or determined by the aid of, a microscope; very small or minute.

microscopist ('krō-skō-pist), *n.* one skilled in microscopy.

microscopy ('kro-skō-pi), *n.* the use of the microscope; microscopic investigation.

microspore ('krō-spōr), *n.* a very minute spore produced asexually.

microvolt ('krō-vōlt), *n.* the 1,000,000th part of a volt.

microzyme ('krō-zīm), *n.* a minute organism occurring in the air and found in the human blood, acting as a ferment in producing certain zymotic diseases.

mid (mid), *adj.* middle: *n.* a midshipman.

middle ('l), *adj.* equally distant from the extremes; mean; medial: *n.* the point equally distant from the extremes; central part; the waist.

Middle Ages (āj'ez), the period between the 8th and 15th centuries A.D.

middleman (-man), *n.* a broker; a dealer between producer and consumer.

middlemost (-mōst), *adj.* situated in, or nearest, the middle.

middleweight (-wāt), *n.* a boxer between a heavyweight and lightweight whose weight must not exceed 158 lbs.

middling ('ling), *adj.* of middle rank, size, or quality; moderate: *n.pl.* the coarser part of flour.

middy ('di), *n.* a midshipman.

midge (mij), *n.* a gnat.

midnight (-nīt), *n.* 12 o'clock at night; a period of darkness, or gloom: *adj.* occurring at, or suggestive of, midnight.

midnight sun (sun), the sun visible at midnight: this phenomenon occurs in regions beyond the 66th parallel of latitude.

midriff ('rif), *n.* the diaphragm separating the cavity of the chest from the stomach.

midshipman ('ship-mån), *n.* [*pl.* midshipmen], in the British navy, a junior officer ranking next above a cadet.

midst (midst), *n.* the middle.

midwife (mid'wīf), *n.* a woman who assists at childbirth.

midwifery ('wīf-ēr-i), *n.* obstetrics.

mien (mēn), *n.* external appearance; air; look; carriage.

might (mīt), *n.* power; strength; force.

mightily ('i-li), *adv.* with great power or strength; vehemently; in a great degree.

mightiness (-nes), *n.* greatness; power; a title of dignity.

mighty ('i), *adj.* powerful; strong; influential; momentous; wonderful; huge: *adv.* very; exceedingly.

mignon (min-yông'), *adj.* pretty; delicate.

mignonette (min-yun-et'), *n.* a fragrant annual with greenish flowers and orange-colored stamens.

migrant (mī'grånt), *adj.* migratory: *n.* a migratory bird.

migratory ('grå-tō-ri), *adj.* removing or passing from one place of abode or resort to another; roving; nomad.

Mikado (mi-kä'do), *n.* the Japanese emperor, as the spiritual and temporal head of the empire.

milch (milch), *adj.* yielding milk.

mild (mīld), *adj.* gentle in temper and disposition; soft; placid; moderate; not sharp, sour, or bitter; lenitive.

mildew (mil'dū), *n.* a disease of plants produced by fungi; spots of mold on cloth, etc., caused by damp: *v.t.* to taint with mildew: *v.i.* be affected with mildew.

mile (mīl), *n.* a measure of length varying in different countries: the English statute mile, contains 1,760 yds., the geographical or nautical mile 1-60th of a degree of latitude or almost 2,025 yds.

mileage ('āj), *n.* an allowance for expenses per mile; length in miles.

Milesian (mi-lē'zhan), *n.* one of an old Irish race, said to have come originally from Spain.

milfoil (mil'foil), *n.* a composite plant with finely divided leaves.

militancy ('i-tân-si), *n.* warfare; militarism.

militant ('i-tânt), *adj.* warlike; fighting; serving as a soldier.

militarism ('i-tă-rizm), *n.* military spirit, policy, or government.

military ('i-tă-ri), *adj.* pertaining to soldiers or to arms; warlike; martial: *n.* soldiers collectively; army troops.

militate ('i-tāt), *v.i.* to be, or stand, opposed; operate against (with *against*).

militia (mi-lish'ă), *n.* citizens enrolled and trained, but not called to active service unless an emergency arises; citizen soldiery.

milk (milk), *n.* a white fluid secreted by the mammary glands of female mammals for the nourishment of their young, especially the milk of the cow; the white juice of certain plants: *v.t.* to draw milk from; supply with milk; [Slang], to drain, or exhaust; plunder, as by manipulating stocks, etc.

milk-and-water (-waw'tĕr), weak; flat; insipid; unreliable; uncertain.

milker (-ĕr), *n.* a device for milking cows; a cow in the full flow of milk.

milk-fever (-fēv'ĕr), *n.* a feverish condition which manifests itself about three days after childbirth, due to the secretion of milk in the breasts; a similar fever in milch cows.

milk-livered (-liv'ĕrd), *adj.* cowardly.

milksop ('sop), *n.* an effeminate, weak person.

milk-tooth (-tōōth), *n.* the foretooth of a foal; one of the temporary first set of teeth in the young of mammals.

milky (mil'ki), *adj.* like milk; yielding milk.

Milky Way ('i wā), a broad luminous band across the heavens, consisting of innumerable stars and nebulæ, so blended as to be wholly indistinct; the galaxy.

mill (mil), *n.* a machine for grinding grain, reducing to small particles, or crushing fruits to extract juices; the building containing such grinding machinery; a factory; a steel roller used on die sinking; [Slang], a pugilistic encounter; the tenth part of a cent: *v.t.* to reduce to fine particles in a mill; press or crush, as vegetables, fruit, etc.; roll into bars; flute the edge of a coin; [Slang], strike with the fists: *v.i.* to dive under water, as whales; move in a circle, as cattle.

millboard ('bōrd), *n.* a kind of thick pasteboard.

millenary (mil'ē-nā-ri), *adj.* pertaining to a thousand years, or to the millennium; in command of 1,000 men: *n.* the space of 1,000 years; a thousandth anniversary.

millennial (mil-len'ni-ăl), *adj.* of, or pertaining to, the millennium.

millennium ('i-um), *n.* the space of 1,000 years, especially that period during which Satan will be bound and Christ will reign on earth; hence, any time of great happiness.

milleped (mil'e-ped), *n.* an insect with numerous feet; a wood louse.

millepore ('e-pōr), *n.* a coral-like animal having a smooth surface perforated with very small pores.

miller ('ĕr), *n.* one who keeps or works a flour mill; a moth with floury wings.

millet ('et), *n.* a grass cultivated in the U. S. as a forage: used as a cereal in the Old World from time immemorial.

milli-, a combining form from the Latin *mille*, a thousand.

milliard ('i-ărd or mē-lyär'), *n.* one thousand millions; a billion.

millier (mē-lyā'), *n.* in the metric system, a ton = 1,000,000 grams.

milligram (mil'i-gram), *n.* the 1,000th part of a gram.

milliliter ('i-li-tĕr), *n.* the 1,000th part of a liter.

millimeter ('li-mē-tĕr), *n.* the 1,000th part of a meter.

milliner ('in-ĕr), *n.* one who makes women's bonnets, hats, headdresses, etc.

millinery ('li-nĕr-i), *n.* the articles made and sold by a milliner.

milling ('ing), *n.* the act of grinding in, or passing through, a dressing mill; the process of making a serrated edge on a coin, etc.

million ('yun), *n.* the number of ten hundred thousand; an indefinitely large number.

millionaire (-ār'), *n.* a person who is worth a million; one very rich.

millionth ('yunth), *adj.* being one of a million: *n.* one of 1,000,000 parts.

mill pond ('pond), a reservoir of water for driving a mill.

mill race ('rās), a current of water that drives a mill.

millstone ('stōn), *n.* one of two flat cylindrical stones for grinding grain.

mill tail (tāl), the water that flows from a mill wheel after turning it

mill wheel (hwēl), the water wheel that drives the machinery of a mill.

millwright (-rīt), *n.* one skilled in, or who attends to, the machinery of a mill.

milt (milt), *n.* the spleen; the spermatic organ of a male fish: *v.t.* to impregnate the ova of (a female fish).

mime (mīm), *n.* a kind of drama among the Greeks and Romans in which real persons and events were represented in a ludicrous manner; an actor in a mime; a buffoon; a clown: *v.t.* to mimic: *v.i.* to play the mime; act as a clown.

mimeograph (mim'ē-ō-graf), *n.* a machine for making copies of letters, etc.; a copy thus produced: *v.t.* to duplicate with a mimeograph.

mimesis (mi-mē'sis), *n.* a mimicking of the speech, accent, manner, or style of another.

mimetic (mī-met'ik), *adj.* imitative.

mimetism (mim'e-tizm), *n.* mimicry.

mimic ('ik), *adj.* inclined to imitate; imitative: *n.* one who mimics or imitates: *v.t.* to imitate, or ridicule by imitation.

mimicker (-ėr), *n.* a mimic.

mimicry (-ri), *n.* ludicrous imitation for sport or ridicule; close external likeness.

Mimosa (mi-mō'sȧ), *n.* a genus of tropical trees and shrubs of the bean family, with prickly leaves and clusters of small white, or pink, flowers; [m-] a plant of this genus.

Mimosaceæ (mim-ō-sā'sē-ē), the bean family of trees, shrubs and herbs consisting of about 30 genera and 1500 species: they are indigenous to tropical regions.

minaret (min'ȧ-ret), *n.* a tall slender turret attached to a mosque surrounded with several balconies from which the muezzin calls the people to prayers.

minatory ('ȧ-tō-ri), *adj.* threatening.

mince (mins), *v.t.* to cut or chop into minute pieces; extenuate or suppress: *v.i.* to talk with affected elegance; walk with short steps or in a prim manner; chop (meat) fine.

mince-meat ('mēt), *n.* meat chopped very fine, especially with suet, raisins, lemon peel, etc.

mincing ('ing), *adj.* affectedly elegant.

mind (mīnd), *n.* the intellectual or rational faculty in man; consciousness; intelligence; state of feeling; the understanding or intellect; soul; memory; intention; opinion: *v.t.* to attend to; be cognizant of; have charge of; remember: *v.i.* to pay attention; watch; recollect; be obedient.

minded ('ed), *p.adj.* having a mind; disposed or inclined.

mindful ('fool), *adj.* bearing in mind; observant; attentive.

mind reader (rēd'ėr), one who professes to know the thoughts in the mind of another; a charlatan.

mine (mīn), *pron.* belonging to me; possessive case of *I*.

mine (mīn), *n.* an excavation in the earth from which minerals, precious stones, etc., are extracted; a tunnel in which explosives are placed to blow up an enemy's works; a rich source of wealth; burrow of an insect: *v.i.* to carry on mining operations; practice secret methods: *v.t.* to undermine or sap.

mineral (min'ėr-ȧl), *n.* any inorganic body of definite chemical composition found on the surface of, or in the earth: *adj.* pertaining to, consisting of, or impregnated with, a mineral.

mineralize (-īz), *v.t.* to convert into a mineral; impregnate with mineral matter: *v.i.* to make excursions to collect minerals.

mineralogist (-al'ō-jist), *n.* one skilled in the knowledge of minerals.

mineralogy (-al'ō-ji), *n.* the science of minerals.

mingle (ming'gl), *v.t.* to intermix; join or combine; blend; compound: *v.i.* to be mixed or united with.

miniature (min'i-ȧ-tūr), *n.* a very small painting, especially a portrait on ivory: *adj.* done on a very small scale; diminutive; minute.

minify (min'i-fī), *v.t.* to make small; lessen; depreciate the value of.

minikin (-kin), *n.* something very minute or delicate: *adj.* delicate; dainty: applied endearingly.

minim ('im), *n.* the smallest liquid measure; a single drop; anything very small; a pygmy; a little fish; a half note in music; [M-], one of an austere order of mendicant friars founded by St. Francis of Paolo in the 15th century.

minimize (-iz), *v.t.* to reduce to a minimum.

minimum ('i-mum), *n.* [*pl.* minima (mȧ)], the least quantity; trifle: *adj.* consisting of, or pertaining to, the smallest amount, or degree.

mining (mīn'ing), *p.adj.* pertaining to mines; burrowing in the earth: *n.* the act of making mines or working them.

minion (min'yun), *n.* a size of type intermediate between nonpareil and brevier; a servile flatterer or dependent.

minister ('is-tėr), *n.* a servant; one subordinate to another; agent; one intrusted with the direction of affairs of state; ambassador; a clergyman or pastor of a church authorized to preach and administer the sacraments: *v.t.* to supply; administer: *v.i.* to serve in some office, clerical or lay; supply things necessary.

ministerial (-tē'ri-ȧl), *adj.* pertaining to ministry, or service, official or clerical.

ministerialist (-tē'ri-ȧl-ist), *n.* a supporter of the ministry in office.

ministrant ('is-trȧnt), *adj.* serving as a minister.

ministration (-trā'shun), *n.* the act of ministering; administration; service.

ministry ('is-tri), *n.* the agency or service of a minister of religion; the office, duties, or functions of a minister of state; ministers of state collectively; term of ministerial office.

minium ('i-um), *n.* red oxide of lead.
miniver ('i-vēr), *n.* the Siberian squirrel, or its fur.
mink (mingk), *n.* a carnivorous mammal allied to the weasel, yielding a valuable fur.
minnesinger (min'e-sing-ēr), *n.* one of a class of lyric poets and musicians who flourished in Germany from the 12th to the 14th century: they were mostly nobles and wrote and sang of love and beauty.
minnow (min'ō), *n.* a fresh-water fish of small size.
mino (mē'nō), *n.* an overcoat woven of rushes, worn by laborers in Japan.
minor (mī'nēr), *adj.* smaller; less; inconsiderable; less by a semitone: *n.* one of either sex who is under age of majority; in logic, the term or premise containing the subject of the conclusion.
minority (mi-nor'i-ti), *n.* the smallest number: opposed to *majority;* the state of being a minor.
Minotaur (min'ō-tawr), *n.* in classic mythology, a monster with the head of a bull and the body of a man.
minster ('stēr), *n.* the church of a monastery; a cathedral church.
minstrel ('strel), *n.* in medieval times, one of an order of men who traveled from place to place singing their musical compositions to the accompaniment of a harp; a poet or musician.
minstrelsy (-si), *n.* the art or occupation of minstrels; minstrels collectively; collection of ballad poetry.
mint (mint), *n.* the place where money is coined by government authority; source of unlimited supply; place of invention or fabrication; an odoriferous plant yielding a pungent essential oil: *v.t.* to coin or stamp (money); invent.
mintage (āj'), *n.* coin produced in a mint; duty paid to the mint for coining gold or silver.
mint julep (jū'lep), a drink compounded of brandy, sugar and pounded ice, flavored with mint.
minuend (min'ū-end), *n.* that number from which another number is to be subtracted.
minuet ('ū-et), *n.* a slow, graceful dance; music for such a dance.
minus (mī'nus), *n.* the sign (—) of subtraction.
minute (-nūt'), *adj.* very small; precise: *n.* (min'it), 1-60th part of an hour or of a degree; an official note; memorandum.
minutely (mi-nūt'li), *adv.* in a minute manner; exactly.
minuteman (-man), *n.* one of a class of American patriots in the former Colonies who rallied to the cry of independence and pledged themselves to take the field at a minute's notice to aid the Revolution.
minuteness ('nes), *n.* the quality of being minute; exactness.
minutiæ (mi-nū'shi-ē), *n.pl.* smaller or minor details or particulars.
minx (mingks), *n.* a pert, saucy girl.
Miocene (mī'ō-sēn), *adj.* in geology, pertaining to the middle division of the Tertiary formation.
miracle (mir'ă-kl), *n.* a supernatural occurrence or act; wonder or marvel.
miraculous (mi-rak'ū-lus), *adj.* performed supernaturally; wonderful.
mirage (mi-räzh'), *n.* an optical illusion, as of a ship in air, or of an oasis in the desert: the image seen in the air generally appears inverted: the phenomenon is due to the reflection of light through two strata of air of different temperature.
mire (mīr), *n.* deep mud; wet clayey earth: *v.t.* to soil with mire; plunge and fix in mud: *v.i.* to sink in mud.
miriness ('i-nes), *n.* the state of being miry.
mirror (mir'ēr), *n.* a looking-glass; any glass or surface that forms images by the reflection of light; that which gives a true representation; hence, a pattern; an exemplar: *v.t.* to reflect as in a mirror.
mirrorscope (mi'rēr-skōp), *n.* a reflecting apparatus resembling a camera: used in field sketching.
mirth (mērth), *n.* noisy gaiety; social merriment; hilarity; jollity.
mirthful ('fool), *adj.* merry; festive.
miry ('ri), *adj.* abounding in, or covered with, mire.
mirza (mēr'zâ), *n.* a Persian prince; Persian scholar.
mis-, a prefix indicating *wrong, wrongly:* it is placed before nouns, verbs, and participles, and generally makes the meaning of the word obvious, hence, most of the words to which it is prefixed are omitted from the list of definitions.
misadventure (mis-ad-ven'tūr), *n.* an unlucky accident; misfortune.
misalliance (-ă-lī'ans), *n.* an improper alliance by marriage, especially with one of lower social status.
misanthrope ('an-thrōp), *n.* a hater of mankind.
misanthropic (-throp'ik), *adj.* hating mankind.
misanthropy ('thrō-pi), *n.* hatred of mankind.
misapprehend (-ap-rē-hend'), *v.t.* to misunderstand; misconceive.
misappropriate (-prō'pri-āt), *v.t.* to apply to a wrong use or purpose, as trust-money, etc.
miscarriage (-kar'āj), *n.* failure; misbehavior; premature parturition.
miscarry (-kar'i), *v.i.* to go wrong; be unsuccessful; bring forth young prematurely.
miscegenation (mis-ē-jē-nā'shun), *n.* a mixture, or interbreeding, of races;

specifically, interbreeding of whites and negroes.

miscellanea (-e-lā'nē-ă), *n.pl.* a collection of miscellaneous matters, or things.

miscellaneous ('nē-us), *adj.* consisting of several kinds mixed together; promiscuous.

miscellany ('e-lā-ni), *n.* a mixture of various kinds; a book containing a variety of literary compositions.

mischance (-chăns'), *n.* misfortune; mishap: *v.i.* to meet with bad luck.

mischief ('chif), *n.* harm; injury; hurt; damage; misfortune.

mischievous ('chi-vus), *adj.* producing injury or damage; hurtful; inclined to mischief.

miscible ('i-bl), *adj.* capable of being mixed.

misconceive (-kon-sēv'), *v.t.* to conceive wrongly; misjudge; misapprehend.

misconception (-sep'shun), *n.* false opinion; misapprehension.

misconduct (mis-kon-dukt'), *v.t.* to mismanage: *v.i.* to behave improperly: (mis-kon'dukt), *n.* wrong conduct; bad behaviour; adultery.

miscreant ('kre-ânt), *n.* an unscrupulous villain; vile wretch: *adj.* unscrupulous.

misdemean (-de-mēn'), *v.t.* to behave badly; misbehave.

misdemeanant (-de-mēn'ânt), *n.* one guilty of a misdemeanor.

misdemeanor ('ēr), *n.* evil conduct; a crime less than a felony.

miser (mī'zēr), *n.* a covetous man who denies himself the comforts of life to hoard up money.

miserable (miz'ēr-ă-bl), *adj.* wretched; very unhappy; worthless; despicable; very mean or poor.

misery ('ēr-i), *n.* extreme pain, distress or misfortune; great unhappiness.

misfeasance (-fē'zâns), *n.* legal trespass; the doing of a lawful act in an unlawful manner.

misfortune (mis-for'tūn), *n.* bad luck; calamity; disaster; the bearing of an illegitimate child; hence, an illegitimate child; a bastard.

misgive (mis-giv'), *v.t.* to suggest doubt; impart fear to; make suspicious: *v.i.* to be apprehensive; be in doubt of.

misgiving (-ing), *n.* a presentiment or premonition of evil; state of apprehension.

Mishna (mish'nâ), *n.* the first part of the Talmud containing the traditional doctrine of the Jews as interpreted by the rabbis before the third century; [m-], any Jewish tenet, or rabbinical view; a collection of such tenets.

mislay (mis-lā'), *v.t.* to lose; misplace.

misnomer (-nō'mĕr), *n.* a name wrongly applied.

misogamy (mi-sog'ă-mi), *n.* a hatred of marriage.

misogamist (-sog'ă-mist), *n.* a hater of marriage.

misogynist (mi-soj'i-nist), *n.* a woman-hater.

misogyny ('i-ni), *n.* hatred of women.

misplace (-plās'), *v.t.* to put in a wrong place; place on an improper or undeserving object.

misprision (-prizh'un), *n.* in law, a high offense under the degree of a capital one, but bordering upon it.

misprision of felony (fel'o-ni), *n.* concealment of a felony by one who is cognizant thereof, but without consenting to it.

misrepresent (-rep-re-zent'), *v.t.* to represent falsely or incorrectly, wilfully, or through carelessness.

Miss (mis), *n.* a title of address prefixed to the name of an unmarried lady.

miss, *n.* a young unmarried girl or woman; failure to hit, reach, perceive, or obtain: *v.t.* to fail to hit, etc.; omit or pass by; do without; feel the want of: *v.i.* to fail to hit; fly wide of the mark.

missal ('ăl), *n.* the book containing the order of service for the R. C. Mass.

missel (miz'l), *n.* the mistle thrush.

missile (mis'il), *n.* a weapon or thing thrown, or designed to be thrown, to injure another.

missing ('ing), *p.adj.* lost; wanting.

mission (mish'un), *n.* the act of sending, or state of being sent with certain powers, especially to propagate religion; embassy; delegation; commission; a series of special religious services.

missionary (-ă-ri), *n.* a person who is sent to propagate religion, especially in foreign parts: *adj.* pertaining to missions or missionaries.

missioner (-ēr), *n.* a missionary; one who has charge of, or conducts, a mission.

missive ('iv), *n.* a letter or message: *adj.* sent specially.

mist (mist), *n.* visible watery vapor in the atmosphere, at or near the earth's surface; fog; anything that dims or obscures the vision: *v.t.* to cover with, or as with, mist: *v.i.* to rain in minute drops.

mistakable (mis-tāk'ă-bl), *adj.* liable to be mistaken.

mistake (-tāk'), *v.t.* to misunderstand; misconceive; misjudge: *v.i.* to err in judgment or opinion: *n.* an error in judgment; misconception; fault.

Mister ('tĕr), *n.* a title of address prefixed to a man's name: abbreviated *Mr.*

mistily ('ti-li), *adv.* obscurely; darkly.

mistiness (-nes), *n.* the state of being misty; obscurity; dimness.

mistletoe (miz'l-tō), *n.* an evergreen parasitic shrub on apple trees, oaks, and others, producing white waxy berries and small yellowish flowers: it entered

into druidic ceremonies which, probably, accounts for the Christmas custom of kissing under the mistletoe.

mistress (mis'tres), *n.* a woman who exercises authority or governs; the female head of a family, school, etc.; a woman well skilled in anything; a woman courted and beloved; sweetheart; a kept woman.

Mistress (mis'tres), *n.* a title of address prefixed to the name of a married woman; abbreviated *Mrs.*

misty ('ti), *adj.* characterized by, or obscured with, mist; dim; clouded.

misunderstand (-un-dĕr-stand'), *v.t.* to take in a wrong sense; misconceive.

misunderstanding ('ing), *n.* misconception; disagreement.

mite (mīt), *n.* a minute insect; an arachnid; a small coin; a very small object or quantity.

miter, mitre (mī'tĕr), *n.* the headdress of the high priest of the Jews; a kind of crown cleft in the middle, worn by archbishops, bishops, and sometimes by abbots on special occasions; the dignity of a bishop; the junction of moldings at an equally divided angle: *v.t.* to adorn with a miter; match or join, as moldings, on a line bisecting the angle of junction.

mitre box (boks), a box without a top and having slits at the sides as saw-guides for the purpose of cutting strips of wood equiangular.

mitigate (mit'i-gāt), *v.t.* to render less severe or rigorous or painful; soften; alleviate.

mitigation (-gā'shun), *n.* the act of mitigating; alleviation.

mitigative (mit'i-gā-tiv), *adj.* alleviating.

mitigator (-tĕr), *n.* one who, or that which, mitigates.

mitigatory (mit'i-gā-tō-ri), *adj.* tending to mitigate.

mitosis (mi-tō'sis), *n.* the complex process of multiplication of animal or vegetable cells.

mitrailleuse (mē-trå-lyĕz'), *n.* a breech-loading gun formed of many barrels fitted together, and capable of being fired simultaneously.

mitral (mī'trål), *adj.* pertaining to, or shaped like, a miter.

mitriform ('tri-fôrm), *adj.* shaped like a miter; conical.

mitt (mit), *n.* a baseball glove heavily padded on the palm side.

mitten ('n), *n.* a fingerless winter glove; a fingerless cover for the hand or wrist.

mittimus (mit'i-mus), *n.* a warrant of commitment to prison; a writ transferring a record out of one court to another.

mix (miks), *v.t.* to unite or blend into one mass or compound; join: *v.i.* to become united in a compound; associate; mingle.

mixed (mikst), *adj.* made up of different parts or elements; blended; compounded; confused; muddled.

mixed fabric (fab'rik), textile material made up of two or more kinds of fiber.

mixed marriage (mar'āj), a union of persons of different race or religion; specifically, a marriage between a Protestant and Roman Catholic.

mixed number (num'bĕr), the sum of an integer and a fraction

mixer (miks'ĕr), *n.* one who mixes; an apparatus for mixing; carburetor of an internal-combustion engine; specifically, one who adapts himself for social intercourse with persons of various ranks, stations and callings.

mixture ('tūr), *n.* the state of being mixed; a compound or mass formed by mixing, especially one in which the particles of each ingredient retain their property.

mizzen (miz'n), *n.* the hindmost of the fore-and-aft sails of a vessel.

mizzle ('l), *v.i.* to rain in very minute drops; to take one's self off: *n.* fine rain.

mizzly ('li), *adj.* drizzling; misty.

mnemonic (nē-mon'ik), *adj.* assisting the memory.

mnemonics ('iks), *n.pl.* the art of developing and improving the memory.

moa (mō'å), *n.* a huge extinct, ostrich-like bird of New Zealand, which had enormous legs and three great toes to each foot: it had short wings not adapted to flight.

moan (mōn), *v.i.* to utter a low sound from, or as from, pain or sorrow: *n.* a low prolonged expression of sorrow or pain.

moat (mōt), *n.* a ditch round a fortress, etc.: *v.t.* to surround with a moat.

mob (mob), *n.* the populace; a rude disorderly crowd; riotous assembly; rabble: *v.t.* to attack in a disorderly crowd; crowd about and annoy.

mobcap ('kap), *n.* a woman's plain headdress or cap.

mobile (mō'bil), *adj.* easily moved.

mobility (-bil'i-ti), *n.* susceptibility of motion.

mobilization (-i-zā'shun), *n.* the act of mobilizing.

mobilize (-iz), *v.t.* to make ready for active service, as soldiers; prepare to take part in warfare.

mobocracy (mob-ok'rå-si), *n.* the rule, or ascendency, of the mob.

moccasin (mok'a-sin), *n.* a deerskin sandal or shoe worn by the North American Indians; a poisonous snake of southern U. S.

mocha (mō'kå), *n.* a kind of coffee, so called from Mocha, a seaport of Arabia.

mock (mok), *v.t.* to ridicule; mimic in sport, contempt, or derision; deride; disappoint the hopes of; tantalize: *n.* derision; ridicule: *adj.* false; counterfeit.

mockery ('ĕr-i), *n.* derision; ridicule; delusion; imitation.

mocking ('ing), *p.adj.* derisive; mimicking.

mocking bird (bĕrd), an American thrush noted for mimicry of the notes of other birds.

modal (mō'dăl), *adj.* pertaining to mode or form; indicating some mode of expression.

modality (-dal'i-ti), *n.* in logic, that property of a proposition which asserts, or denies, the possibility of the assertion set forth; expression of a sequence of necessity or contingency.

mode (mōd), *n.* form; custom; fashion; manner; style; way in which action of a verb is stated; in logic, the connection between antecedent and consequent.

model (mod'el), *n.* a pattern of something to be made, or reproduced; example for imitation; standard copy; a person who poses as a subject for a painter or sculptor; a manikin; a girl employed by a costumer or dressmaker to demonstrate the fashions by wearing them for inspection: *adj.* serving as a pattern or model: *v.t.* to form after a model, especially in some plastic material: *v.i.* to practice modeling.

modeler (-ĕr), *n.* one who models.

modeling (ing), *n.* the act or art of making a model, especially of a work of art in some plastic material.

moderate (mod'ĕr-āt), *v.t.* to keep within bounds; lessen; qualify: *v.i.* to become less violent or intense; preside as a moderator: *adj.* kept within bounds; not extreme or excessive; restrained; frugal; calm; reasonable; mild: *n.* a person of reasonable views or opinions in politics or religion; [M-], one of a party or organization not emphatically partisan.

moderation (-ā'shun), *n.* the act of moderating; the state of being moderate; freedom from excess; equanimity.

moderator (mod'ĕr-ā-tĕr), *n.* one who, or that which, moderates or restrains; the presiding officer at a church conclave, especially, that of the Presbyterian Church: usually capitalized.

modern ('ĕrn), *adj.* pertaining to the present time; recent: *n.pl.* people of modern times.

modernism ('ĕr-nizm), *n.* state of being characteristically modern, as distinguished from that of olden or classical time; [M-], a system of philosophy, or theology, which, in endeavoring to reconcile the teachings of the Church with the discoveries and progress of modern Science, ignores some of the fundamentals and interprets the Scriptures to suit the views expressed: condemned by Pope Pius X in 1907 as "an alliance between faith and false philosophy."

Modernist (-nist), *n.* an advocate of Modernism; a Protestant divine who discards literal interpretation of the Scriptures: opposed to *Fundamentalist;* [m-] an advocate of the teaching of modern subjects in schools, in preference to the classics.

modernity (-dĕr'ni-ti), *n.* state of being modern; modernism.

modernize (-īz), *v.t.* to render modern in usage or taste.

modest ('est), *adj.* restrained by a due sense of propriety; difficult; decent; chaste.

modesty ('es-ti), *n.* the quality or state of being modest; propriety of behavior or manner; chastity; diffidence; moderation.

modicum ('i-kum), *n.* a little.

modification (-i-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the act of modifying; the state of being modified; slight change in form.

modify ('i-fī), *v.t.* to change slightly in form; vary; qualify; reduce.

modiste (mō-dēst), *n.* a fashionable dressmaker.

modulate (mod'ū-lāt), *v.t.* to vary the sound of; change the key or mode of: *v.i.* to pass from one musical key to a another.

modulation (-lā'shun), *n.* the act of modulating; the state of being modulated.

modulator ('ū-lā-tĕr), *n.* one who, or that which, modulates; in the tonic sol-fa system, a chart to indicate its modulations.

modus (mō'dus), *n.* mode; manner; immediate method by which property may be acquired.

mofette (mō-fet'), *n.* an emanation of noxious gases from an opening in the earth, or from a fissure.

mogigraphia (moj-i-graf'i-å), *n.* difficulty in writing; writer's cramp.

Mogul (mō-gul'), *adj.* pertaining to the Mongolians: *n.* a Mongolian; one of the Mongol conquerors of Hindustan; [m-], a person of great wealth, or influence; a pretentious person.

mohair ('hār), *n.* a fabric made from the hair of the Angora goat; an imitation of such a fabric.

Mohammed (mō-ham'ed), **Mahomet** (må-hom'et), *n.* an Arabian soldier and prophet (570-632), founder of Islam, and author of the Koran.

Mohammedan (-ham'e-dăn), *adj.* pertaining to Mohammed, or to Mohammedanism: *n.* an adherent of Mohammedanism.

Mohammedanism (-izm), *n.* the religion, doctrines, or institutions founded by Mohammed.

moiety (moi'e-ti), *n.* one of two equal parts or shares; half; a very small quantity.

moil (moil), *v.i.* to toil; drudge.

moire (mōr), *n.* formerly, watered mohair; now, any textile fabric to which a watered appearance has been given by calendering; watered silk.

moire (mō'rā), *adj.* denoting a watered, or clouded, appearance: *v.t.* to give a clouded or frosted appearance to a surface: *n.* a clouded or frosted appearance on textile fabrics, or on metallic surfaces.

moire-antique (-an-tēk'), *n.* a superior variety of watered silk.

moist (moist), *adj.* containing water or other liquid; humid; damp.

moisten (mois'n), *v.t.* to make moist.

moisture (moist'ūr), *n.* a moderate degree of dampness; slight wetness.

moke (mōk), *n.* a donkey in England; a horse in Australia; a negro in the U. S.

molar (mō'lēr), *n.* a double tooth or grinder: *adj.* used for, and capable of, grinding.

molasses (-las'ez), *n.* treacle.

mold, mould (mōld), *n.* fine, soft earth, rich in organic matter; earthy material; the earth; a grave; a discoloration, or minute growth, on decaying, or damp, vegetable matter, caused by fungi; a matrix or hollow, in which something is shaped and from which it takes form; that on which anything is modelled; a model; a pattern; character; nature: *v.t.* to form into a particular shape; knead dough into desired form; ornament by carving; cover with mold, as potatoes or vegetables at various stages of growth: *v.i.* to become discolored; be covered, or filled, with mold.

molder, moulder ('ēr), *v.t.* to turn into dust by natural decay: *v.i.* to crumble to mold; waste away by degrees: *n.* one who molds.

moldiness, mouldiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state of being moldy.

molding, moulding ('ing), *n.* the act of molding; anything made in, or by, a mold; ornamental strip on a wall, picture frame, etc.

moldy, mouldy ('i), *adj.* covered with mold.

mole (mōl), *n.* a dark-colored mark or small protuberance on the skin: a fleshy mass generated in the uterus; a small soft-furred, burrowing animal, with small eyes and ears; one who works in the dark; a person of dim vision; a breastwork of masonry serving to protect a harbor from the violence of the waves; a breakwater.

molecular (mō-lek'ū-lăr), *adj.* pertaining to, consisting of, produced by, or existing between, molecules.

molecularity (-lek-ū-lar'i-ti), *n.* molecular state.

molecule (mol'e-kūl), *n.* the smallest quantity of an element or compound which can exist separately, and still retain the properties and character of the mass from which it is separated; any very minute particle.

molehill (mōl'hil), *n.* a little ridge thrown up by moles burrowing underground; hence, a little hill; a hillock; an obstacle not difficult to surmount.

moleskin (mōl'skin), *n.* a twilled fustian cloth with a soft surface resembling a mole's fur.

molest (mō-lest'), *v.t.* to annoy, or interfere with; trouble; vex.

molestation (mol-es-tā'shun), *n.* the act of molesting; interference; annoyance.

Moll (mol), *n.* a diminutive of Mary; [m-], a wench; a prostitute; the female companion of a male thief or other vagrant.

mollescence (maw-les'ens), *n.* a tendency to soften.

mollescent (-ent), *adj.* softening.

mollifier ('i-fī-ēr), *n.* one who mollifies.

mollify ('i-fī), *v.t.* to calm; soften; assuage.

Mollusca (mo-lus'kă), *n.pl.* a division of the Invertebrata comprising animals with a soft fleshy body, and covered more or less with a calcareous shell, as the snail, etc.

molluscan ('kăn), *adj.* pertaining to the Mollusca.

mollusk ('usk), *n.* one of the Mollusca.

molly (mol'i), *n.* a wench; prostitute; effeminate boy or man.

mollycoddle (mol'i-kod'l), *n.* an effeminate person; one who takes extreme care of his health.

Molly Maguire (mâ-gwīr'), a member of a band of Irish peasants, organized in 1843 to terrify landlords and prevent the serving of writs for non-payment of rent: they disguised themselves by dressing as women; a member of a similar band of Pennsylvania coal-miners, organized in 1854, to intimidate their employers.

Moloch (mō'lok), *n.* the fire-god of the ancient Phoenicians and Ammonites to whom human sacrifices were offered; [m-], an Australian lizard.

molt, moult (mōlt), *v.i.* to cast the feathers, hair, skin, etc.: *n.* process of casting off and renewing feathers, hair, horn, etc.

molten (mōlt'en), *adj.* melted; made of melted metal.

molybdenum (mol-ib-de'num), *n.* a rare metallic element of the chromium group.

moment (mō'ment), *n.* the smallest possible portion of time; an instant; importance; value; the product of a force and the perpendicular of its line of action form the point on which it acts.

momentarily (-tā-ri-li), *adv.* for a moment; from moment to moment.

momentary ('men-tā-ri), *adj.* lasting only for, or done in, a moment.

momentous (-men'tus), *adj.* very important.

momentum (-men'tum), *n.* impetus; the product of the mass by the velocity of a moving body.

monachism (mon'ā-kizm), *n.* monastic life or system.

monad ('ad), *n.* an ultimate atom; a simple primary constituent of matter; one of the smallest flagellate Infusoria; an elementary organism or cell; a univalent atom or radical.

monal (mō-nol), *n.* a gorgeous pheasant of the Himalaya region in India.

monandry (mō-nan'dri), *n.* the possession by a woman of only one husband at a time: opposed to *polyandry.*

monarch ('ārk), *n.* a supreme ruler; sovereign; the chief of its class or kind: *adj.* supreme.

monarchic (-är'kik), **monarchical** ('kik-kal), *adj.* pertaining to a monarch or to monarchy; vested in a monarch.

monarchism ('är-kizm), *n.* the principles of monarchy; preference for monarchy.

monarchist (-kist), *n.* an advocate for, or supporter of, monarchy.

monarchy ('ārk-i), *n.* government in which the supreme power, either absolute or limited, is vested in a monarch; kingdom, or empire.

monasterial (-as-tē'ri-ål), *adj.* pertaining to a monastery, or to monastic life.

monastery ('ås-ter-i), *n.* a home for religious retirement for men.

monastic (mō-nas'tik), *adj.* pertaining to monasteries, monks, their rules, etc.

monasticism ('ti-sizm), *n.* monarchism.

mondaine (mon-dān'), *n.* a woman of fashion: *adj.* same as mundane.

Monday (mun'dā), *n.* the second day of the week.

monetary (mun'e-tā-ri), *adj.* pertaining to money.

monetary unit (ū'nit), the standard of the currency of a nation, as the pound in England, or the dollar in the U. S.

monetization (-e-ti-zā'shun), *n.* the act of monetizing.

monetize ('e-tīz), *v.t.* to convert into money; give a standard or current value to.

money ('i), *n.* coin; specie; gold, silver, or other metal stamped by legal authority and used as currency; any currency used as money; wealth.

moneybag (mun'i-bag), *n.* a bag for carrying money: *pl.* wealth; a person of large wealth.

moneyed ('id), *adj.* possessed of money; wealthy.

money order (or'dēr), a government order for the payment of money, issued at a post office and payable at another office specified on the order.

monger (mung'gēr), *n.* a dealer.

Mongol (mong'gol), **Mongolian** (-gō'li-an), *adj.* pertaining to Mongolia, or to its inhabitants, or to one of the great divisions of mankind, of which the Mongols and Chinese are the type: *n.* a member of the Mongol race.

mongoose (mong'gōōs), *n.* a cat-like mammal of India with sharp snout and long tail: it has very keen sight and great agility and can tackle and overcome the most poisonous serpents.

mongrel (mung'grel), *adj.* of a mixed breed or kind: *n.* anything of mixed breed or kind, as a dog.

moniker (mon'i-kēr), *n.* [Slang], a name; signature; title.

monism (mon'izm), *n.* the doctrine of the unity of substance; the identity of matter and mind; the theory that all phenomena are derived from a single, ultimate agent.

monist ('ist), *n.* a supporter or advocate of monism.

monistic (mō-nis'tik), *adj.* pertaining to monism.

monition (mō-nish'un), *n.* admonition; warning; notice.

monitive (mon'i-tiv), *adj.* admonitory.

monitor ('i-tēr), *n.* one who warns or admonishes; a senior pupil selected to instruct the younger scholars; heavily-armed, turreted iron-clad; a lizard.

monitorial (-tō'ri-ål), *adj.* pertaining to, or performed by, a monitor.

monitory ('i-tō-ri), *adj.* giving monition, or warning.

monitress ('i-tres), *n.* a female monitor.

monk (mungk), *n.* a man who devotes himself exclusively to a religious life and lives in community with others similarly bound by vows to chastity, obedience, and poverty.

monkey ('i), *n.* a quadrumanous mammal of the highest order, save man; any primate except man; an ape; a baboon; a lemur; a person resembling a monkey; a term of ridicule applied to a person; any of various tools, implements, vessels, etc.: from a fancied resemblance.

monkey boat (bōt), a small dock boat.

monkey jacket (jak'et), a short closely-fitting thick jacket.

monkey wrench (rench), a wrench with a sliding jaw which can be regulated to fit various sizes of bolts and nuts.

monkish (-ish), *adj.* of, or pertaining to, monks; monastic.

monkshood ('s-hood), *n.* aconite.

mono-, a prefix signifying *one, single, alone.*

monobasic (-bās'ik), *adj.* having but one hydrogen atom capable of replacement; possessing one basic atom.

monoblepsis (-blep'sis), *n.* color blindness in which only one color can be distinguished.

monochrome (mon'ō-krōm), *n.* a painting, or drawing, in one color.

monocle (mon'o-kl), *n.* an eye-glass for one eye.

monocular (mō-nok'ū-lår), *adj.* adapted for use for one eye; having only one eye.

monodactylous (-dak'ti-lus), *adj.* having but one finger or toe.

monodont (mon'ō-dont), *adj.* having but one tooth.
monodrama (mon-ō-drä'må), *n.* a drama written to be acted by one person.
monody (mon'ō-di), *n.* a plaintive poem or song for one voice.
monogamist (mō-nog'å-mist), *n.* a person who has only one living spouse.
monogamous (-mus), *adj.* mating with but one of the opposite sex; having but one wife or husband.
monogamy (mō-nog'å-mi), *n.* marriage of one wife only; marrying only once; pairing with a single mate, as the dove.
monogenesis (mon-ō-gen'e-sis), *n.* a sexual reproduction from a single cell.
monogram ('ō-gram), *n.* a cipher or character formed by the interweaving of two or more letters.
monograph ('ō-gråf), *n.* a paper or treatise written on one particular subject or some branch of it.
monolith ('ō-lith), *n.* a pillar or column formed of a single stone.
monologue ('ō-log), *n.* a dramatic scene in which one person only speaks; soliloquy.
monomania (-mā'ni-å), *n.* mental derangement in regard to one subject only.
monomaniac (-mā'ni-ak), *adj.* pertaining to, or affected with, monomania: *n.* one affected with monomania.
monometallism (-met'ål-izm), *n.* the legalized use of one metal only as currency.
monophagy (mō-nof'å-ji), *n.* eating by one's self; partaking of but one kind of food.
monophobia (mon-ō-fō'bi-å), *n.* a morbid dread of being alone.
monophthong (mon'of-thong), *n.* a simple vowel sound; a combination of two vowels pronounced as one.
monophyllous (mon-o-fil'us), *adj.* having but one leaf.
Monophysite (mo-nof'i-sīt), *n.* one of the early Church party who maintained that Jesus Christ had but one nature.
monoplane (mon'ō-plān), *n.* an aeroplane supported by a single plane or sustaining surface, as contrasted with the biplane.
monoplegia (-plē'ji-å), *n.* paralysis affecting but a single limb or part of the body.
monopode (mon-ō-pōd'), *adj.* having but one foot.
monopolist (mō-nop'ō-list), *n.* one who has a monopoly, or monopolizes.
monopolize ('ō-līz), *v.t.* to acquire the possession of, so as to be the only seller; to engross the whole of.
monopsychism (mon-ō-sī'kiz'm), *n.* the theory or doctrine that there is only one immortal soul, of which all individual souls are but manifestations.
monorail (mon'o-rāl), *n.* a single rail serving as a track for a wheeled carriage.
monosulphide (mon-ō-sul'fīd), *n.* a sulphide the molecule of which has but one atom of sulphur.
monosyllable (mon'ō-sil-å-bl), *n.* a word of one syllable.
monotheism (mon'ō-thē-izm), *n.* the doctrine of, or belief in, the existence of one God.
monotone (mon'ō-tōn), *n.* recitation on a single note or key: *v.t.* to recite (as prayers) on a single note.
monotonous (mō-not'ō-nus), *adj.* continued in the same unvarying tone; wearisome.
monotony ('ō-ni), *n.* dull uniformity of tone; unvarying or irksome sameness.
Monotremata (mon-ō-trē'må-tå), *n.* the lowest order of mammals, the only existing representatives of which are the Australian duckbill and echidna.
monotype (mon'ō-tīp), *n.* a machine that sets type by casting single letters instead of lines of words.
monoxide (-noks'īd), *n.* an oxide having one atom of oxygen in each molecule.
Monroe Doctrine (mon-rō' dok'trin), a statement embodying the attitude of the U. S. in respect to its foreign policy, declaring that any attempt made by a European Power to extend its sway to the Western Hemisphere or encroach upon American soil, or in any way interfere with the control of American government will be considered as *unfriendly;* the "hands off policy" of the U. S.
monseigneur (mong-sā-nyēr'), *n.* [*pl.* messeigneurs (mā-sā-nyēr')], formerly a title in France given to persons of high birth or rank, especially to the dauphin; a title of French bishops.
monsieur (mo-syē'), *n.* [*pl.* messeieurs (me-syē')], a French title of courtesy, equivalent to *Sir* or *Mr.;* formerly the title of the eldest brother of the King of France.
monsignor (mon-sē'nyēr), *n.* [*pl.* monsignori (-nyō'rē)], an ecclesiastical title conferred by the Pope, on prelates and distinguished clerics; equivalent to *Lord.*
monsoon (-sōōn'), *n.* a periodical wind in the Indian Ocean blowing from the southwest from April to October, and from the northeast during the other part of the year.
monster ('stēr), *n.* anything out of the usual course of nature; prodigy; something greatly deformed; a person remarkable for extreme wickedness, cruelty, etc.: *adj.* of unusual size.
monstrance (mon'strans), *n.* in R. C. Church service, the receptacle in which the consecrated Host is exposed for the adoration of the faithful.
monstrosity (-stros'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being monstrous; an unnatural production.
monstrous ('strus), *adj.* out of the com-

mon course of nature; wonderful; huge; horrible; enormous.

Montana (mon-tă'na), one of the U. S.; the "Stubtoe" or "Treasure" State.

montanic (mon-tan'ik), *adj.* of, or pertaining to, mountains.

monte (mon'tā), *n.* in Spanish America, a wood or forest; a gambling game played with dice or cards by Spaniards.

month (munth), *n.* one of the twelve divisions of the year, either calendar or lunar; the period of a revolution of the moon.

monthly ('li), *adj.* continued, performed, or happening in a month: *adv.* once each month: *n.* a magazine or periodical published each month.

month's mind (mīnd), in the R. C. Church, a service for a deceased person one month after death, consisting of Mass and prayers for the repose of the soul of the deceased.

monument (mon'u-ment), *n.* anything that perpetuates the memory of a person or event; a structure erected as a memorial of some past occurrence.

monumental ('ăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or serving as, a monument; lasting.

moo (mōō), *v.i.* to make the noise of a cow; low: *n.* the lowing of a cow.

mood (mōōd), *n.* style; manner; temper of mind; variation in the form of a verb to express the manner of action or being; in logic, the form of a syllogism with regard to the quantity and quality of the three propositions by which it is formed; in music, the same as mode.

moodily ('i-li), *adv.* in a moody manner.

moodiness (-nes), *n.* moody disposition.

moody ('i), *adj.* abstracted and pensive; out of temper; sad; gloomy.

moon (mōōn), *n.* the satellite that revolves round the earth; satellite of a planet; a month; a crescent-shaped outwork: *v.i.* to wander and look about in an abstracted and listless manner.

moon-blindness (-blīnd'nes), *n.* inflammation of the eyes of a horse, usually resulting in blindness; day-blindness, a condition in which a person can see better by moonlight, or artificial light, than by daylight.

moon-calf (-kăf), *n.* a stupid person; a dolt; an idiot.

moonfish (-fish), *n.* a flatfish of a silvery hue found on the waters of the Atlantic coast.

moonsail ('săl), *n.* a sail carried above a skysail.

moonshine ('shīn), *n.* moonlight; show without reality; smuggled spirits.

moonshiner (-ēr), *n.* a distiller of illicit whiskey; a smuggler of whiskey.

moonstone ('stōn), *n.* a translucent stone of yellowish or yellow-white color, exhibiting beautiful pearly reflections.

moonstruck ('struk), *adj.* lunatic; deranged.

moonwort ('wĕrt), *n.* a fern with crescent-shaped fronds.

moony ('i), *adj.* crescent-shaped; weakly sentimental; intoxicated.

Moor (mōōr), *n.* one of a dark race dwelling in Barbary in northern Africa.

moor (mōōr), *n.* an extensive tract of waste land covered with heather, etc., sometimes marshy or peaty: *v.t.* to secure (a ship) by a cable and anchor: *v.i.* to be secured by a cable and anchor.

moorage ('āj), *n.* a mooring place.

moor-cock ('kok), *n.* the male of the red grouse.

mooring ('ing), *n.* the act of securing a vessel to a particular place; the cables, anchors, etc., laid at the bottom of a harbor, etc., to which a vessel is moored: *pl.* the place where a vessel is moored.

moorstone ('stōn), *n.* a variety of Cornish granite, used for building.

moose (mōōs), *n.* a large North American deer resembling the European elk: the male of this animal is termed a *bull moose:* Theodore Roosevelt adopted it as the emblem of the Progressive political party he formed in 1912; hence, [B- M-], a member of that party.

moot (mōōt), *v.t.* to propose for discussion: *v.i.* to argue or plead on a supposed case: *n.* a discussion on a supposed case: *adj.* subject or open for discussion or debate.

moot-court (mōōt'côrt), *n.* a mock court in which law students try imaginary cases for practice.

mop (mop), *n.* an instrument for washing floors, decks, etc., consisting of a bundle of cloth, rags, etc., fastened to the end of a long handle; any loose bunch or tangle: *v.t.* to rub or dry with a mop.

mope (mōp), *v.i.* to be silent, dull or dispirited.

moquette (mō-ket'), *n.* a Brussels or tapestry carpet with a long velvety pile.

mora (mō'rä), *n.* a South American tree, the wood of which is used for shipbuilding and furniture, and its bark for tanning; in law, culpable or unjustifiable delay.

Moraceæ (mō-rā'se-ē), *n.* a family of tropical trees, shrubs, and herbs, consisting of about 60 genera and 700 species: it includes the breadfruit, India-rubber tree, mulberry, fig, hemp, etc.

moraine (mō-rān'), *n.* a line of rocks and gravel at the edges and base of glaciers.

moral (mor'ăl), *adj.* pertaining to morality or morals; conformed to right; subject to, or influenced by, the moral law; virtuous; practically sufficient; serving to teach a moral: *n.* inner meaning; the lesson or truth taught by, or derived from, a fable: *pl.* moral philosophy or ethics; conduct of life; behavior.

morale (mō-răl'), *n.* moral condition; that mental state which renders a man capable of endurance and of exhibiting courage in the presence of danger.

moralist (mor'å-list), *n.* one who moralizes; one who teaches or practices the duties of life.

morality (mō-ral'i-ti), *n.* the doctrine or practice of the duties of life; ethics; virtue; formerly, a kind of allegorical play.

moralize (mor'ål-īz), *v.t.* to apply or explain in a moral sense; render moral: *v.i.* to make reflections on good or evil.

morally (mor'ål-i), *adv.* according to the rules of morality; ethically; virtuously; practically.

moral philosophy (fil-os'o-fi), ethics.

moral theology (thē-ol'ō-ji), that branch of theology which treats of morals.

morass (mō-rås'), *n.* a swamp; fen.

morat (mō'rat), *n.* a drink of honey and mulberry-juice.

moratorium (mor-a-tō'ri-um), *n.* legalized right to postpone payment of a debt after it, otherwise, would fall due, as in England at the outbreak of the War in 1914.

moratory (mor'å-tō-ri), *adj.* pertaining to delay; denoting a law granting a moratorium.

Moravian (-rā'vi-ån), *adj.* pertaining to Moravia, or to a Protestant sect, the Moravians: *n.* a native of Moravia, a former province of Austria-Hungary, now included in Czecho-Slovakia; one of a Protestant Christian sect, founded in Moravia in the 15th century by disciples of John Huss: the Moravians consist of three provinces, German, British, and American: usually called the *United Brethren.*

moray (mō'rā), *n.* a bright-colored eel found in warm seas.

morbid (môr'bid), *adj.* pertaining to disease; sickly; unhealthy.

morbidity (-bid'i-ti), *n.* a morbid state.

morbific (-bif'ik), *adj.* producing disease.

morceau (-sō'), *n.* [French], a small piece.

mordant ('dånt), *adj.* biting into or fixing colors; sarcastic; caustic: *n.* a substance that has a chemical affinity for coloring matter, and serves to fix certain colors in dyeing; a corroding substance used in etching; an adhesive for sticking gold-leaf.

more (mōr), *adj.* greater in number, quality, extent; additional; longer: *adv.* to a greater degree; again; besides: *n.* a greater quantity, number, etc.; something further or additional.

moreen (mō-rēn'), *n.* a stout, woolen embossed or figured fabric.

morel (mor'el), *n.* a small fungus used for food and flavoring.

morello (mō-rel'ō), *n.* a dark-red cherry: used in making cherry-brandy.

moreover (mōr-ō'vēr), *adv.* besides; further.

morepork (mōr'pōrk), *n.* an owl-like bird of Australia: so named from its peculiar cry.

Moresque (mō-resk'), *adj.* Moorish or Arabesque: *n.* architectural decoration in interlacings, relief, etc.

morganatic (môr-gå-nat'ik), *adj.* noting the marriage of a man of royal rank with a woman of inferior degree, whose children are legitimate but cannot inherit their father's rank or possessions.

morgue (môrg), *n.* a place where the bodies of persons unknown found dead are exposed for identification.

moribund (mor'i-bund), *adj.* dying; at the point of death.

Moringa (mō-ring'gå), *n.* a genus of East Indian trees with pinnate leaves and irregular flowers: it includes the horse-radish tree, the seeds of which, called ben nuts, yield oil of ben; a tree of this genus.

morion (mō'ri-un), *n.* an open helmet without beaver or vizor; a black variety of quartz.

Morisco (mō-ris'kō), *n.* a Moor; the Moorish language; a style of architecture.

Mormon (môr'mun), *n.* one of a sect organized at Fayette, Seneca County, New York State, April 6, 1830, as the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints: called *Mormons* because of a belief in *The Book of Mormon*, which, they claim is a sacred history of the ancient people of America, translated by Joseph Smith from golden plates hidden by one of the ancient prophets: polygamy was originally practiced by the sect.

Mormonism (-izm), *n.* the doctrines and practices of the Mormons.

morning (môrn'ing), *n.* the early part of the day: *adj.* pertaining to, occurring, or performed, in the morning.

morning-glory (-glō'ri), *n.* a twining garden plant with large trumpet-shaped pink, purple, or white flowers; the type of the Convolvulaceæ family.

morning watch (woch), watch on shipboard from 4 a.m. to 8 a. m.

Moro (mō'rō), *n.* a member of one of the Mohammedan tribes of the Philippine Islands; the language of these tribes; [m-], a finch of Northern Africa having a short, thick bill; a small tumor resembling a mulberry.

morocco (mō-rok'ō), *n.* a fine kind of grained leather of goatskin or sheepskin.

moron (mō'ron), *n.* a feeble-minded person; an adult whose mentality is not higher than that of a normal child of eight.

moron (mo-ron'), *n.* a small variety of Spanish olive with large pit and woody pulp.

morose (-rōs'), *adj.* sullen; austere; gloomy.

moroseness ('nes), the quality or state of being morose.

morosis (-rō'sis), *n.* idiocy; stupidity; dulness.

morphea (mor-fē'ă), *n.* a cutaneous affection characterized by irregular colored patches which, sometimes, become scaly.

morphia (môr'fi-ă), *n.* the narcotic principle of opium.

morphine (môr'fēn), *n.* a narcotic alkaloid of opium, a white crystalline base, used as a sporific and anodyne.

morphinism ('fin-izm), *n.* a morbid state occasioned by the excessive use of morphia.

morphological (-fō-loj'i-kăl), *adj.* pertaining to morphology.

morphology (-fol'o-ji), *n.* the science of the forms of the organs of animals and plants.

morris (mor'is), *n.* a Moorish dance with tambourines, bells, castanets, etc.: common in Old English pageants and revels; an old game played with men and counters on squares.

morris chair (mor'is chār), an easy chair, with back that can be inclined at any comfortable angle.

morrow ('ō), *n.* the next day; the day following the present.

morse (môrs), *n.* the walrus; a clasp for fastening a cope.

morsel (môr'sel), *n.* a small piece.

Morse telegraph (tel'ē-grăf), the telegraph using the dot-and-dash system for messages, the code of S. B. Morse, the inventor.

mort (môrt), *n.* a note or notes sounded on a hunting horn to notify the death of game; a great quantity or number; a variety of dummy whist; a female; a loose woman.

mortal (môr'tăl), *adj.* subject to death; causing death; fatal; punishable with death; violent; extreme; tedious; pertaining to human beings: *n.* a human being; man, as subject to death.

mortality (tal'i-ti), *n.* the condition of being mortal; mankind; frequency or number of deaths in ratio to population.

mortally ('tăl-li), *adv.* so as to cause death; fatally; extremely.

mortar ('tēr), *n.* a vessel in which substances are pounded with a pestle; a short piece of ordnance used for throwing shells at high angles of elevation; a building cement of lime, sand, and water: *v.t.* to plaster or secure with mortar.

mortar board (bōrd), a small square board with a short handle underneath: used for holding mortar by masons, bricklayers, plasterers, etc.; an academic cap having a broad, flat top in the form of a square, and a tassel.

mortgage (môr'gaj), *n.* a deed conveying property to a creditor as security for the payment of a debt; the deed by which such conveyance is made: *v.t.* to convey or make over to a creditor as security; pledge.

mortgagee (-gă-jē'), *n.* the person to whom a mortgage is made or given.

mortgagor ('gă-jēr), *n.* the person who grants a mortgage.

mortician (môr'ti-si-an), *n.* an undertaker; funeral director.

mortification (-ti-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the act of mortifying; gangrene; subjugation of the passions and appetites by abstinence; humiliation; vexation; chagrin.

mortify ('ti-fī), *v.t.* to destroy the vital functions of; produce gangrene in; subdue by penance or austerities; humble; depress; chagrin: *v.i.* to be subdued; practice austerities; become gangrenous.

mortifying (-ing), *adj.* tending to mortify; humiliating; vexatious.

mortise ('tis), *n.* a hole or space made in wood to receive a tenon: *v.t.* to cut or make a mortise in.

mortmain ('mān), *n.* alienation of lands or tenements to any corporate body; inalienable tenure of lands.

mortuary ('ū-ă-ri), *n.* a building for the dead pending burial: *adj.* pertaining to the burial of the dead.

Mosaic (mō-zā'ik), *adj.* pertaining to Moses, to the Law, institutions, etc., given through him, or to his writings.

mosaic (-zā'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or consisting of, mosaic work: *n.* a design, or form of artistic work formed by the union of very minute pieces of glass, stone, etc., of various colors, inlaid in a ground of stucco or metal.

Moselle (mō-zel'), *n.* a light white wine.

Moslem (mos'lem), *adj.* pertaining to Mohammedans: *n.* a Mohammedan or Mussulman.

mosque (mosk), *n.* a Mohammedan temple.

mosquito (mus-kē'tō), *n.* a two-winged insect, the female of which has a long proboscis with which it punctures the skin and extracts blood: very annoying to man and animal and extremely dangerous as a carrier of the germs of malaria, yellow fever, and other diseases.

moss (môs), *n.* soft peaty moorland; a natural order of cryptogamous bog plants with simple narrow leaves and of cellular structure; a lichen: *v.t.* to cover with moss.

mossbunker (mos'bungk-ēr), *n.* a fish resembling the shad, frequenting the waters of the northeast coast of the U. S.

moss-rose ('rōz), *n.* a fragrant variety of rose with a moss-like calyx.

mossy (-i), *adj.* covered with, or abounding in, moss.

most (mōst), *adj.* greatest in number, quantity, or degree: *n.* the greatest number, part, quantity, or value.

mot (mō), *n.* [French], a witty saying.

mote (mōt), *n.* a very small particle.

motet (mō-tet'), *n.* a short vocal composition of a sacred character; anthem.

moth (môth), *n.* a lepidopterous insect or its larvæ, which feed upon cloth, fur, etc.; anything that gradually gnaws away.

mother (mu*th*'ĕr), *n.* female parent, especially one of the human race; one who has given birth to a child; an elderly woman; a matron; origin or source; the female superior of a religious house; a thick slimy substance or film concreted in liquids: *adj.* native; producing others: *v.t.* to adopt as a son or daughter.

motherhood (-hŏŏd), *n.* state of being a mother.

mother hubbard (hub'bärd), a long, outside gown wholly unconfined: usually worn by elderly women.

mother-in-law (-in-law), *n.* the mother of one's husband or wife.

Mother of God, the Virgin Mary.

mother-of-pearl (-pĕrl), *n.* the hard, silvery internal layer of various kinds of shells.

Mother of Presidents (prez'i-dents), Virginia, which has given seven Presidents to the U. S.

Mother of States (stāts), Virginia, first settled of the original states of the U. S.

Mothers' Day (mu*th*'ĕrs dā), in the U. S., the second Sunday in May, when mothers are honored in various ways.

motion (mo'shun), *n.* the act, process, or state of moving; passage of a body from one place to another; animal life and action; impulse, desire, or passion; internal activity; a proposition made in a deliberative assembly; evacuation of the bowels: *v.i.* to make significant movement or gesture.

motion picture (mō'shun pik'tūr), see moving picture.

motive ('tiv), *adj.* causing motion; able or tending to move: *n.* that which moves or excites to action; inducement; reason; stimulus; in art, leading idea, or conception.

motive power (pou'ĕr), any natural agent, as wind, water, steam, electricity, etc., employed to produce motion in a machine.

motley (mot'li), *adj.* covered with parts of various colors; heterogeneous.

motmot ('mot), *n.* any one of various species of beautiful, jay-like South American birds: so named from the note.

motor (mō'tĕr), *n.* that which produces motion, or power, especially a machine which performs mechanical work; a machine for transmuting energy into mechanical motion.

motor boat (bōt), a boat propelled by a gasoline or other marine motor.

motor car (kär), a vehicle propelled by means of petroleum, electricity, etc.

motorcycle (-sī-kl), *n.* a bicycle propelled by a motor.

motordrome (drōm), *n.* a field for automobile and motorcycle races.

motorize (-īz), *v.t.* to substitute motor-power for horse-power.

motorman (mō'tĕr-man), *n.* the operator of an electric passenger car.

mottle (mot'l), *v.t.* to mark with spots of various colors; variegate.

motto ('ō), *n.* a concise sentence added to a device, or prefixed to anything, suggesting some guiding principle, etc.

mouflon (mŏŏf'lon), *n.* the wild large-horned sheep of Corsica and Sardinia.

moujik (mōō-zhēk'), *n.* a Russian peasant.

mould, see mold.

mouleen (mōō-lyēn'), *n.* in Ireland, a cow without horns.

moulin (mōō-lang'), *n.* a deep crack intersecting a glacier into which water pours.

moulinage ('lin-āj), *n.* the process of reeling off silk in its raw state and dressing it prior to dyeing.

moulinet ('li-net), *n.* a kind of turnstile; the drum or capstan of a machine for hoisting.

moult, see molt.

mound (mound), *n.* an artificial bank of earth or stone, originally for defensive purposes; hillock; a small globe surmounted by a cross, symbolical of empire: *v.t.* to furnish, or fortify, with a mound.

mound bird (bĕrd), a gallinaceous bird of Australia which heaps up a mass of vegetable matter in which its eggs are hatched; the brush turkey.

mound builders (bil'dĕrz), *n.pl.* a prehistoric race, formerly dwelling in the valley of the Mississippi, who erected large earthen mounds, etc.

mount (mount), *n.* a hill or mountain; a rocky mass or elevation rising above the level of the surrounding land; a mound for defense or attack; rampart; cardboard on which a drawing is fixed: *v.t.* to raise on high; climb; ascend; bestride; furnish with horses; prepare for use by fixing on, or in, something else: *v.i.* to rise up; project; tower; get on horseback.

mountain ('in), *n.* a large mass of rock or earth rising above the level of the adjacent country: usually over 2,000 feet; anything very large.

mountaineer (-ēr), *n.* one who dwells among or climbs, mountains: *v.i.* to climb mountains.

mountain goat (gōt), a thick-set, white-haired, goat-like mammal inhabiting the mountains of northwestern U. S.

mountain laurel (law'rel), an evergreen shrub, with glossy, poisonous leaves, and white, or pale-pink, flowers.

mountainous (-us), *adj.* full of, or resembling, mountains.

mountain quail (kwāl), the California partridge.

mountain sheep (shēp), the bighorn of the Rocky Mountains region.

mountebank ('e-bank), *n.* a quack-doctor; boastful pretender.
mounted ('ed), *p.adj.* seated or serving on horseback; placed on a suitable support.
mounting ('ing), *n.* the act of mounting, embellishing, or equipping.
mourn (mōrn), *v.i.* to grieve; lament; be sorrowful; wear mourning: *v.t.* to grieve for; bewail.
mourner ('ēr), *n.* one who mourns; one who attends a funeral.
mournful ('fool), *adj.* causing, or expressing, sorrow; doleful; sad.
mournfully ('li), *adv.* in a mournful manner.
mourning ('ing), *n.* expression of grief; lamenting; the dress of a mourner.
mourning dove (duv), a wild dove found throughout the U. S.; in many respects it resembles the carrier pigeon: so called from its plaintive note.
mouse (mous), *n.* a small rodent that infests houses, granaries, etc.: *v.i.* (mouz), to watch for, or catch, mice; watch for something in a sly manner; pry curiously: *v.t.* to tear, as a cat tears a mouse.
mouse-bird (-bĕrd), *n.* an African bird with very long tail feathers, short cone-shaped bill and tufted crest.
mousquetaire (mōōs-kĕ-tār'), a woman's glove with a long loose wrist, but no opening.
mousse (mōōs), *n.* a light dessert made from whipped cream, and white of eggs, flavored and frozen.
mousseline (mōōs-lēn'), *n.* muslin; muslin glass.
mousseline-de-laine (-de-lān') *n.* a very light textured woolen dress material.
mousseline-de-soie (-swä'), *n.* silk muslin; a soft diaphanous silk fabric, figured and with a weave like muslin.
moustache, see mustache.
mouth (mouth), *n.* the opening in the head of an animal by which it receives food and utters sounds; entrance or opening; exit; instrument of speaking; grimace: *v.t.* (mouth), to utter with an affected swelling or pompous voice: *v.i.* make grimaces.
mouthful ('fool), *n.* as much as can be put into the mouth at one time; small quantity.
mouthpiece ('pēs), *n.* that part of an instrument which is held in or applied to the mouth; a spokesman.
movability (mōōv-å-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being movable.
movable ('å-bl), *adj.* capable of being moved or conveyed; changing from one time to another: *n.pl.* goods, wares or furniture.
movable feasts (fēsts), *n.pl.* certain Church festivals, the date of which is determined by Easter.
movably (-bli), *adv.* so as to be moved.
move (mōōv), *v.t.* to cause to change place or position; impel; set in motion; rouse to action; influence; propose formally: *v.i.* to change place or position; go from place to place; stir; take action; change residence: *n.* the act of moving; right to move; movement; artifice or scheme.
movement ('ment), *n.* the act or manner of moving; change of place or position; motion; excitement; emotion; agitation; the going mechanism of a watch or clock; any single part in a musical composition.
moving ('ing), *p.adj.* causing motion, or change of position; stirring the passions or affections; pathetic: *n.* the act of changing one's residence.
moving day (dā), a day on which many tenants change their residences: in the U. S. *moving* days are May 1 and October 1.
moving picture (pik'tūr), a series of pictures flashed on a screen in rapid succession through the lens of a kinetoscope adjusted to a desired focus under an electric light.
moving staircase (stār'kās), **stairway** (-wā), an escalator; a series of steps ascending and descending by means of an endless belt operated by motor power.
mow (mō), *v.t.* to cut down with, or as with, a scythe: *v.i.* to cut grass with a scythe.
mow (mou), *n.* a heap of hay, etc., stowed in a barn; the compartment in a barn where hay, etc., are stored: *v.t.* to stow in a mow.
mozetta (mō-zet'å), *n.* a cape, with a small hood attached, which the Pope and other high ecclesiastics of the R. C. Church wear over the cope.
much (much), *adj.* great in quantity or amount; long in duration; many in number: *adv.* to a great degree or extent; often or long; nearly: *n.* a great quantity; something considerable or unusual.
mucilage (mū'si-lāj), *n.* a gummy or gelatinous substance; gum of plants.
mucilaginous (-laj'i-nus), *adj.* pertaining to, resembling, or secreting, mucilage or gum.
muck (muk), *n.* moist dung; anything filthy or vile: *v.t.* to manure with dung.
mucker (muk'ĕr), *n.* [Slang], a low, vulgar fellow; one who uses filthy language.
muckiness ('i-nes), *n.* the quality or state of being mucky.
muckrake (muk'rāk), *v.i.* to make a habit of accusing public officials of corrupt practices; go around searching for material on which to base charges against public men.
muckraker (muk'rā-kĕr), *n.* one who rakes muck; a censorious and abusive writer or speaker; one who endeavors to formulate charges of corruption against public officials.
muckworm ('wĕrm), *n.* a grub or larva bred in manure; a miser.

mucky ('i), *adj.* consisting of muck; miry; nasty; filthy.

mucous (mū'kus), *adj.* pertaining to, resembling, or secreting, mucus; viscous or slimy.

mucous membrane (mem'brān), *n.* the moist, glandular lining of the cavities and canals of the human body.

muculent (mū'kū-lent), *adj.* slimy; viscous; full of mucus or phlegm.

mucus ('kus), *n.* the viscid fluid secreted by the mucous membrane; a gummy or slimy substance found in certain plants.

mud (mud), *n.* soft, wet earth; mire.

mud bath (bâth), an immersion of the body in mud, medicated with mineral salts, as a remedy for rheumatism.

muddle ('l), *v.t.* to make a mess of or confuse; cloud or stupefy; make partially drunk; squander: *n.* a confused state; intellectual dulness or bewilderment.

muddlehead (-hed), *n.* a dolt; blockhead.

muddler (mud'lẽr), *n.* a kind of spoon for stirring or mixing liquids.

muddy ('i), *adj.* full of mud; turbid; impure; cloudy; confused.

mudfish (-fish), *n.* one of several fishes which frequent muddy waters.

mudguard (-gärd), *n.* a metallic band over the wheel of a bicycle or automobile to deflect mud splashes.

mudhen (-hen), *n.* a coot; a marsh hen.

mudlark (-lärk), *n.* a person who cleans sewers; [Slang], a gamin; a street urchin; a horse who races well on a muddy track.

muezzin (mū-ez'in), *n.* a Mohammedan priest, or crier, who summons the faithful to prayer from the minaret.

muff (muf), *n.* a warm soft cylindrical cover of fur, etc., to keep the hands warm in cold weather; a stupid, spiritless fellow; failure to hold a ball when catching it: *v.t.* to handle awkwardly; fail to hold (a ball) when catching it.

muffetee (-e-tē'), *n.* a fur or worsted wristband.

muffin ('in), *n.* a soft, light, spongy, round cake.

muffle ('l), *v.t.* to wrap up closely and warmly; cover or conceal the face of; cover up so as to deaden sound: *v.i.* to speak indistinctly: *n.* a semi-cylindrical earthenware oven for firing pottery; an oven in which material is heated without exposing it to the direct action of fire, as in separating metals from the ore.

muffler ('lẽr), *n.* a scarf worn around the throat in cold weather; a boxing glove; a device for deadening the noise of escaping gases, as on an automobile; a cushion for softening the tones of a stringed instrument.

mufti ('ti), *n.* a doctor or official expounder of Mohammedan law; civilian dress worn by a naval or military officer when off duty.

mug (mug), *n.* an earthenware or metallic drinking vessel; [Slang], the mouth, or face; a grin; a fellow or man: *v.i.* to grin: *v.t.* treat to a drink.

mugger (mug'ẽr), *n.* the crocodile of East Indian rivers.

muggins (mug'inz), *n.* a card game in which the object is to match exposed cards; a variety of the game of dominoes.

mugginess ('i-nes), *n.* the state of being muggy.

muggy ('i), *adj.* warm, damp, and close; moldy.

mugwump ('wump), *n.* an independent member of the Republican party; formerly, a bolter from that party in 1884.

mulatto (mū-lat'ō), *n.* the offspring of negro and white parents.

mulberry (mul'ber-i), *n.* a tree with dentate or lobed leaves, spiked flowers, and producing multiple, fleshy berries: it is cultivated as a shade tree and in the East for its leaves upon which silkworms feed; the berry or fruit of this tree.

mulch (mulch), *n.* half rotten straw, litter, etc., used to protect the roots of trees, plants, etc.: *v.t.* to cover, or protect, with mulch.

mulct (mulkt), *v.t.* to punish with a fine: *n.* a fine, especially for some misdemeanor.

mule (mūl), *n.* the offspring of a male ass and a mare; a stubborn obstinate person; a machine for spinning cotton, etc.

muleteer (-e-tēr'), *n.* a mule driver.

muley, mulley (mul'i), *n.* a hornless cow; any cow; a polled animal: *adj.* hornless.

muliebrity (mū-li-eb'ri-ti), *n.* womanhood; womanliness; state of female puberty.

mulish (mūl'ish), *adj.* like a mule; stubborn.

mull (mul), *n.* a headland or cape; a snuff-box made of the end of a horn; a very thin soft kind of muslin; an inferior kind of madder; dust or rubbish; failure: *v.t.* to warm, spice, and sweeten, as wine, ale, etc.: *v.i.* to ponder over; meditate upon; cogitate.

mullah (mool'â), *n.* a Mohammedan teacher; an expounder of the doctrine and dogmas of Islam.

mullein (mul'in), *n.* a tall herb with coarse, wooly leaves and large white flowers on dense spikes.

muller ('ẽr), *n.* a flat-bottomed pestle, used for grinding pigments or drugs.

mullet ('et), an edible marine fish, much esteemed for the table; in heraldry, a star of five, or more, points.

mulligatawny (mul-i-gâ-taw'ni), a chicken or meat soup very highly flavored with curry.

mullion ('yun), *n.* an upright bar or division between the lights of windows, screens, etc., in a Gothic arch: *v.t.* to furnish with, or divide by, mullions.

mulse (muls), *n.* wine boiled and mixed with honey.

multi-, a prefix signifying *more than one, many, much, several.*

multifarious (-fā'ri-us), *adj.* having great diversity or variety.

multigenerous (-jen'ĕr-us), *adj.* having many kinds.

multigraph (mul'ti-graf), *n.* a machine for reproducing typewritten matter; a type-setting and printing machine.

multigravida (-grav'i-dă), *n.* a woman who has been pregnant many times.

multiloquence (-til'ō-kwens), *n.* talkativeness; use of many words.

multiloquent (-kwent), *adj.* very talkative; loquacious.

multimillionaire (mul'ti-mil'yun-ār), *n.* one having two or more million dollars.

multipara (mul-tip'ă-ră), *n.* a woman who has borne several children.

multiparity (-ti-par'i-ti), *n.* the production of two or more at a birth.

multiple (mul'ti-pl), *adj.* consisting of many parts; repeated many times: *n.* a number or quantity which contains another an exact number of times without a remainder.

multiple personality (pĕr-son-al'i-ti), a pathological state of mind characterized by the person affected exhibiting two or more distinct personalities or types of individual characters.

multiple telegraph (tel'e-grăf), a system of telegraphy in which several messages are sent over the same circuit simultaneously.

multiplex ('ti-pleks), *adj.* manifold.

multiplicand (-pli-kand'), *n.* the number or quantity to be multiplied.

multiplicate ('ti-pli-kāt), *adj.* consisting of many.

multiplication (-kā'shun), *n.* the act or process of multiplying; rule or operation by which any given number or quantity is multiplied.

multiplicity (-plis'i-ti), *n.* the state of being manifold; a great number.

multiplier ('ti-plī-ĕr), *n.* one who, or that which, multiplies or increases the number or quantity by which another is multiplied.

multiply ('ti-plī), *v.t.* to cause to increase in number; make more by natural generation, production or addition; repeat (any given number or quantity) as often as there are units in another number o quantity: *v.i.* to increase in number or extent.

multiramose (-ra'mōs), *adj.* having many branches.

multisonous (mul-tis'ō-nus), *adj.* having many sounds; sounding much.

multitude ('ti-tūd), *n.* a great number; crowd; assembly; populace (with *the*).

multitudinous (-tū'di-nus), *adj.* pertaining to, or consisting of, a multitude; numerous.

multum ('tum), *n.* a mixture of the extracts of quassia and liquorice used for adulterating beer.

multum in parvo (pär'vō), [Latin], much in little.

mum (mum), *adj.* silent: *n.* silence; a kind of strong ale: *interj.* be silent!

mumble ('bl), *v.t.* & *v.i.* to mutter or speak indistinctly; chew gently with closed lips.

mumbo-jumbo ('bō-jum'bō), *n.* a West African idol or object of superstitious reverence or dread; vulgar bugbear.

mumm (mum), *v.i.* to mask or disguise one's self for sport.

mummer ('ĕr), *n.* one who makes sport in disguise; a masker; actor.

mummery ('ĕr-i), *n.* masquerading; buffoonery; hypocritical parade or disguise.

mummiform ('i-fôrm), *adj.* like a mummy.

mummify (mum'i-fi), *v.t.* to make a mummy of; embalm; preserve.

mummy ('i), *n.* a dead body embalmed after the manner of the ancient Egyptians; a kind of wax used in grafting trees; a rich brown color from bitumen.

mump (mump), *v.i.* & *v.t.* to move the lips with the mouth nearly closed; nibble; cheat; whine or sulk; play the beggar; to mutter; impose upon.

mumper ('ĕr), *n.* a begging impostor.

mumpish ('ish), *adj.* sulky.

mumps ('s), *n.* a contagious febrile disease characterized by the swelling of the glands of the neck: *pl.* the sulks.

munch (munch), *v.t.* & *v.i.* to chew with an audible crunching noise.

mundane (mun'dān), *adj.* pertaining to the world.

mundil ('dil), *n.* a richly embroidered turban.

municipal (mū-nis'i-pal), *adj.* pertaining to a city, corporation, state, or local self-government.

municipality ('i-ti), *n.* a corporate town or city.

munificence (nif'i-sens), *n.* the quality or state of being munificent; liberality.

munificent ('i-sent), *adj.* characterized by great liberality in giving; bountiful.

muniment (mū'ni-ment), *n.* a stronghold or fortification; a legal record defending a title; title-deed or charter.

munitions (-nish'unz), *pl.* military stores or material.

muntjak (munt'jak), *n.* a small deer of southeastern Asia; the barking deer.

mural ('ral), *adj.* pertaining to, growing on, or resembling, a wall.

murder (mĕr'dĕr), *n.* homicide with malice aforethought; the intentional killing of one human being by another: *v.t.* to kill with premeditated malice; mangle; mar or ruin.

murderer (-ĕr), *n.* one who is guilty of murder.

murderess (mĕr'dres), *n.* a woman who intentionally slays or kills a human being.

murderous (-us), *adj.* pertaining to, guilty of, or attended with, murder.

muriate (mū'ri-āt), *n.* a salt of muriatic acid.

muriatic (-at'ik), *adj.* derived from sea-salt; pertaining to hydrochloric acid, which, formerly, was thought to be an oxide of an unknown element, murium, from which it was called *muriatic acid.*

Muridæ (mū'ri-dē), the largest family of rodents, the rats and mice and their allies; it contains over 100 genera and almost 1,000 species.

muriform (mū'ri-fôrm), *adj.* like a rat or mouse in appearance.

murine ('rin), *adj.* pertaining to mice and rats.

murk (mĕrk), *n.* darkness; gloom; refuse of fruit after the juice is pressed out: *v.t.* to make dark or gloomy.

murkiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state of being murky.

murky ('i), *adj.* dark; gloomy; obscure.

murmur (mĕr'mĕr), *n.* a low indistinct sound, as of a running stream; a complaint in a low muttering tone: *v.i.* to make a low continued noise like the hum of bees; mutter in discontent; grumble.

murmuring (-ing), *adj.* uttering complaints in a low, doleful voice; making a low, continued sound.

Murphy bed (bed), a folding bed concealed in a wall when not in use: an electric mechanism brings it forth when required: used in high-class, modern city apartments where space is at a premium: sometimes called *Murphy-in-a-Door,* when the wall surface behind which it is concealed has the appearance of a door.

Murphy button (mur'fi but'n), a surgical device consisting of two hollow silver pieces which fit into each other: used for uniting two parts of an incised intestine: after Dr. J. B. Murphy, American surgeon.

murra ('ă), *n.* a delicate kind of handsome ancient ware made of fluor-spar.

murrain (mur'ān), *n.* an infectious and fatal disease among cattle; red-water.

Murray cod (mur'i kod), *n.* a large food fish, resembling the striped bass, abounding in the Murray River, Australia.

murrelet (mur'let), *n.* a small auk of the western coast of North America.

murrey ('i), *n.* dark-red color: *adj.* dark-red in coloring.

murrnong (mur'nong), *n.* an Australian plant of the aster family, the tuberous roots of which are eaten by the aborigines.

Musa (mū'sa), *n.* a genus of tropical plants of the banana family.

musala (mus-al'ă), *n.* a piece of carpet on which a Mohammedan prays; a Moslem prayer-rug.

musang (mōō-säng'), *n.* an East Indian civet or coffee-rat.

musaph (mus-åf'), *n.* a book of Turkish laws; a Jewish service after morning prayers on the Sabbath.

Musca (mus'kå), *n.* the genus which is now made up of the common house fly: in the old classification it included many others.

muscadine (mus'kå-din), *n.* a grape-vine, cultivated in southern U. S., which produces large, thick-skinned grapes of a somewhat musky scent; a grape or grapes of this vine.

muscardine (mus'kär-din), *n.* a fungus which causes fatal disease in silkworms; the dormouse; from its odor.

muscat (mus'kat), *n.* a white variety of European grape with a musky flavor.

muscatel ('kå-tel), *n.* a variety of rich wine; the grapes which produce it; a sweet fragrant pear.

muscle ('l), *n.* a highly contractile organ of fibrous tissue by which movement in an animal body is effected; muscular strength.

muscled ('ld), *adj.* having muscles.

Muscovite ('ko-vīt), *n.* a Russian; [m-], mica.

muscovy duck (-vi duk), *n.* a large duck of tropical America.

muscular ('kū-lăr), *adj.* pertaining to, consisting of, or performed by, muscles; strong; vigorous; brawny.

muscularity (-lar'i-ti), *n.* the quality or state of being muscular.

Muse (mūz), *n.* any one of the nine classical goddesses who presided over the nine liberal arts, each over one.

muse (mūz), *v.i.* to study in silence; meditate; be absent-minded: *v.t.* to meditate on: *n.* contemplation; brown study.

musette (mū-zet'), *n.* a small bagpipe; a soft melodious air.

museum (-zē'um), *n.* a collection of natural, scientific, or literary curiosities, or of works of art; the building containing such a collection.

mush (mush), *n.* boiled Indian maize meal; [Slang], silly talk: *v.t.* to cut, or indent.

mushroom ('rōōm), *n.* an edible fungus; one of similar edible fungi; any excrescence of similar shape: *adj.* made from, or resembling, mushrooms.

mushy (-i), *adj.* soft; effeminate; foolish.

music (mū'zik), *n.* the art or science of harmonic sounds; harmony or melody; musical score or composition.

musical ('zi-kål), *adj.* pertaining to, producing, or consisting of, music; harmonious; melodious.

musicale (-zi-kål'), *n.* a social musical party.

musically (-li), *adv.* in a musical manner.

musician (-zish'ăn), *n.* one skilled in the science of music; one who sings, or plays on a musical instrument.
musing (mūz'ing), *n.* meditation: *adj.* meditative.
musk (musk), *n.* a strong-scented substance obtained from the male musk-deer; the odor of this substance; a small plant with a musky perfume.
musk deer (dēr), a small hornless deer of Central Asia, the male of which has a sac under the skin of the abdomen containing a chocolate-colored, viscid substance which when dried forms the musk of commerce.
musk duck (duk), the Muscovy duck; an Australian duck which emits a musky odor in the breeding season.
musket (mus'ket), *n.* the firearm formerly used by infantry.
musketeer (-ēr'), *n.* a soldier armed with a musket.
musketoon (-ōōn'), *n.* a short musket.
musketry (-ri), *n.* firearm practice.
muskmelon ('mel-un), *n.* an edible fruit with a yellowish juicy pulp and thick rind; a cantaloupe.
musk ox (oks), an Arctic bovine animal with shaggy coat and long horns.
muskrat (musk'rat), *n.* an aquatic rodent of North America which emits a musky secretion.
muslin (muz'lin), *n.* a fine, thin, cotton cloth or fabric: *adj.* made of muslin.
muslinet (-et'), *n.* a coarse muslin.
muss (mus), *n.* a confused struggle; disorder: *v.t.* to disorder, as clothing.
mussel ('el), *n.* a marine edible bivalve.
mussuk (mus'uk), *n.* a leather water-bag in India.
Mussulman ('ul-măn), *n.* a Mohammedan or Moslem.
mussy (mus'i), *adj.* disordered.
must (must), *n.* unfermented expressed grape juice; also, unfermented potato-pulp; mustiness; a frenzy which sometimes attacks male elephants: *v.t.* to make moldy and sour: *v.i.* to be obliged morally or physically: defective verb.
mustache, moustache (mus-tăsh'), *n.* hair worn on a man's upper lip.
mustang ('tang), *n.* the small, hardy, semi-wild horse of the prairies.
mustard ('tērd), *n.* an annual herb with yellow flowers and round seed pods; the seed of this herb; the pungent powder from the crushed seeds; the condiment prepared from the powder.
mustee (-tē), *n.* the offspring of a white and a quadroon.
muster ('tēr), *n.* an assembly of troops for review or active service; register of troops mustered; assemblage; collection: *v.t.* to assemble, as troops for review or active service: *v.i.* to meet in one place.
mustiness (-nes), *n.* the state of being musty.
musty ('ti), *adj.* spoiled with damp, mold, or age; spiritless; antiquated.
mutability (mū-tă-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being subject to change; instability.
mutable ('tă-bl), *adj.* susceptible of change.
mutableness (-nes), *n.* the quality or state of being mutable.
mutably (-bli), *adv.* in a mutable manner.
mutate (mū'tāt), *v.t.* to change, or modify: *v.i.* to deviate from type.
mutation (mū-tā'shun), *n.* alteration; change.
mutch (much), *n.* a frilled cap worn by a woman; a man's nightcap.
mute (mūt), *adj.* silent; dumb; not pronounced or sounded: *n.* one who is dumb or remains silent; an undertaker's assistant who stands before the door of a house at a funeral; a consonant which is not pronounced, or intercepts the sound; a contrivance to deaden or soften the sound of a musical instrument: *v.t.* to deaden the sound of.
mutely ('li), *adv.* silently.
muteness ('nes), *n.* the quality or state of being mute.
mutilate (mū'ti-lāt), *v.t.* to cut off a limb or essential part of; render imperfect; maim.
mutilation (-lā'shun), *n.* the act of mutilating.
mutilator ('ti-lā-tēr), *n.* one who mutilates.
mutineer (-ti-nēr'), *n.* one who is guilty of mutiny: *v.i.* to mutiny.
mutinous ('ti-nus), *adj.* disposed to, o guilty of, mutiny; seditious.
mutiny ('ti-ni), *n.* insurrection against, or forcible resistance to, constituted authority, especially of soldiers or sailors against their officers: *v.i.* to rise against constituted authority.
mutism ('tizm), *n.* the state or habit of being mute.
mutoscope (mū'tō-skōp), *n.* a form of kinetoscope, worked by hand.
mutter (mut'ĕr), *v.i.* to utter words in a low voice with compressed lips; murmur: *v.t.* to utter indistinctly: *n.* indistinct utterance; murmur.
mutton ('n), *n.* the flesh of sheep as a food; a sheep.
mutton-chops (chops), *n.pl.* pieces cut from the rib of a slaughtered sheep for roasting or frying; side-whiskers.
mutton fish (fish), the eelpout; a porgy; a snapper.
mutual (mū'tū-ăl), *adj.* reciprocal.
mutualism (-izm), *n.* the ethical doctrine of mutual dependence in social development.
mutuality (-al'i-ti), *n.* reciprocation.
mutually (-li), *adv.* reciprocally.
muzhik (mōō'zhik), *n.* a Russian peasant.
muzzle (muz'l), *n.* the projecting mouth,

lips, and nose of an animal; snout; the mouth of a gun, etc.; a fastening or cover for the mouth of a dog, etc., to prevent biting: *v.t.* to secure the mouth of with a muzzle.

muzzy ('i), *adj.* absent-minded; muddled.

my (mī), *poss. pron.* belonging to me; the possessive case of *I*, denoting simple possession.

myalgia (-al'ji-å), *n.* stiffness or cramp in the voluntary muscles; muscular rheumatism.

myall (mī'awl), *adj.* [Australian], wild: *n.* an uncivilized aborigine of Australia.

myasthenia (mī-as-thē'ni-å), *n.* muscular weakness.

mycet-, myceto-, a combining form from the Greek *mykes*, fungus.

mycetoma (mī-sē-tō'må), *n.* a foot disease which produces channels or cavities that gradually absorb the bones.

mycoderm ('kō-dĕrm), *n.* a fungoid development which forms on the surface of fermenting liquids.

mycology (-kol'o-ji), *n.* the branch of botany that treats of fungi or mushrooms.

mycorrhiza (mi-ko-rī'zå), *n.* a fungus growth found beneath the earth at the roots of certain trees, as the oak.

mycosis (mī-kō'sis), *n.* the growth or development of fungi on some bodily organ; a disease due to such growth.

mydriasis (mi-drī'å-sis), *n.* abnormal dilatation of the pupil of the eye.

myelalgia (mī-e-lal'ji-å), *n.* pain in the spinal cord.

myelitis (-el-ī'tis), *n.* inflammation of the spinal cord.

mykiss (mī'kis), *n.* the Kamchatka salmon.

mylodon (mī'lō-don), *n.* a huge extinct fossil edentate animal.

myna (mī'nå), *n.* a dark-brown, widely distributed bird of the starling family.

mynheer (mīn-hār'), *n.* Sir; Mister; a Dutch title of address; hence, a Dutchman.

myo-, a combining form from the Greek *mys*, muscle.

myodynamia (-dī-nā'mi-å), *n.* the force of muscular contraction.

myodynamics (-dī-nam'iks), *n.* the branch of physiology which treats of muscular contraction.

myology (mī-ol'o-ji), *n.* a description of the muscles.

myopathia (-path'i-å), *n.* any affection of the muscles; a condition in which the muscular system is disarranged.

myopia (-ō'pi-å), *n.* short-sightedness.

myriad (mir'i-åd), *n.* the number of 10,000; a very large number: *adj.* innumerable.

myriapod (mir'i-å-pod), *n.* one of the Myriapoda: *adj.* pertaining to the Myriapoda.

Myriapoda (-ap'ō-då), *n.pl.* a subclass of insects with segmented bodies and numerous legs, as the centipede.

Myrmidon ('mi-don), *n.* one of a tribe of Thracian warriors who accompanied Achilles to the Trojan war; hence, [m-], a faithful adherent; also, a brutal or unprincipled follower or subordinate.

myrrh (mĕr), *n.* the aromatic gummy resin which exudes from several trees, or shrubs, growing in Arabia and Abyssinia.

myrtle (mĕr'tl), *n.* a small tree with glossy evergreen leaves, white, or pale-pink, flowers, and black berries, all of which are used in perfumes: the wood is mottled: this tree was sacred to Venus; any of various small trees, or shrubs resembling the true myrtle; a black-blue or dark-green color.

myself (mī-self'), *pron.* I, or me, in person: used emphatically or reflexively.

mystagogue (mis'tå-gog), *n.* an initiator into, or interpreter of, religious mysteries.

mysterious (-tē'ri-us), *adj.* not clear to the understanding; obscure; incomprehensible.

mystery ('tĕr-i), *n.* something secret, obscure, or unexplained; that which is beyond human comprehension; formerly a trade or handicraft: *pl.* among the ancients, sacred rites and ceremonies to which the initiated only were admitted; religious dramas or miracle plays: certain prayers or meditations on events in the life of Christ which Roman Catholics recite as an accompaniment to the Rosary.

mystic ('tik), *adj.* pertaining to, or containing, mystery or mysticism; allegorical; emblematical; obscure; occult: *n.* [M-], a believer in Mysticism.

mystically (-å-li), *adv.* in a mystic manner.

mysticism ('ti-sizm), *n.* the quality or condition of being mystic; obscurity of thought or teaching; the doctrine that communion with God and a knowledge of the divine essence may be attained independent of the senses or processes of reason through intuition or insight; hence, the ecstacy of those who claim they have had insight or visions bringing them into spiritual union with the eternal and giving them knowledge of the supernatural; [M], the teachings or doctrines of the Mystics who claimed they had direct communication with God and gained knowledge of spiritual things beyond the natural faculties to understand and, consequently, unexplainable: Bernard of Clairvaux and St. Bonaventure are the best known of the men Mystics, while St. Theresa is the outstanding figure among women Mystics.

mystification (-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the act of mystifying; the state of being mystified.

mystify ('ti-fī), *v.t.* to involve in mystery; obscure; bewilder; puzzle.

myth (mith), *n.* a legend; poetic fiction; a fabulous narrative founded on some event, especially in the early existence of a people, and embodying their ideas as to their own origin, their gods, natural phenomena, etc.

mythic ('ik), **mythical** ('i-kal), *adj.* pertaining to myths.

mythological (-ō-loj'i-kål), *adj.* pertaining to mythology; mythical.

mythologist (-ol'ō-jist), *n.* a student of, or one skilled in, mythology.

mythology ('o-ji), *n.* the collected body or system of the traditions or legends of a people in which are embodied their beliefs concerning their origin, gods, heroes, etc.; the science of myths; a treatise on myths.

myxœdema, myxedema (mik-se-dē'må), *n.* a condition in which the person affected has an idiotic appearance, vacuous look, slow speech and general dulness of intellect; a form of cretinism: said to be caused by lack of functioning in the thyroid gland.

myxomycetes (miks-o-mī-sē'tēz), *n.pl.* organisms forming a network of creamy filaments on decaying wood, leaves, etc.; the slime molds or slime fungi.

N

N, *n* (en), the fourteenth letter of the English alphabet; the sound of this letter.

N, n, *n.* an abbreviation: in the form **N,** various personal names beginning with this letter, as Nathaniel, Nora; various proper names and geographical designations beginning with this letter, as Newman, Newberry, Norway, Normandy; North; Noon; Nation; November: in the form **NN,** names, as in baptismal and marriage records: in the form **n,** any word beginning with this letter which can be inferred readily from the context or the subject.

N, n, *n.* a symbol: in the form **N,** the thirteenth (or fourteenth) in a series; the thirteenth (or fourteenth) in a group, order, or class; sometimes the numeral 13 (or 14); in *Chemistry,* nitrogen; normal; certain derivatives of nitrogenous compounds: in the form **n,** in *Mathematics,* an indefinite quantity; a constant integer denoting degree, used as coefficient, exponent, etc., as the *nth* degree.

N, *n.* a Roman numeral denoting 90 or 900; with a bar (N̄), 9,000 or 90,000.

N, n, *n.* the fourteenth letter of the alphabet impressed on a type-bar; the perforation of this letter in a paper-roll for machine-casting.

N, *n.* an object shaped like capital N: *adj.* of, or resembling, the shape of capital N.

nab (nab), *v.t.* to catch or seize unexpectedly.

nabob (nā'bob), *n.* in India, a deputy or administrator under the Mogul Empire; one who has amassed wealth in India; a very wealthy man.

nacarat (nak'ă-rat), *n.* a pale-red color; fine linen or crape dyed such color.

nacelle (nă-sel), *n.* the basket of a balloon; the framework of a dirigible; the covered seat for the pilot of an airplane.

nacre (nā'kĕr), *n.* mother-of-pearl.

nacreous ('kre-us), *adj.* having an iridescent luster; resembling mother-of-pearl.

nacrite ('krīt), *n.* a variety of mica with a pearly luster.

nadir (nā'dĕr), *n.* that part of the heavens directly under our feet, or directly opposite to the zenith.

nævose ('vōs), *adj.* freckled.

nævus (nē'vus), *n.* a birthmark.

nag (nag), *n.* a small saddle-horse: *v.t.* to scold or find fault with continually: *v.i.* to find fault constantly.

nagana (na-gä'nä), *n.* an infectious animal disease in Africa, caused by the tsetse-fly.

naggle (nag'l), *v.i.* to haggle over petty things, or matters.

nahoor (nä-hōōr'), *n.* a wild sheep of the Himalayas.

naiad (nā'yad), *n.* a water-nymph.

naif (nä-ēf'), *adj.* noting an uncut jewel with a natural luster.

nail (nāl), *n.* the horny substance at the ends of the human fingers and toes; the claw of a bird or other animal; 2¼ inches; a pointed piece of metal usually furnished with a head for fastening woodwork, etc.: *v.t.* to fasten with nails; to secure or make certain; to hold down tightly, as to an argument; to expose, as to *nail* a lie.

nainsook (nān'sōōk), *n.* a thick kind of muslin.

naive (nä-ēv'), *adj.* artless; ingenuous; unaffectedly simple.

naivete (nä-ēv-tā'), *n.* natural, unaffected simplicity or ingenuousness.

naked (nā'ked), *adj.* unclothed; bare; unarmed; defenseless; exposed to view; plain; without addition or ornament; without glasses.

namaycush (nam'ă-kush), *n.* the great American lake-trout.

nambar (năm'bär), *n.* a large hardwood Australian tree of the myrtle family.

name (nām), *n.* that by which a person or thing is called; designation; character; reputation; fame; authority: *v.t.* to give an appellation or designation to; nominate; specify; mention by name.

nameless ('les), *adj.* without a name; unknown; not fit to be mentioned.

namely ('li), *adv.* that is to say.

namesake ('sāk), *n.* one having the same name.

nandu (nan'dōō), *n.* the American ostrich.

nanism (nā'nizm), *n.* dwarfishness; the condition of being abnormally small in stature.

nankeen (nan-kēn'), *n.* a buff-colored cotton cloth, originally from China.

nannocephaly (nan-ŏ-sef'a-li), *n.* disproportionate smallness of the head.

nanoid (nā'noid), *adj.* like a dwarf; dwarfish; having an abnormally small body.

nap (nap), *n.* a short slumber; doze; the woolly substance on the surface of cloth; pile; downy covering of plants; top of a hill; [N-], a card game: *v.i.* to doze: *v.t.* to put a nap on.

nape (nāp), *n.* the back of the neck.

napery (nap'ĕr-i), *n.* table-linen; linen underclothing.

naphtha ('thă), *n.* a clear, volatile, inflammable, bituminous, liquid hydrocarbon exuding from the earth, or dis-

tilled from coal-tar, etc.; rock-oil; mineral oil; petroleum.

naphthalene (-lēn), *n.* a hydrocarbon from coal-tar forming a white solid crystal of peculiar smell: sometimes found natural as a mineral: much used in dyestuffs.

naphthalic (-thal'ik), *adj.* produced from naphtha.

naphthol (naf'thōl), *n.* one of two isomeric compounds, white crystalline derivatives of naphthalene: one is known as *alpha* naphthol and the other as *beta* naphthol: they are obtained from coal-tar.

napiform (nā'pi-fôrm), *adj.* tapering from top downwards; shaped like a turnip: said of roots.

napkin (nap'kin), *n.* a small cloth, specifically one used at table for wiping the hands, etc.

Napoleon (nä-pō'le-on), *n.* a gold coin formerly current in France, value 20 francs; [n-], a game of cards: abbreviated to Nap.

napoo (na-pōō'), *adj.* [Soldiers' Slang], dead; gone; departed: no more.

nappy (nap'i), *adj.* covered with nap or pile; drowsy.

napu (nä'pōō), *n.* a hornless, deerlike ruminant of the Malay peninsula.

Naraka (nar'å-kå), *n.* the hell of the Hindu; in Buddhism, a place of punishment for the wicked after death.

narceine (när'se-in), *n.* an alkaloid obtained from opium.

Narcissus (-sis'us), *n.* a genus of ornamental bulbous plants with handsome, fragrant flowers, including the daffodils; [n-], a plant of this genus.

narcomania (när-kō-mā'ni-ä), *n.* an acquired craving for narcotic drugs.

narcosis (-kō'sis), *n.* stupefaction from the effects of a narcotic.

narcotic (-kot'ik), *adj.* producing coma or torpor: *n.* a medicine to alleviate pain and induce sleep.

narcotine ('kō-tin), *n.* the active narcotic principle of opium, a tasteless white crystalline alkaloid.

nard (närd), *n.* spikenard: an aromatic unguent prepared from it.

nardine ('in), *adj.* pertaining to, or like, nard.

nardoo (när-dōō'), *n.* an Australian clover from which the aborigines make bread.

nares (nā'rēz), *n.pl.* the nostrils.

narghile (när'gi-lē), *n.* a Turkish apparatus for smoking tobacco in which the smoke is drawn through water by means of a long flexible tube.

narine (nar'īn), *adj.* pertaining to the nostrils.

nark (närk), *n.* [Slang], a police spy; an informer: *v.i.* to inform on to the police.

narrate (nar-rāt'), *v.t.* to tell; recite; give an account of; write, as a story.

narration (-rā'shun), *n.* the act of narrating; statement, written or verbal.

narrative ('rå-tiv), *adj.* pertaining to narration: *n.* recital of a story or event; tale.

narrator (-rā'tēr), *n.* one who narrates.

narrow (nar'ō), *adj.* of little breadth or extent; limited; straightened; contracted in mind; bigoted; ungenerous; within a little distance: *v.t.* to lessen the breadth or extent of; confine or contract; restrict: *v.i.* to become narrow; not to take ground enough: said of a horse: *n.* the narrow part of anything; a narrow passage; a narrow gallery in a mine: *n.pl.* a strait or narrow passage between two seas.

narrow-minded (-min'ded), *adj.* of little mental scope; illiberal; bigoted.

narrowness (-nes), *n.* condition of being narrow in any sense.

narwhal (när'hwål), *n.* a cetaceous mammal allied to the whale, with a large projecting tusk; the sea unicorn.

nary (nār'i), *adj.* [Slang], denoting nothing, or not one, or never.

nasal (nāz'ål), *adj.* pertaining to, affected by, or pronounced through the nose: *n.* a letter pronounced through the nose.

nascent (nas'ent), *adj.* beginning to exist, or to grow.

nasology (nā-zol'ō-ji), *n.* the science or study of the nose.

nastily ('ti-li), *adv.* in a nasty manner; filthily; disagreeably.

nastiness (-nes), *n.* the quality or state of being nasty.

nasturtium (-tēr'shi-um), *n.* a climbing garden herb of the geranium family producing showy flowers of varying shades of red and yellow: it yields a pungent juice and the seeds and flowers are used as salads and pickles.

nasty ('ti), *adj.* dirty; nauseous; filthy; obscene; foul; serious.

natal (nā'tål), *adj.* pertaining to one's birth or birthday; indigenous.

natant ('tånt), *adj.* floating on the surface of water, as lily pads.

natation (-tā'shun), *n.* the act or art of swimming.

natatorial (nā-tå-tō'ri-ål), *adj.* swimming, or adapted for swimming.

nation (nā'shun), *n.* the inhabitants of one country united under the same government; people ethnologically or linguistically allied: *pl.* people of the earth as a whole.

national (nash'un-ål), *adj.* pertaining to a nation; public; general; attached to one's country.

National Army (är'mi), in the U. S., the force raised or drafted under the Drafting Act of May 18, 1917, as distinguished from the soldiers of the Regular Army, and those of the National Guard.

National Guard (gärd), in the U. S., the organized militia.

nationalism (-ål-izm), *n.* the state of being national; national idiom, char-

acteristic, or independence; devotedness or loyalty to the nation as a whole; demand for national independence.

nationalist (-ist), *n.* an advocate of national independence; one of a political party striving for such; one who favors the nationalizing of industries.

nationality ('i-ti), *n.* national character; patriotism; nation.

nationalize (-ål-īz), *v.t.* to render national.

nationally (-li), *adv.* as a nation.

native (nā'tiv), *adj.* pertaining to the time and place of birth; produced by nature; not acquired; innate: *n.* one who is born in a certain country or place; an oyster cultivated artificially.

nativism (-izm), *n.* in philosophy, the doctrine of innate ideas; the advocacy of the claim of natives, as opposed to that of naturalized citizens.

nativity (-tiv'i-ti), *n.* time, place, and manner of birth; astrological representation of the position of the heavenly bodies at the time of one's birth.

Nativity, *n.* the birth of Christ (with *the*).

natrolite (nā'trō-līt), *n.* a hydrated silicate of aluminum and soda.

natron ('tron), *n.* native carbonate of soda.

natterjack (nat'ēr-jak), *n.* the yellow-backed rush toad, remarkable for its deep voice.

nattily ('i-li), *adv.* tidily; neatly.

nattiness ('i-nes), *n.* the quality of being natty.

natty ('i), *adj.* tidy; neat; smart.

natural (nat'ū-rål), *adj.* pertaining to, produced by, or in the course of, nature; inborn; not artificial; occurring in the ordinary course of things; treating of mind and matter; not revealed, as religion; true to life; unassumed; affectionate by nature; illegitimate; unconverted; according to the scale of C major; without sharps, or flats: *n.* an idiot; a sign (♮) used to correct the previous power of a sharp or flat.

natural history (his'tō-ri), the scientific description of the earth and its various productions, especially the animal kingdom.

naturalism (-izm), *n.* mere state of nature; natural religion; the denial of supernatural interference with natural laws; the theory that literature and art should conform to nature; the manner in which certain writers endeavor to copy nature in their writings and impress their principles upon others; realism.

naturalist (-ist), *n.* one skilled in natural history; one who believes in naturalism.

naturalistic (-is'tik), *adj.* realistic.

naturalization (-i-zā'shun), *n.* the act of investing a foreigner with the rights and privileges of a natural-born citizen.

naturalize (-īz), *v.t.* to make natural; acclimate; invest (a foreigner) with the privileges of a natural-born citizen or subject.

naturally (-li), *adv.* according to nature; spontaneously.

naturalness (-nes), *n.* the state of being natural; conformity to truth or reality.

natural rights (rīts), rights which belong to men by the laws of nature, as the right to life, to liberty, and to property.

natural selection (sē-lek'shun), the doctrine of survival of the fittest; in evolution, the process whereby certain types adapted to their environment reproduce their kind in emphasized degree, so that an improvement is being carried on gradually from one stage of development to another; the theory that advantageous peculiarities in the individual tend to become perpetuated in the race.

natural theology (thē-ol'ō-ji), a study of God through nature, independent of revelation

nature (nā'chēr, nāt'ūr), *n.* the universe; essential qualities; species; natural order of things; the world of matter and mind; the source and essentials of life; the agency by which creation is maintained; existing system of things; constitution; personal character or natural disposition; natural affection; nudity.

nature-faker (nā'tūr-fāk'er), *n.* a pseudo naturalist; a false authority on animal life and habits and other natural phenomena.

naturopathy (nā-tūr-op'å-thi), *n.* a drugless system of treating disease by using such home remedies as believed will help nature to overcome the malady.

naught (nawt), *n.* nothing: *adj.* worthless: *adv.* in no degree.

naughtily ('i-li), *adv.* in a naughty manner.

naughtiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state of being naughty; misbehavior.

naughty ('i), *adj.* bad; perverse or mischievous.

nausea ('shi-å), *n.* a strong sensation of sickness; sea-sickness; loathing or disgust.

nauseate ('shi-āt), *v.t.* to affect with nausea; loathe: *v.i.* to feel disgust; be inclined to vomit.

nauseation (-ā'shun), *n.* the act of nauseating; the state of being nauseated.

nauseous ('shus), *adj.* loathsome; abhorrent.

nautch (nawch), *n.* in India, a dance performed by girls; dancing exhibition.

nautical (naw'ti-kål), *adj.* pertaining to ships, sailors, or navigation; maritime.

nautilus ('ti-lus), *n.* [*pl.* nautili], any member of a genus of cephalopods, including those furnished with a chambered spinal univalve shell; a kind of diving-bell.

Navaho, Navajo (nav'å-hō), *n.* one of a tribe of Indians inhabiting New Mexico

and Arizona: famous as silversmiths and blanket-weavers.

naval (nā'vāl), *adj.* pertaining to ships or a navy; consisting of ships; maritime.

navalism (nā'val-izm), *n.* exploiting the interests of the navy, or increasing the naval strength.

naval reserve (re-zērv), an organization of individual seamen, men of the merchant marine, and trained volunteers, which can be mobilized for assisting the regular navy in time of war.

naval station (stā'shun), a place where vessels of the navy put in for supplies, as coal, provisions, etc.

nave (nāv), *n.* the middle or body of a church, extending from the chancel to the principal entrance; the center of a wheel in which the spokes are inserted.

navel ('el), *n.* the depression in the center of the lower part of the abdomen, indicating where the umbilical cord was joined to the fœtus; a similar depression, as in oranges.

navel orange (or'enj), a seedless orange.

navicular (nå-vik'ū-lår), *adj.* shaped like, or resembling, a boat.

navigability (nav-i-gå-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality or state of being navigable.

navigable ('i-gå-bl), *adj.* capable of being navigated.

navigate ('i-gāt), *v.i.* to pass on the water by a ship or vessel; sail: *v.t.* to pass over in a ship or boat; steer or manage in sailing.

navigation (-gā'shun), *n.* the act of navigating; the science of navigating ships, especially the method of determining the position and course of a ship by mathematical calculations.

navigator ('i-gā-tēr), *n.* one who navigates; one skilled in the science of navigation.

navvy (nav'i), a laborer employed in constructing railways, canals, etc.

navy (nā'vi), *n.* the ships of war belonging to a nation, or their officers and men; the entire shipping of a country; the merchant marine.

nay (nā), *adv.* no; not only so: *n.* a refusal or denial.

Nazarene (naz-å-rēn'), *n.* a native of Nazareth: applied to Jesus Christ, to any of His followers, and to any of the early Christians as a term of contempt; one of a sect of Jewish Christians of the early Church.

Nazarite ('å-rīt), *n.* one of the early Hebrews who abstained from wine, did not cut the hair, and would not touch a dead body.

Neanderthal (nā-ăn'dēr-tāl), *adj.* denoting an early type of man: from Neanderthal, a Rhine valley, where parts of a skeleton were found supposed to be the bones of a man of the Paleothic period or early Stone Age.

neap (nēp), *adj.* low: applied to the tides which occur in the beginning of the second and fourth quarters of the moon.

neaped ('t), *adj.* left aground by the tide: said of a ship.

near (nēr), *adj.* not far distant in time, place, or degree; close; intimate; dear; familiar; literal; narrow; parsimonious; on the left side: *adv.* at a little distance; almost: *prep.* close to: *v.t.* to approach; come near to.

near beer (nēr bēr), in the U. S., a term which includes all malt liquors containing so small a percentage of alcohol as will not produce intoxication, though drunk to excess.

neat (nēt), *n.* bovine cattle collectively; a bovine animal: *adj.* pertaining to bovine animals; tidy; trim and clean; simple and elegant; chaste; unadulterated.

neatsfoot ('z-foot), *n.* the foot of an ox or cow.

neb (neb), *n.* a bird's beak; mouth; nose or snout; tip; point.

nebula ('ū-lå), *n.* [*pl.* nebulæ (-lē)], a faint misty patch of light in the heavens produced by groups of stars too remote to be seen singly, or by masses of diffused gaseous matter; a slight white spot on the cornea.

nebular ('ū-lår), *adj.* pertaining to nebulæ.

nebulium (ne-bū'li-um), *n.* a suppositious chemical element in the nebulæ, the presence of which is inferred from two characteristic green lines in the spectra.

nebulose (-lōs), *adj.* cloudy.

nebulosity (-los'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being nebulous.

nebulous ('ū-lus), *adj.* pertaining to, or resembling, a nebula; cloudy; hazy; misty.

necessarian (nes-e-sā'ri-an), *n.* a believer in, or advocate of, necessarianism: *adj.* pertaining to necessarianism.

necessarianism (-izm), *n.* the theory or doctrine that every act of volition is predetermined by an internal motive; fatalism; determinism; philosophical necessity.

necessarily (nes-e-sā'ri-li), *adv.* by necessity.

necessariness ('e-sā-ri-nes), *n.* the state of being necessary.

necessary ('e-sā-ri), *adj.* that cannot be otherwise; essential; indispensable: *n.* a thing that cannot be done without; an essential; a privy or water-closet: *pl.* things absolutely indispensable to existence, as the *necessaries* of life; in law, the things requisite to the social station of the person or persons under consideration.

necessitarian, same as necessarian.

necessitarianism, same as necessarianism.

necessitate (nē-ses'i-tāt), *v.t.* to make necessary; compel; render unavoidable; constrain.

necessitous ('i-tus), *adj.* very poor; destitute; needy.
necessity ('i-ti), *n.* the state of being necessary; that which is unavoidable; compulsion; extreme poverty: *pl.* things necessary for human life.
neck (nek), *n.* that part of the body between the head and trunk; the constricted part of an organ; something shaped like a neck; the part of a garment that covers, or is close to the neck; a peninsula, cape, or isthmus.
necklace ('lās), *n.* a string of beads or ornaments, as pearls, etc., worn round the neck.
necktie (-tī), *n.* a band worn round the neck or collar and tied or looped in front; [Slang], a halter; a hangman's rope.
necktie sociable (sō'shi-â-bl), [Slang], an informal hanging; a lynching party.
necro-, a combining form from the Greek *nekros*, a dead body.
necrobiosis (-bī-ō'sis), death of a part of the body, as of tissue, or of an organ; atrophy of an organ.
necrological (-rō-loj'i-kâl), *adj.* pertaining to a register of deaths.
necrology (-rol'ō-ji), *n.* a register, or account, of the dead.
necromancer ('rō-man-sēr), *n.* one who practices necromancy; a conjurer.
necromancy (-si), *n.* the pretended art of predicting future events by communication with the dead.
necromantic (-man'tik), *adj.* pertaining to, or done by, necromancy.
necrophagous (nek-rof'â-gus), *adj.* subsisting on carrion.
necrophobia (nek-rō-fō'bi-â), *n.* an intensified dread or fear of death; a horror of dead bodies.
necropolis (-rop'o-lis), *n.* a cemetery.
necropsy (nek'rop-si), autopsy; post-mortem examination.
necrosis (-rō'sis), *n.* mortification and death of a bone; a disease in plants, characterized by small, black spots.
necrotic (nek-rot'ik), *adj.* affected by, or producing, necrosis.
necrotomy (nek-rot'o-mi), *n.* dissection of dead bodies; excision of diseased bone.
nectar (nek'târ), *n.* in classic mythology, the wine of the gods; the honey of plants; any delicious beverage.
nectareous ('re-us), *adj.* producing, or sweet like, nectar.
nectarine ('tâ-rin), *n.* a variety of peach: *adj.* sweet as nectar.
nectary ('tâ-ri), *n.* that part of a flower which secretes a saccharine fluid.
neddy (ned'i), *n.* a donkey; a simple fellow; boob.
nee (nā), *adj.* born: often placed before the maiden name of a married woman.
need (nēd), *n.* necessity; urgent want; exigency; poverty: *v.t.* to want: *v.i.* to be necessary or wanted.
needful ('fool), *adj.* necessary; needy.
neediness (nēd'i-nes), *n.* poverty; indigence.
needle ('l), *n.* a small sharp-pointed steel instrument furnished with an eye to hold thread; anything resembling a needle; the polarized steel of a mariner's compass.
needle-gun (-gun), *n.* a breech-loading gun, the cartridge of which is exploded by a needle.
needle-valve (nēdl-valv), *n.* a very fine valve, especially one having a conical or needle-like point operated by a fine screw.
needs (nēdz), *adv.* necessarily; indispensably.
needy (nēd'i), *adj.* very poor; necessitous: *n.pl.* the poor collectively.
ne'er (nār), *adv.* contraction of never.
nefandous (nē-fan'dus), *adj.* execrable; impious; unmentionable; wicked.
nefarious (ne-fār'i-us), *adj.* extremely wicked; vile; infamous.
negation (ne-gā'shun), *n.* denial; absence of certain qualities.
negative (neg'â-tiv), *adj.* implying negation; denying; refusing; having the power of veto; noting a quantity to be subtracted: *n.* a proposition by which something is denied; a word expressing denial; right of veto; a photograph in which the lights and shades of the object are the opposite of those in nature: *v.t.* to prove the contrary of; dismiss or reject by vote.
negatively (-li), *adv.* in a negative manner.
neglect (-lekt'), *n.* omission; habitual negligence; disregard; carelessness: *v.t.* to omit by carelessness or design; slight; disregard.
neglectful ('fool), *adj.* indicating, or accustomed to, neglect; careless.
neglectfully (-li), *adv.* with neglect.
negligee (-li-zhā'), *n.* a loosely fitting dress or gown; easy and unceremonious dress in general: *adj.* carelessly arranged or attired.
negligence ('li-jens), *n.* carelessness.
negligent ('li-jent), *adj.* careless.
negligible ('li-ji-bl), *adj.* that may be neglected; of little account or value.
negotiate (nē-gō'shi-āt), *v.i.* to treat with others in business or private affairs; hold intercourse respecting a treaty, etc.: *v.t.* to conclude by treaty, bargain, or agreement; sell.
negotiability (-gō-shi-â-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being negotiable.
negotiable ('shi-â-bl), *adj.* capable of being negotiated, transferred, or exchanged.
negotiation (-ā'shun), *n.* the act of negotiating or transacting business; treaty.
negotiator ('shi-ā-tēr), *n.* one who negotiates.
negotiatory (-tō-ri), *adj.* pertaining to negotiation.

negress (nē'gres), *n.* the female of the negro.
Negrito (-grē'tō), *n.* one of a diminutive negro-like race of the Malay Archipelago.
negro ('grō), *n.* a black man of African blood; one of the black and woolly-haired type of mankind: *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, negroes.
negroid ('groid), *adj.* of the negro type; resembling negroes.
negrophile (nē'grō-fīl), *n.* one friendly disposed to the negro.
negrophobia (nē-grō-fō'bi-ă), *n.* extreme fear of, or antipathy to, the negro.
negus ('gus), *n.* a beverage of hot water, wine and lemon-juice, sweetened and spiced.
Negus, *n.* the title of the ruler of Abyssinia.
neigh (nā), *v.i.* to utter the cry, or whinny, of a horse: *n.* the cry of a horse.
neighbor (nā'bĕr), *n.* one who dwells near to another; an intimate: *adj.* near to another; adjacent: *v.t.* to adjoin: *v.i.* to be neighborly or friendly.
neighborhood (-hood), *n.* adjacent district; vicinity; the state of being neighbors.
neighboring (-ing), *adj.* living or being near.
neighborliness ('bĕr-li-nes), *n.* the state of being neighborly.
neighborly (-li), *adj.* like, or becoming, a neighbor; social; civil; friendly: *adv.* in the manner of a neighbor.
neighing ('ing), *n.* the cry of a horse.
neither (nē' or nī'*ith*ĕr), *pron.* & *conj.* not either.
nekton (nek'ton), *n.* collectively, the swimming organisms on, or near, the surface of the sea.
Nematelminthes (nem-a-tel-min'thēz), *n.* a group of worms with unsegmented bodies and spines at the anterior extremities.
Nematoda (nem-ă-tō'dă), *n.* a division of worms with long cylindrical bodies and pointed extremities.
nematode (nem'ă-tōd), *n.* one of the Nematoda: *adj.* pertaining to the Nematoda.
nematoid (nem-a-toid'), *adj.* resembling a worm; thread-like.
Nematoidea (-toi'de-ă), *n.* the order which contains the typical nematodes or earth worms.
nemesis ('e-sis), *n.* retributive vengeance: from Nemesis, the avenging deity of the Greeks.
nemoral (nem'ō-ral), *adj.* pertaining to, or inhabiting, a woodland or grove.
neo-, a combining form from the Greek *neos,* new, recent, young.
neobotany (nē-o-bot'ă-ni), *n.* the science of living plants.
Neo-Catholic (-kath'ō-lik), *adj.* pertaining to a party in the Church of England with leanings towards the Roman Communion: *n.* one of a party in the Church of England in sympathy with the Roman rather than the Anglican, Communion.
Neo-Christianity (-kris-chi-an'i-ti), *n.* rationalism; the basing of opinions on reasoning, independent of revelation.
Neo-Darwinism (nē-ō-dăr'win-izm), *n.* a recent modification of the Darwinian theory which gives added emphasis to the doctrine of the survival of the fittest in accounting for the origin of species.
neodymium (nē-ō-dim'i-um), *n.* a metallic element occurring in combination with other rare metals: it produces rose-colored salts.
Neo-Hellenism (-hel'en-izm), *n.* the practice of bringing ancient Greek ideas and ideals to bear upon modern life; reviving Old Greek customs.
Neo-Lamarckism (ne'ō-la-mär'kizm), *n.* a recent modification of the evolutionary theory of Lamarck, French naturalist, who laid great stress on the modification of characters by use or disuse and the hereditary transmission of such modifications.
neolith (nē'o-lith), *n.* a neolithic stone implement.
neolithic (-ō-lith'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, the advancement of human culture following the paleolithic period, denoted by the beginning of agriculture.
neologian, same as neologist.
neologism (-ol'ō-jizm), *n.* a new word or phrase introduced into a language; new religious doctrine.
neologist ('ō-jist), *n.* an innovator in language or religion, especially one who holds doctrinal views opposed to the orthodox interpretation of revealed religion.
neologize (-jīz), *v.i.* to introduce new words, phrases, or religious doctrines.
neology (-ol'ă-ji), *n.* neologism; doctrines or rationalistic theological interpretation at variance with orthodox belief.
neon (nē'on), *n.* a recently discovered gaseous element existing in the air in very minute proportion.
neontology (-tol'ō-ji), *n.* the scientific study of existing species.
neophyte ('ō-fīt), *n.* a novice of a religious order; a convert to Roman Catholicism; a newly ordained priest; a beginner in anything.
neoplasm ('ō-plazm), *n.* tissue growth more or less distinct from that in which it occurs; an abnormal new formation; a morbid growth, as a tumor.
neoplastic (-plas'tik), *adj.* newly formed; pertaining to neoplasm.
neoplasty (nē'ō-plas-ti), *n.* the restoration of tissue by granulation, or autoplasty.
neo-salvarsan (ne'o-sal-var'san), *n.* a modified form of salvarsan, the specific for syphilis.
neoteric (nē-o-ter'ik) *adj.* recent in origin.

neoterism (nē-ot'ĕr-izm), that which has been introduced recently; something new to the public; the introduction of new words; a new word.

neotype (nē'ō-tīp), *n.* a specimen of animal or plant selected as the type of a species where the original type specimen is not available.

neovitalism (nē-ō-vī'tal-izm), *n.* the doctrine that the activities of living beings are not governed by purely mechanical laws.

nep (nep), *n.* catmint.

nepenthe (nē-pen'the), *n.* a drug supposed by the ancient Greeks to have the power of causing forgetfulness of sorrow; the plant yielding the drug.

nephew (nev'ū), *n.* the son of a brother or sister.

nephology (ne-fol'o-ji), *n.* the branch of meteorology which treats of clouds.

nephritic (-frit'i,), *adj.* pertaining to the kidneys; renal; having disease of the kidneys.

nephritis (nē-frī'tis), *n.* inflammation of the kidneys.

nephroid (nef'roid), *adj.* shaped like a kidney.

nephrology (ne-frol'ō-ji), the science which treats of the kidneys, their structure, diseases, etc.

nephropathy (ne-frop'å-thi), *n.* any disease of the kidneys.

nephroptosis (nef-rop-tō'sis), *n.* sinking of the kidney; floating kidney.

nephrotomy (ne-frot'ō-mi), *n.* incision into the kidney.

ne plus ultra (nē plus ul'trå), [Latin], the furthest point; summit of achievement; highest degree.

nepotal (nep'o-tal), *adj.* pertaining to, or like, a nephew.

nepotism (nep'ō-tizm), *n.* favoritism shown to nephews and other relatives in the line of patronage, disbursements, conferring of favors, etc.

nepotist (-tist), one who favors relatives in making appointments or conferring favors.

neroli (nĕr'ō-lē), *n.* the essential oil of orange flowers.

nervation (-vā'shun), *n.* arrangement of nerves.

nerve (nĕrv), *n.* one of the grey fibers which convey sensation from all parts of the body to the brain and originate motion; tendon; sinew; strength; manliness; the strong vein of a leaf: *v.t.* to invigorate or strengthen.

nervine (nĕr'vin), *n.* a tonic for the nerves: *adj.* affecting the nerves; soothing nervous excitement.

nervous ('vus), *adj.* pertaining to, or composed of, nerves; having weak nerves; easily agitated; vigorous in style.

nervous system (sis'tem), the nerves considered collectively as the coördinating agency which regulates the muscles and organs and enables them to carry on their functions; the aggregate of all the tissues stimulated by nerve force.

nervy (nĕr'vi), *adj.* courageous; spirited; showing assurance; cheeky.

nescience (nesh'i-ens), *n.* state of not knowing; ignorance; the theory that God is unknowable.

nest (nest), *n.* the bed or dwelling prepared by a bird for incubation, and the rearing of its young; the place where eggs are laid and hatched; a cozy residence; a number of boxes one fitting inside another: *v.i.* to build and occupy a nest.

nest-egg ('eg), *n.* an egg left in a nest to keep the hen from forsaking it; money forming a nucleus.

nestle (nes'l), *v.i.* to lie close and snug; take shelter: *v.t.* to cherish.

nestling ('ling), *n.* a young bird in the nest or just taken from it: *adj.* recently hatched.

net (net), *n.* a fabric of twine or rope knotted into meshes for catching birds, fish, etc.; anything resembling or made like a net; a snare: *adj.* clear of all charges or deductions: opposed to *gross*: *v.t.* to make into a net or network; take with a net; snare; produce as clear profit: *v.i.* to form network.

Ne Temere (nē tem'e-re), in the R. C. Church, a papal decree which declares invalid any marriage of a Roman Catholic not contracted before a priest, or bishop, of that Church in good standing.

nether (neth'ĕr), *adj.* lying beneath; lower; belonging to the regions below.

nethermost (-mōst), *adv.* lowest; farthest down.

Nethinim (neth'i-nim), *n.pl.* servants who did menial service in and around the Temple and watched the tabernacle for the priests and Levites in the early Jewish period.

netsuke (net'soo-kā), *n.* a small bob of carved ivory or wood which Japanese attach to a belt, fob, tobacco-pouch, etc.

nettle (net'l), *n.* an herb with dark-green leaves covered with minute hairs that emit a stinging juice when broken: *v.t.* to provoke or irritate.

nettlerash (-rash), *n.* urticaria; a cutaneous eruption resembling the effects of a nettle sting.

network (-wĕrk), *n.* open crochet work; netting; cross-lines.

neuradynamia (nū-rad-i-nā'mi-å), *n.* nervous debility; neurasthenia.

neural (nū'rål), *adj.* pertaining to the nerves.

neuralgia (-ral'ji-å), *n.* acute pain in a nerve.

neuralgic ('jik), *adj.* pertaining to neuralgia.

neurasthenia (-rås-thē'ni-å), *n.* brain and nerve exhaustion; depression of the vital forces: usually due to mental strain.

neuration (-rā'shun), *n.* the venation of the wings of an insect; nerve distribution.

neurectomy (-rek'tō-mi), *n.* excision of part of a nerve.

neuriatry (-rī'å-tri), *n.* that branch of medical science which treats of nervous diseases.

neurilemma (-ri-lem'a), *n.* the fibrous sheath of a nerve.

neurility (-ril'i-ti), *n.* nerve-functioning; the property of nerves in furnishing bodily stimulus.

neuritis (-ri'tis), *n.* inflammation of a nerve.

neuro-, a combining form from the Greek *neuron*, a nerve.

neuroglia (-rog'li-å), *n.* the delicate connective tissue between the nerve-fibers of the brain and spinal cord.

neurology (-rol'ō-ji), *n.* a scientific description of the nerves.

neuroma (-rō'må), *n.* a fibrous tumor occurring in a nerve trunk.

neuropath (nū'rō-path), **neuropathist** (-rop'å-thist), *n.* a physician who is a specialist in nervous diseases.

neuropathic (-path'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or suffering from, nervous disease; affecting the nerves.

neuropathology (-på-thol'ō-ji), *n.* pathology of the nervous system.

Neuroptera (nū-rop'tēr-å), *n.* an order of insects most of which have four filmy or lace-like wings.

neurosis (-rō'sis), *n.* nervous disease.

neurotic (-rot'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, seated in, or affecting, the nerves; characterized by a morbid hysterical style: *n.* a nerve tonic; a person of a morbid or nervous disposition.

neurotomy ('ō-mi), *n.* the severing of a nerve to relieve pain; neurectomy.

neuter ('tēr), *adj.* of neither sex; sexless; intransitive; neutral: *n.* a flower having neither pistil nor stamens; a sexless insect, or animal; a castrated animal; a eunuch.

neutral ('trål), *adj.* unbiased; indifferent; taking no part on either side in a contest; neither very good nor very bad; neither acid nor alkaline: said of chemical salts: *n.* one who, or that which, is neutral, especially, a nation which takes no side in time of war between other nations.

neutrality ('i-ti), *n.* the state of being neutral.

neutralize ('trål-īz), *v.t.* to make neutral; render inactive.

neutrally ('trål-i), *adv.* in a neutral manner.

neutral tint (tint), a dull gray.

neutrodyne (nū'trō-dīn), *n.* a radio receiver of recent development in which the circuit is different from other tuners, being designed for rapid frequency amplification, with the neutralization of capacity coupling.

neve (nā-vā), *n.* the granular compressed snow which forms glacier ice.

never (nev'ēr), *adv.* not at any time; in no degree.

never-never, *n.* the remote part of northwestern Queensland, Australia, a weird, desolate tract of country mostly covered by scrub and sand; the never-never land.

nevertheless (-*the*-les'), *adv.* notwithstanding; in spite of that.

new (nū), *adj.* recent in origin; modern; novel; lately made, produced, invented, or discovered; recently entered upon or commenced; not previously used; fresh.

newel ('el), *n.* in a winding staircase, the central upright pillar around which the steps turn.

New England (ing'gland), the northeastern section of the U. S. comprising the states of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

new-fangled (-fang'gld), *adj.* new-fashioned.

Newfoundland (-found'lånd), *n.* a large variety of dog, originally from Newfoundland.

New Jerusalem (jē-rōō'så-lem), the Heavenly City; the abode of the redeemed; heaven.

New Jerusalem Church (chērch), the Church which holds to the doctrine taught by Emanuel Swedenborg: the members usually are called Swedenborgians.

news (nūz), *n.* recent intelligence; tidings.

newsmonger (nūz'mung-gēr), *n.* one who deals in news; a gossip; a tittle-tattle.

newspaper ('pā-pēr), *n.* a paper published periodically, usually daily or weekly, containing the most recent intelligence.

New Style (stīl), the Gregorian or present style of computing the calendar: opposed to the former or Julian method; called Old Style (O. S.) which is 13 days behind in the present manner of reckoning.

newt (nūt), *n.* an eft; salamander.

New Testament (test'tå-ment), that portion of the Bible made up of the New Covenant, that is, the covenant of God with man, as is embodied in the teachings of Jesus Christ.

New Thought (thawt), advanced views or progressiveness in all departments of human knowledge, in contradistinction to effete ideals and retroaction; an eclectic form of philosophy which takes an optimistic view of life; belief in mental healing, that man has the power within himself to regulate his life as regards

health, condition and success by the mental attitude he assumes.

Newtonian (nū-tō'ni-ăn), *adj.* pertaining to, discovered by, or invented by, Sir Isaac Newton, the philosopher, or to his system.

next (nekst), *adj.* nearest in time, place, degree, or rank: *prep.* nearest to: *adv.* immediately succeeding.

nexus (neks'us), *n.* a connection or tie between the members of a group, or series.

nib (nib), *n.* a bird's beak; the point of anything, especially a pen.

nibbed ('d), *adj.* furnished with a nib.

nibble ('l), *v.t. & v.i.* to bite by little at a time; continue to bite at gently and quickly, as a fish: *n.* a small bite; a seizing to bite.

niblick (nib'lik), *n.* a heavy, iron, round-headed golf club.

nice (nīs), *adj.* fastidious; precise; squeamish; minutely discriminative; delicate; refined; socially agreeable; pleasing to the palate; scrupulously exact.

nicely ('li), *adv.* in a nice manner.

niceness ('nes), *n.* the state or quality of being nice; delicacy of perception or touch.

nicety ('e-ti), *n.* delicate management; fastidious delicacy; precision; minute accuracy.

niche (nich), *n.* a recess in a wall for a statue; a suitable place: *v.t.* to place in a niche.

nick (nik), *n.* a small cut or indentation in wood, or other material, especially on an edged part; a score or tally; the critical moment, as the *nick* of time; [N-], the Devil: short for Old Nick; winning throw at dice: *v.t.* to cut in nicks or notches; touch at the lucky moment; cheat; steal.

nickel ('el), *n.* a greyish-white ductile metal; a five-cent coin, made of nickel and copper alloy.

nickel-green (-grēn), *n.* the apple-green colored arsenate of nickel.

nickelodeon (nik-el-ōd'ē-on), *n.* a biograph or moving picture place where admission is five cents; a place furnished with automatic musical and picture-recording machines which can be operated by putting a nickel in the slot.

nickel-silver (-sil'vĕr), *n.* an alloy of nickel, copper, and zinc.

nickname ('nām), *n.* a name given in derision or familiarity: *v.t.* to give a nickname to; call by an opprobrious name.

nicolite (nik'ō-līt), *n.* arsenical nickel ore.

nicotine ('i-tin), *n.* an acrid, poisonous alkaloid, in the form of an oily, colorless, transparent liquid, extracted from tobacco of which it is the active principle.

nictate ('tāt), **nictitate** ('ti-tāt), *v.i.* to wink.

nidge (nij), *v.t.* to dress (stones) with a pick.

nidification (nid-i-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the act of building a nest, rearing young, etc.

nidify (nid'i-fī), *v.i.* to build a nest.

nidology (nī-dol'o-ji), *n.* the branch of ornithology which treats of nests and their construction.

nidus (nī'dus), *n.* a nest or hatching place.

niece (nēs), *n.* the daughter of a brother or sister.

niello (ni-el'ō), *n.* a metallic alloy of sulphur and copper; process of decorating metal in carved grooves filled with this alloy.

Nietzscheism, Nietzschism (nē'che-izm), *n.* the doctrine of Friedrich W. Nietzsche (1844–1900), German philosopher, based on the theory that man can perfect himself through forcible self-assertion: Nietzsche's philosophy is a kind of egoism; he was the apostle and advocate of the superman: he died insane.

niggard (nig'ărd), *adj.* meanly covetous; parsimonious; miserly: *n.* one who is meanly covetous; a miser.

niggardliness (-li-nes), *n.* the state of being niggardly; stinginess.

niggardly (-li), *adv.* like a niggard.

nigger (nig'ĕr), *n.* a negro; one of any dark-skinned race; a machine for pushing logs to the saw in a saw-mill.

nigger-fish (-fish), *n.* a bass-like yellow, or scarlet-colored fish, with black spots, frequenting the waters of the West Indies.

nigger heaven (hev'n), [Slang], the top gallery in a theatre or amusement hall.

niggle (nig'l), *v.i.* to trifle; fuss over trifling matters.

niggling ('ling), *p.adj.* fussy.

nigh (nī), *adj.* near in time or place; adjacent; closely allied by blood or friendship: *adv.* near; almost: *prep.* near to.

nighness ('nes), *n.* nearness; proximity.

night (nīt), *n.* the time from sunset to sunrise; period of darkness; death; intellectual or moral darkness.

night-blooming (blōōm'ing), *adj.* blooming in the night.

night-blooming cereus (sē're-us), a well-known cactus of tropical America with large fragrant white flowers which open at midnight: abounds in the Hawaiian Islands.

nightcap (nīt'kap), *n.* a cap worn in bed at night; [Slang], a drink of whiskey or other ardent spirits taken at bedtime.

night-editor (ed'i-tĕr), an editor who has charge of the final make-up of a morning newspaper.

night-hawk (-hawk), *n.* the American, or European, goatsucker; a whippoorwill; an Australian morepork; a night cab-driver; a night taxi-chauffeur; one who is habitually abroad at night; hence, a prostitute.

night heron (her'un), a heron with bluish-gray plumage and a black crown from which depend several slender white plumes.

nightingale ('in-gāl), *n.* an Old World migratory bird of the thrush family, noted for its melodious song at night.

nightjar ('jär), *n.* the European goatsucker.

nightmare ('mär), *n.* a dreadful dream accompanied with oppression on the chest and a feeling of helplessness; an incubus; a stupefying influence.

night owl (oul), a nocturnal owl; one who keeps late hours.

nightshade (-shād), *n.* a poisonous weed with white flowers and black berries.

night-stick (nīt-stik), *n.* a club, usually of extra length, carried by a policeman at night.

nigrescence (nī-gres'ens), *n.* process of becoming black; blackness; darkness of complexion.

nigrescent (-ent), *adj.* blackish; becoming black.

nigrify (nig'ri-fī), *v.t.* to blacken.

nihil (nī'hil), *n.* nothing; a thing of no value.

nihilism (nī'hil-izm), *n.* scepticism which denies that anything, even existence, can be known; [N-], the doctrine of a former extreme party in Russia, who aimed to destroy the then existing institutions and found a new order of things, with communistic rights of land and property.

nihilist (-ist), *n.* a member of the former Nihilist party in Russia; a former supporter and advocate of Nihilism.

nihilistic ('ik), *adj.* pertaining to the former Nihilist party.

nil (nil), *n.* nothing.

nilgai (nil'gī), *n.* a large East Indian antelope.

nimble (nim'bl), *adj.* quick and active; alert; lively; brisk.

nimbus (nim'bus), *n.* in art, the halo or cloud of light surrounding the heads of divinities, saints, and sovereigns; a raincloud.

Nimrod (nim'rod), *n.* a very successful hunter; a keen sportsman: from Nimrod, son of Cush: see *Gen.* x, 8.

nincompoop (nin'kom-pōōp), *n.* a person of no account; a worthless fellow; a stupid person; a fool.

nine (nīn), *adj.* containing one more than eight: *n.* the sum of 1 and 8.

ninefold ('fōld), *adj.* nine times repeated.

ninepins ('pinz), *n.pl.* a game in which nine pins or pegs of wood are set up to be bowled at with wooden bowls or balls.

nineteen ('tēn), *adj.* consisting of 9 and 10: *n.* the sum of 9 and 10.

nineteenth ('tēnth), *adj.* being one of 19 equal parts: *n.* a nineteenth part.

ninetieth ('ti-eth), *adj.* next after 89th: *n.* a ninetieth part.

ninety ('ti), *adj.* containing 9 ten times: *n.* the number containing 9 times 10.

ninny (nin'i), *n.* a simpleton.

ninth (nīn'th), *adj.* the ordinal of 9: *n.* one of 9 equal parts.

niobium ('bi-um), *n.* a metallic element of a steel-gray color and brilliant luster, found combined in several rare minerals.

nip (nip), *n.* a pinch, as with the nails or teeth; a blast as by cold; a small drink of spirits: *v.t.* to pinch; cut off the end of; check the growth or vigor of, especially by frost; blast or destroy.

nipper ('ėr), *n.* one who, or that which, nips; one of the four foreteeth of a horse; a small boy: *pl.* small pincers.

nippingly ('ing-li), *adv.* keenly.

nipple (nip'l), *n.* that part of the breast of a woman from which milk is drawn by a child; a teat.

Nirvana (nėr-vä'nâ), *n.* in Buddhism, the highest religious state in which all desire of existence and worldly good is extinguished, and the soul is absorbed into the Deity.

nit (nit), *n.* the egg of any small insect; an immature louse.

niter, nitre (nī'tėr), *n.* nitrate of potash or saltpeter.

nitrate (nī'trāt), *n.* a salt of nitric acid.

nitrated ('trā-ted), *adj.* combined with nitric acid.

nitrate of silver (sil'vėr), silver dissolved in nitric acid.

nitric ('trik), *adj.* of, or pertaining to, niter; containing nitrogen in the highest state of valence.

nitric acid (as'id), a powerful acid, used in chemistry, the arts, and medicine, composed of nitrogen and oxygen, obtained by the action of sulphuric acid upon nitrate of potash; aquafortis.

nitride ('trīd), *n.* a compound of nitrogen with a metal, or with phosphorus, silicon, or boron.

nitriferous (-trif'ėr-us), *adj.* producing niter.

nitrification (-tri-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the process of converting into niter.

nitrifier (nī'tri-fī-ėr), *n.* anything which tends to bring nitrogen into combination, particularly, the action of bacteria which oxidizes the ammonia into nitrites in vegetable soils, waste heaps, and other organic matter.

nitrify ('tri-fī), *v.t.* to form into niter.

nitrite ('trīt), *n.* a salt of nitrous acid.

nitro-, a combining form, from the Latin *nitrum*, niter, denoting the presence of nitrogen in some form.

nitro-gelatin (-jel'ä-tin), *n.* blasting gelatin with an absorbent: a powerful explosive.

nitrogen (nī'trō-jen), *n.* a gaseous element, colorless, odorless, tasteless, con-

stituting about ⅘ of the atmosphere by volume, and, also, found in the mineral kingdom and in all living tissues, animal and vegetable.

nitrogen chloride (klō'rīd), a volatile, violently explosive yellowish oil prepared by putting chlorine into a hot solution of ammonium chloride.

nitrogen-fixing (-fik'sing), *adj.* serving to fix nitrogen: said of certain microbes that grow on the roots of leguminous plants, and make atmospheric nitrogen available.

nitrogenize (-troj'en-iz), *v.t.* to impregnate with nitrogen.

nitrogenous ('en-us), *adj.* pertaining to or containing nitrogen.

nitroglycerin, nitroglycerine (-glis'ēr-in), *n.* a colorless, oily, heavy liquid of a highly explosive quality, obtained by mixing nitric and sulphuric acids: it explodes by percussion: it is usually combined, as with infusorial earth, to form dynamite: rarely used alone: nearly always with some kind of absorbent.

nitrous ('trus), *adj.* resembling, obtained from, or impregnated with, niter.

nitrous acid (as'id), a compound of four volumes of nitrogen and one of oxygen.

nitrous oxide (oks'īd), a compound of one volume of oxygen and two volumes of nitrogen; laughing gas.

nitrosulphuric (nī'trō-sul-fū'rik), *adj.* consisting of sulphuric acid and an oxide of nitrogen.

nival (nī'val), *adj.* pertaining to snow; growing under snow.

niveous (niv'e-us), *adj.* snow-like.

nix (niks), *n.* in Teutonic mythology, a water-sprite.

no (nō), *adv.* a word of denial or refusal: opposed to *yes: adj.* none: *n.* a negative reply; one who votes in the negative.

nob (nob), *n.* a knob; the head; a fop.

nobby ('i), *adj.* capital; spruce; stylish.

Nobel prize (no-bel' prīz), one of the annual prizes, amounting to nearly $40,000, given by the Nobel Foundation for distinction in various departments of science, in literature, or in the promotion of peace: after Alfred Bernard Noble (1833–1896), Swedish chemist, inventor of dynamite, who left a large sum to keep up the prizes.

nobility (nō-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being noble; noble birth; grandeur; dignity; nobles collectively.

noble (nō'bl), *adj.* high in excellence or worth; illustrious; magnanimous; generous; exalted in rank; of ancient lineage: *n.* peer or nobleman.

nobleman (-mân), *n.* a peer; a man of noble rank.

nobleness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being noble.

nobly ('bli), *adv.* in a noble manner.

nobody ('bod-i), *n.* no one; a person of no importance or influence.

nocent ('sent), *adj.* harmful.

nocturnal (nok-tēr'nâl), *adj.* pertaining to, done, or happening at, night.

nocturnally (-li), *adv.* by or in the night.

nocturne ('tērn), *n.* a picture of a night scene; a musical composition appropriate to the night; a lullaby.

nod (nod), *n.* a quick inclination of the head; a command: *v.t.* to signify by a nod; incline or bend: *v.i.* to give a quick forward motion of the head; bend the head in token of assent, or as a salute; be drowsy.

nodal (nō'dâl), *adj.* pertaining to nodes.

nodated ('dā-ted), *adj.* knotted.

nodder (nod'ēr), *n.* one who nods; a drowsy person.

noddle ('l), *n.* the head: used contemptuously.

noddy ('i), *n.* a simpleton; a sea-fowl; a tern; a one-horse, two-wheeled carriage.

node (nōd), *n.* a knot; knob; one of the two points at which the orbit of a planet intersects the ecliptic; the points of the stem of a plant from which a leaf springs; the plot of a poem or play; a protuberance on a bone or tendon.

nodose (nō'dōs), *adj.* having knots or nodes.

nodular (nod'ū-lēr), *adj.* pertaining to, or like, a nodule.

nodule ('ūl), *n.* a little knot or irregular rounded lump.

noggin (nog'in), *n.* a small cup or mug; a liquid measure = 1 gill.

nogging ('ing), *n.* a partition formed of timber scantlings filled up with bricks.

noise (noiz), *n.* sound; clamor; outcry; frequent or public conversation: *v.t.* to spread abroad by rumor: *v.i.* to make a noise; talk much.

noiseful ('fool), *adj.* clamorous; loud.

noisily ('i-li), *adv.* with noise.

noisiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state of being noisy.

noisome (noi'sum), *adj.* injurious to health; noxious; disgusting.

noisy (noiz'i), *adj.* full of noise; turbulent.

nolle prosequi (nol'i pros'e-kwi), in law, an entry of record to show that a plaintiff desires to proceed no further in the action or suit.

nomad (nom'ad), *n.* one of a tribe that wanders about; a rover: *adj.* nomadic; unsettled.

nomadic (nō-mad'ik), *adj.* wandering; pastoral.

nomenclature (nō'men-klā-tūr), *n.* the words, terms, or language used in any art or science.

nomial ('mi-âl), *n.* in algebra, a single term.

nominal (nom'i-nâl), *adj.* pertaining to,

or containing, names; existing only in name.

nominally (-li), *adv.* in name only.

nominate ('i-nāt), *v.t.* to propose for an office; appoint.

nomination (-nā'shun), *n.* the act of nominating; the state of being nominated.

nominative ('i-nā-tiv), *adj.* noting in grammar the case of the subject: *n.* the case of the subject.

nominator ('i-nā-tēr), *n.* one who nominates.

nominee (-i-nē'), *n.* one who is proposed for an office.

nomography (no-mog'rå-fi), *n.* the art of drafting laws; treatise on drafting laws.

nomology (nō-mol'ō-ji), *n.* the science of laws and legislation; also, the science treating of the laws which govern the functioning of the mind; rational psychology.

non-, a prefix signifying *not:* it denotes simple negation, and, as many words to which it is attached are self-explaining, such are omitted from the list of definitions.

nonage (non'āj), *n.* minority.

nonagenarian (-å-jen-ā'ri-ån), *adj.* pertaining to the nineties: *n.* a person between the ages of ninety and one hundred.

nonagesimal (-jes'i-mål), *adj.* pertaining to 90, or to a nonagesimal: *n.* that point of the ecliptic which is highest above the horizon.

nonagon ('å-gon), *n.* a plane figure with 9 sides and 9 angles.

nonce (nons), *n.* the present time: formerly an *adv.*

nonchalance (nông-shå-längs'), *n.* coolness; indifference.

nonchalant (-läng'), *adj.* cool; indifferent.

nonconductor (non-kon-duk'tēr), *n.* a substance that does not readily transmit heat, electricity, sound, or the like; an insulator.

nonconformist (-mist), *n.* one who does not conform to the laws, rules, or doctrine of an established church, or polity; [N-], one who does not conform to the established church of England.

nondescript (non'de-skript), *n.* a person or thing that cannot be easily described or classed: *adj.* abnormal; novel; odd.

none (nun), *adj.* not any; not one: *pron.* no one; nothing: *adv.* not at all.

nonentity (non-en'ti-ti), *n.* a thing not existing; a person of no importance or influence.

nones (nōnz), *n.pl.* in the ancient Roman calendar, the ninth day before ides, reckoned inclusively; in early church service, the ninth hour (3 p.m.) in which the canonical office was read; now, the office recited by priests and other clerics from noon to 3 p.m.

nonfeasance (-fē'zans), *n.* neglect to do what should have been done.

nonillion (non-il'yun), *n.* in English numeration, the number denoted by 1 followed by 54 ciphers; in French and American notation, the number denoted by 1 followed by 30 ciphers.

nonpareil (-på-rel'), *adj.* without an equal: *n.* unequaled excellence; a size of type; a variety of apple.

nonplus ('plus), *v.t.* to throw into complete perplexity; puzzle: *n.* an insuperable difficulty; puzzle.

nonsense ('sens), *n.* language without meaning; anything absurd.

nonsensical ('i-kål), *adj.* absurd; unmeaning; foolish.

nonsensically (-li), *adv.* absurdly.

non sequitur (sek'wi-tēr), in logic, a conclusion or inference which does not follow from the premises.

nonsuit ('sūt), *n.* the withdrawal of a suit during trial either voluntarily or by judgment of the court on the discovery of error or defect in the pleadings: *v.t.* to subject to a nonsuit.

non-valent (non-vā'lent), *a.* without chemical affinity or valency.

noodle (nōōd'l), *n.* a simpleton; a strip of dried dough, served in soup, or as a baked dish.

nook (nook), *n.* a small recess or secluded retreat; a corner.

noölogy (nō-ol'ō-ji), *n.* the science of reasoning.

noon (nōōn), *n.* the middle of the day, 12 o'clock; height: *adj.* pertaining to noon.

noonday ('dā), *adj.* pertaining to noon or midday: *n.* midday; noon.

noose (nōōs), a running knot which binds the closer the more tightly it is drawn: *v.t.* to secure by a noose; execute by hanging.

nor (nôr), *conj.* and not; likewise not: a negative particle correlative to *neither* or *not.*

norm (nôrm), *n.* a model or type; a rational integer.

normal ('mål), *adj.* according to rule; regular; perpendicular.

normalcy (nôr'mal-si), **normality** (-mål-i-ti), *n.* state of being normal.

normal school (skōōl), a school for the training of teachers for elementary schools.

Norman ('mån), *adj.* pertaining to the Normans, Normandy, or to a style of architecture introduced into England by the Normans, characterized by the rounded arch and massive square towers: *n.* a Northman; a native of Normandy.

Norse (nôrs), *adj.* pertaining to ancient Scandinavia, its language, and its people: *n.* the Scandinavian languages, or people.

north (nôrth), *n.* one of the four cardinal points: the point opposite to the south: *adj.* pertaining to, situated in, or coming from, the north: *adv.* to the north.

norther (nôr'*th*ẽr), *n.* a strong gale which prevails in the Gulf of Mexico from September to March.

northern ('*th*ẽrn), *adj.* in, from, or toward, the north.

northerner ('*th*ẽr-nẽr), *n.* one born, or living in, the north; [N-], an inhabitant of northern U. S.; a sympathizer with the Union cause during the Civil War.

northern lights (līts), *n.pl.* the aurora borealis.

northing (nôrth'ing), *n.* distance northward.

north star (stär), the polè-star.

nose (nōz), *n.* the organ of smell; scent; a snout; nozzle; anything resembling a nose, as a nozzle, prow, etc.: *v.t.* to trace by smell; discover by prying; utter nasally: *v.i.* to smell; snuff; hence, look around in a suspicious manner.

nose bag (bag), a canvas bag for holding feed for an animal, usually a horse, suspended from the head or neck when required.

nose dive (dīv), the downward plunge of a flying machine.

nosegay ('gā), *n.* a bouquet.

nosepiece (-pēs), *n.* the nozzle of a pipe, hose, or other tubing.

nosing (-ing), *n.* the projecting part on the tread of a stair; the edge of a molding; keeper of a lock or bolt.

nosography (nō-sog'rå-fi), *n.* a description of diseases.

nosology (-sol'o-ji), *n.* the systematic classification of diseases; a list of diseases.

nosomania (nos-ō-mā'ni-å), a mental derangement in which the affected imagines he is suffering from some disease.

nostalgia (nos-tal'ji-å), *n.* homesickness.

nostalgic (-jik), *adj.* homesick.

nostologic (nos-to-loj'ik), *adj.* having the characteristics of old age.

nostology (tol'ō-ji), *n.* the study of senility; the science treating of old age, or second childhood.

nostril ('tril), *n.* one of the two openings in the nose.

nostrum ('trum), *n.* a quack medicine.

not (not), *adv.* in no way; to no extent; a word expressive of denial or refusal.

notabilia (nō-tå-bil'i-å), *n.pl.* things worthy of note.

notability (-tå-bil'i-ti), *n.* a person of note; the quality of being notable.

notable (nō'tå-bl), *adj.* worthy of notice; memorable; notorious; remarkable; industrious; thrifty: *n.* a person or thing of distinction.

notably (-bli), *adv.* in a notable manner.

notarial (nō-tā'ri-ål), *adj.* pertaining to, or done by, a notary.

notary ('tå-ri), *n.* an official authorized to attest deeds, protest bills of exchange, etc.

notation (-tā'shun), *n.* the act or practice of recording by marks or symbols; a system of signs or symbols.

notch (noch), *n.* a small hollow cut; indentation: *v.t.* to cut into small hollows.

note (nōt), *n.* a memorandum; reputation; brief explanation; short letter; a diplomatic communication; a mark or sign representing a musical sound; the sound itself; a paper acknowledging a debt and promising payment; a bank note: *pl.* a summary of a speech: *v.t.* to make a note of; record in writing; mark; show respect or attention to.

noted ('ed), *p.adj.* well-known; celebrated; remarkable.

note-paper (pā'pẽr), *n.* writing paper, 5 by 8 inches.

noteworthy (wẽr'*th*i), *adj.* worthy of note; remarkable.

nothing (nuth'ing), *n.* not anything; a thing of no value, use, or importance; a cipher; a person or thing of little consequence, or value: *adv.* in no degree.

nothingness (-nes), *n.* non-existence; worthlessness.

notice (nō'tis), *n.* mental or visual observation; attention; remark; advice; information; warning; public intimation; press criticism: *v.t.* to see or observe; regard; attend to; make remarks upon.

noticeable (-å-bl), *adj.* worthy of observation; remarkable.

notification (-ti-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the act of giving notice; notice given; document by which information is communicated.

notify ('ti-fī), *v.t.* to give notice to; make known.

notion ('shun), *n.* an idea or conception; opinion; belief; inclination; a clever contrivance: *pl.* knickknacks; various articles or small wares displayed for sale.

notional (-ål), *adj.* pertaining to or conveying a notion; ideal; imaginary.

Notodontidæ (nō-to-don'ti-dē), *n.* an extensive family of moths distinguished by venation of the fore wings.

notoriety (,tō-rī'i-ti), *n.* the state of being notorious.

notorious (-tō'ri-us), *adj.* publicly known: usually in a bad sense.

Notornis (nō-tôr'nis), *n.* a genus of extinct, wingless birds of New Zealand; [n-], one of a species allied to the Notornis, a few of which still survive in New Zealand; a flightless bird.

Nototrema (-trē'må), *n.* a genus consisting of the pouched or marsupial frogs; [n-], a marsupial frog.

Notre Dame (nō'tr dăm), Our Lady; the famous cathedral of Paris, built in the 13th century.

notwithstanding (-wi*th*-stand'ing), *prep.* in spite of: *conj.* although: *adv.* however; yet.

nougat (nōō-gä'), *n.* a confection of almonds, pistachio nuts, sugar, and paste.

nought (nôt), *n.* nothing; zero; cipher; naught; a worthless person or thing.

noumenon (nōō'me-non), *n.* [*pl.* noumena (-nå)], essence; the substance or reality existing under the phenomenal; an object apprehended by the reasoning, or by intuition, as something beyond the grasp of the senses.

noun (noun), *n.* the name of anything; a substantive.

nourish (nur'ish), *v.t.* to feel or bring up; support; maintain; educate: *v.i.* to promote growth.

nourishing (-ing), *p.adj.* nutritious; contributing to health or growth.

nourishment (-ment), *n.* that which nourishes.

nous (nous), *n.* intellect; the mind as director of action; the higher reason; clever common-sense.

novel (nov'el), *adj.* of recent origin or introduction; new; strange or unusual: *n.* a fictitious tale or romance.

novelette (-et'), *n.* a short novel.

novelist ('el-ist), *n.* a writer of novels.

novelty ('el-ti), *n.* newness; something new.

November (nō-vem'bĕr), *n.* the eleventh month of the year.

novena (nō-vē'nå), *n.* in the R. C. Church, the recitation of prayers and practicing devotions at certain hours during a period of nine days, preceding the festival of a saint or other holy day, for some particular intention.

novice ('is), *n.* a beginner; in the R. C. Church, one who has entered a religious house but has not yet taken the vows.

novitiate (nō-vish'i-āt), *n.* the state of a novice; time of probation as a novice; a house or retreat for novices.

now (nou), *adv.* at the present time; quite recently.

nowadays (nou'å-dāz), *n.* the present time: *adv.* in these days; at the present time.

nowel ('el), *n.* in foundry work, the core or inner part of a model around which a metal casting is made; a hymn for the Nativity; a Christmas carol.

nowise (nō'wīz), *adv.* not in any manner or degree.

nowt (nout), *n.* an ox or bullock; a stupid fellow: *pl.* neat cattle; oxen.

noxious (nok'shus), *adj.* harmful; pernicious; deadly.

nozzle (noz'l), *n.* a projecting mouthpiece; a tube forming the vent of a hose, or pipe.

N rays (rāz), an emanation or radiation from certain hot bodies which increases the luminosity without increasing the temperature: as yet, not fully determined.

nuance (nōō-ängs'), *n.* a shade of difference; slight variation in expression, feeling, tone, color, etc.

nu (nū), *n.* the thirteenth letter of the Greek alphabet.

nub (nub), *n.* a nob; lump; protuberance.

nubbin (nub'in), *n.* a small, or imperfect, ear of maize.

nubia (nū'bi-å), *n.* a fleecy wrap worn by women over the head and shoulders; a cloud.

nubile (nū'bil), *adj.* marriageable; fit for marriage: said of females.

nubilous (nū'bi-lus), *adj.* cloudy.

nuciferous (nū-sif'ĕr-us), *adj.* bearing nuts.

nuclear ('klē-år), *adj.* pertaining to, constituting, or connected with, a nucleus.

nucleate ('klē-āt), *adj.* having a nucleus.

nuclein (nū'kle-in), *n.* one of a group of colorless amorphous substances found in all cell nuclei.

nucleolus ('ō-lus), *n.* a minute body inside a nucleus.

nucleoprotein (nū'klē-ō-prō'tē-in), *n.* a specific form of protein found in the nucleus of the living cell.

nucleus ('klē-us), *n.* the central mass around which matter accretes or grows; the head of a comet.

Nucula (nū'kū-lå), *n.* a genus of bivalve mollusks, with small nut-like shells.

nudation (-dā'shun), *n.* act of making bare.

nude (nūd), *adj.* bare; naked; in law, made without consideration; void: *n.* in art, the undraped body (with *the*).

nudely ('li), *adv.* nakedly.

nudeness ('nes), *n.* nakedness.

nudge (nuj), *v.t.* to touch gently, as with the elbow: *n.* a gentle touch, as with the elbow.

nudity (nū'di-ti), *n.* nakedness: *pl.* naked parts.

nugacity (nū-gas'i-ti), *n.* triviality; trifling talk.

nugatory ('gå-tō-ri), *adj.* trifling; useless.

nugget (nug'et), *n.* a lump or mass of metal, especially of gold in auriferous soil.

nuisance (nū'sâns), *n.* anything offensive, injurious, vexatious, or annoying.

null (nul), *adj.* of no legal force; void: *v.t.* to annul; make void: *n.* something without force or meaning.

nullah (nul'å), *n.* the dry bed of a stream; a gorge or ravine.

nulla-nulla (nul'a-nul'å), *n.* a heavy club carried by Australian aborigines which they fashion from teakwood.

nullification (-i-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the act of nullifying.

nullifier ('i-fī-ĕr), *n.* one who nullifies.

nullify ('i-fī), *v.t.* to annul or render void.

nullipara (nu-lip'å-rå), *n.* a woman who has never given birth to a child.

nullity ('i-ti), *n.* want of existence, force, or validity.

numb (num), *adj.* deprived of sensation or motion; torpid: *v.t.* to benumb.

number ('bēr), *n.* a unit; one, or more than one; multitude; one, of a series; a collection of things; sounds distributed into harmonies; poetry; meter, or verse: usually *pl.*: *v.t.* to count; mark with a number: *v.i.* to make an enumeration.

numeral (nū'mēr-ål), *adj.* pertaining to, consisting of, or denoting, number: *n.* a symbol or word expressing a number.

numerary ('mēr-ā-ri), *adj.* belonging to a certain number; pertaining to a number or numbers.

numerate (-āt), *v.t.* to reckon or enumerate; point or read, as figures.

numeration (-ā'shun), *n.* the act or art of numbering, or of reading and writing numbers.

numerator ('mēr-ā-tēr), *n.* one who numbers; the figure or figures above the line in fractions which indicate how many parts of a unit are taken.

numerical (-mer'i-kal), *adj.* relating to numbers; represented by numbers.

numerous ('mēr-us), *adj.* consisting of a great number.

numismatic (-mis-mat'ik), *adj.* pertaining to coins or medals.

numismatics (-tiks), *n.* the science and study of coins and medals.

numismatist ('må-tist), *n.* one skilled in numismatics: also, numismatologist.

numismatography (-tog'rå-fi), *n.* a description of coins and medals.

nummular (num'u-lår), *adj.* pertaining to coins or money; in pathology, shaped like a coin or coins, as *nummular* spots.

numskull ('skul), *n.* a blockhead.

nun (nun), *n.* a female devoted to a religious life and seclusion under a vow of chastity; a variety of pigeon; the blue titmouse.

nunciature (nun'shi-å-tūr), *n.* the office, or term of office, of a nuncio.

nuncio ('shi-ō), *n.* a papal ambassador; a messenger.

nuncupative (nung'kū-pā-tiv), *adj.* verbal; nominal.

nunnery (nun'ēr-i), *n.* a religious house for nuns.

nuptial (nup'shål), *adj.* pertaining to, or constituting, marriage: *n.pl.* a marriage; marriage ceremony.

nurse (nērs), *n.* a woman who has the care of infants, or of the child of another person; one who tends the sick or infirm; one who, or that which, protects or fosters: *v.t.* to tend or suckle, as an infant; bring up; tend in sickness; promote; economize.

nursery ('ēr-i), *n.* an apartment for young children; a place or garden for rearing young plants; a race for two-year old horses.

nursling ('ling), *n.* an infant.

nurture (nēr'tūr), *n.* that which nourishes; diet; food; education: *v.t.* to bring up; educate; nourish.

nut (nut), *n.* the fruit of certain trees, containing a kernel inclosed in a hard shell; a piece of metal grooved for screwing on to the end of a bolt; a difficult problem or matter; [Slang], the head; an irresponsible person; a person of strange or peculiar ideas: *v.i.* to gather nuts.

nutant (nū'tånt), *adj.* having the top bent downwards; nodding; drooping.

nutation (-tā'shun), *n.* the periodical, vibratory movement of the axis of the earth; habitual nodding of the head.

nutcracker (nut'krack-ēr), *n.* a device or instrument for breaking hard shells of certain nuts; a dark-brown bird of the crow family.

nuthatch (nut'hach), *n.* a small bird, with long wings and short tail, resembling the titmouse.

nutmeg (nut'meg), *n.* the aromatic kernel of the fruit of an East Indian tree.

nutria (nū-tri-å), *n.* the fur or skin of a South American aquatic beaver-like rodent called the coypu.

nutrient ('tri-ent), *adj.* promoting growth.

nutriment ('tri-ment), *n.* nourishment.

nutrition (-trish'un), *n.* that which nourishes; food; the action of promoting growth or repairing waste in organic bodies.

nutritious ('us), *adj.* affording nutrition.

nutritive ('tri-tiv), *adj.* pertaining to, or having the quality of, nutrition.

nutritively (-li), *adv.* by nutrition.

nutty (nut'i), *adj.* abounding in, or tasting like, nuts; [Slang], crazy.

nux vomica (nuks vom'i-kå), the flat, poisonous seed of an East Indian tree: when crushed and prepared they yield several alkaloidal poisons, notably strychnine; the tree producing the seed.

nuzzle ('l), *v.t.* to root up with the nose, as swine: *v.i.* to nestle.

nyanza (nī-an'zå), *n.* [African], a sheet of water.

nyctalopia (nik-tå-lō'pi-å), *n.* an abnormal condition of vision in which the affected see well in a strong light, or on bright days, but see poorly at night or on dull days; night-blindness: often wrongly called *day-blindness*.

Nyctipithecus (nik-ti-pi-thē'kus), *n.* a genus of nocturnal American monkeys, with long tails, but not prehensile; the night apes.

nyctitropism (nik'ti-trō-pizm), *n.* sleep-movement among flowers and plants; the changes as to position which the leaves of certain plants undergo during the night.

nyctophobia (nik-tō-fō'bi-å), *n.* morbid dread of the night, or of darkness.

nylghau (nil'gaw), *n.* a large East Indian antelope; the nilgai.

nymph (nimf), *n.* in classic mythology, a goddess of nature inhabiting the mountains, woods, streams, etc.; a light, handsome, graceful young woman.

nymphæ (nim'fē), *n.pl.* the lesser folds of integument in the opening of the vulva.

Nymphæa (nim-fē'å), *n.* a genus of plants, typifying the family Nymphæaceæ: they include the yellow pond lily.

Nymphæaceæ (nim-fe-ā'se-ē), *n.* a family of aquatic plants, mostly made up of the water-lilies, and characterized by long stalks, peltate leaves, and large flowers.

nympholepsy (nim'fō-lep-si), *n.* a form of frenzy said to have possessed one who looked upon a nymph while bathing; a frenzy for something unattainable.

nymphomania (-fō-mā'ni-å), *n.* erotic insanity in females.

nyssa (nis'a), *n.* a species of dogwood, rare, with flowers of a greenish tint.

nystagmus (nis-tag'mus), *n.* a spasmodic, rapid, rotatory movement of the eyeballs from side to side.

O

O, o (ō), *n.* the fifteenth letter of the English alphabet; the sound of this letter.

O, o, *n.* an abbreviation: in the form **O,** various personal names beginning with this letter, as Oscar, Olivia; various proper names and geographical designations beginning with this letter, as Oliphant, Osborne, Ohio, Oxford; October; Order; Occidental; in *Freemasonry,* orient; in *Drygoods,* order: in the form **O** or **o,** in *Pharmacy,* octarius (pint); in the *Log Book,* overcast; in *Cricket,* over or overs: in the form **o,** any word beginning with this letter which can be inferred readily from the context or the subject.

O, o, *n.* a symbol: in the form **O,** the fifteenth in a series, when J is used for the tenth, otherwise the fourteenth; the fifteenth (or fourteenth) in order or class; in *Chemistry,* oxygen; in *Mathematics,* zero; in *Logic,* the particular categorical proposition of negation: in the form **o-,** *ortho-,* a combining form signifying straight.

O, *n.* a Roman numeral denoting 11; with a bar (Ō), 11,000.

O, o, *n.* the fifteenth letter of the alphabet impressed on a type-bar; the perforation of this letter in a paper-roll for machine-casting.

O, *n.* an object shaped like capital O: *adj.* of the shape of, or resembling, capital O.

O', *n.* a descendant; one of a race, clan, or family: a patronymic prefixed to Irish names, as O'Toole.

O, *interj.* an exclamation of pain, grief, sorrow, or the like; an exclamation used in addressing a person, as *O* James! or in addressing an object or idea personified, as *O* Death! where is thy sting?

oadal (ō'å-dăl), *n.* an East Indian tree of the colanut family from the fiber of which ropes and cordage are made.

oaf (ōf), *n.* a changeling; dolt.

oafish ('ish), *adj.* simple; silly; doltish.

oak (ōk), *n.* a valuable forest tree, the timber of which is hard, strong and very durable, therefore, used extensively for building purposes and for furniture: it produces rounded fruits of small size called *acorns;* the wood of this tree; one of various other trees and shrubs resembling the oak; leaves of the oak woven into a garland and placed on the head as a tribute to courage or heroism.

oak-apple ('ap-l), *n.* a spongy excrescence growing on the leaves or young branches of the oak.

oaken ('en), *adj.* made of, or consisting of, oak.

oak gall (gawl), an excrescence on the leaf of an oak produced by an insect, especially the gallfly.

oakum ('um), *n.* old ropes untwisted and pulled into loose hemp.

oar (ōr), *n.* a light pole with a broad blade, for rowing a boat; an oarsman; a rower: *pl.* a rowboat: *v.t.* & *v.i.* to row.

oarfish (-fish), one of several fishes of northern seas, long and narrow, with no caudal fin, but a dorsal fin along the entire length of the body: some reach a length of from 20 to 30 feet.

oarlock (-lok), *n.* a notch or fork on either side of a rowboat in which an oar rests in rowing or sculling.

oarsman ('man), *n.* one who rows or sculls a boat.

oasis (ō-ā'sis), *n.* [*pl.* oases ('sēz)], a fertile spot in a barren, sandy desert.

oast (ōst), *n.* a kiln for drying hops or barley.

oat (ōt), *n.* an edible grain or seed of a cereal grass; the plant itself: usually used in the *pl.:* a very valuable grain crop supplying a chief food for man and horses.

oatcake (-kāk), a flat cake made from oatmeal.

oaten ('en), *adj.* made of oats.

oath (ōth), *n.* a solemn declaration of truth-telling with an appeal to God as witness; a blasphemous use of the name of God, or of sacred things.

oatmeal (ōt'mēl), *n.* ground oats; porridge made from oats when ground.

ob-, a prefix signifying *before, against, toward, in front of, reversed.*

obbligato (ob-li-gä'tō), *n.* an indispensable instrumental part, or accompaniment written especially for a particular instrument.

obdormition (ob-dor-mish'un), *n.* anæsthesia or numbness of a local part; condition of a limb "asleep."

obduracy ('dū-rå-si), *n.* obdurate conduct or quality.

obdurate ('dū-rāt), *adj.* hardened in heart or feelings, especially against moral influence.

obdurately (-li), *adv.* stubbornly.

obdurateness (-nes), *n.* the quality or state of being obdurate.

obedience (ō-bē'di-ens), *n.* submission to authority; dutifulness.

obedient ('di-ent), *adj.* submissive to authority; dutiful.

obeisance (-bā'sâns), *n.* a bow or curtsey; act of reverence.

obelisk (ob'e-lisk), *n.* a lofty, four sided stone pillar gradually tapering as it rises,

and terminating in a pyramidal top; a reference mark (†).

obelus ('e-lus), *n.* a critical mark (— or ÷ or †) used in old manuscripts to point out a passage suspected as spurious.

obese (ō-bēs'), *adj.* corpulent; very fat.

obesity (-bes'i-ti), *n.* excessive corpulence, especially of an unhealthy kind.

obey (-bā'), *v.t.* to submit to the rule or authority of; comply with the orders or instructions of: *v.i.* to yield; do as bidden.

obfuscate (ob-fus'kāt), *v.t.* to bewilder.

obi (ō'bi), *n.* among the West Indian natives and negroes of Africa, a system of secret sorcery or magical rites; a charm; a kind of sash worn by Japanese women.

obit (ō'bit), *n.* a notice, or record, of death.

obituary (ō-bit'ū-ā-ri), *n.* a register of deaths; an account of a deceased person: *adj.* pertaining to, or recording, deaths.

object (ob-jekt'), *v.t.* to urge against; oppose: *v.i.* to make objections: *n.* (ob'-jekt), anything placed before the mind or senses; motive; end; aim.

object-glass ('ject-glâs), *n.* the lens of a microscope or telescope nearest to the object to be observed and forming the image.

objection (-jęk'shun), *n.* the act of objecting; adverse reason; difficulty raised.

objectionable (-â-bl), *adj.* liable or open to objection; reprehensible.

objective ('tiv), *adj.* pertaining to an object; external to the mind; in grammar, noting the case which follows a transitive verb or a preposition and is governed by it: *n.* the accusative case; an objective point; the end sought; attainment; the lens at the end of a telescope, microscope, etc., that is nearest to the object.

objectively (-li), *adv.* in an objective manner.

objectivism ('tiv-izm), *n.* the philosophical doctrine that emphasizes the objective, while ignoring the subjective, that is, which gives undue prominence to the realities as manifested by the physical senses and neglects the mental processes; the practice of objective art in literature by treating subjects apart from the personality of the writer; the theory that moral good is an objective.

objectivity ('i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being objective.

object lesson (les'n), a striking example; exemplification of a principle in concrete form.

objurgate (-jēr'gāt), *v.t.* to chide or reprove severely.

objurgation (-gā'shun), *n.* strong reproof.

objurgatory ('gā-tō-ri), *adj.* containing reproof or censure; expressing sharp rebuke.

oblate (-lāt'), *adj.* depressed or flattened at the poles; orange-shaped; dedicated to; consecrated.

oblate (ob'lāt), *n.* one dedicated to a religious or monastic life; one of a class who offer themselves and their possessions to a monastery or convent; [O-], a member of a congregation of R. C. priests who devote themselves to teaching and missionary work: many churches, schools and colleges in Canada are under their jurisdiction: known as the Oblates of Mary Immaculate, abbreviated O. M. I.

oblation (-lā'shun), *n.* an offering or sacrifice; anything presented in religious worship.

obligate (ob'li-gāt), *v.t.* to bind by law, or by obligation; hold by a constraining motive; oblige.

obligation (-li-gā'shun), *n.* the binding power of a vow, promise, or contract; the state of being indebted for a favor; in law, a bond to which a penalty is annexed on failure of due performance.

obligatory (ob'li-gâ-tō-ri), *adj.* morally or legally binding.

oblige (ō-blīj'), *v.t.* to constrain by force, morally, legally, or physically; bind by some favor or kindness rendered; render a favor to; gratify.

obligee (ob-li-jē'), *n.* one to whom a bond is given.

obliger ('ēr), *n.* one who obliges.

obliging (ō-blīj'ing), *p.adj.* complaisant; civil or courteous.

obligor (ob'li-gôr), *n.* one who is bound by a bond.

oblique (-lēk'), *adj.* deviating from a right line; not parallel; not direct or straightforward.

oblique angle (ang'gl), an angle greater or less than a right angle.

oblique case (kās), in grammar, any case except the nominative.

obliquely ('li), *adv.* in an oblique manner or direction.

obliquity (ob-lik'wi-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being oblique; slanting direction; moral error.

obliterate (-lit'ēr-āt), *v.t.* to efface or wear out; destroy, leaving no trace.

obliteration (-ā'shun), *n.* the act of obliterating; effacement; extinction.

obliterative (-ā-tiv), *adj.* tending to obliterate or wipe out.

oblivion (-liv'i-un), *n.* act of forgetting; forgetfulness; state of being forgotten.

oblivious ('i-us), *adj.* forgetful.

oblong ('lông), *adj.* longer than broad: *n.* a geometrical figure of such shape; a rectangle having greater length than breadth.

obloquy ('lō-kwi), *n.* reproachful language; calumny; slander; reproach; state of one in disgrace; infamy.

obnoxious (-nok'shus), *adj.* deserving of

censure or disapproval; hateful; offensive; unpopular.

oboe (ō'bō-e), *n.* a musical wind instrument of the reed class; hautboy; an organ stop.

obovate (-ō'vāt), *adj.* inversely ovate.

obovoid ('ō-void), *adj.* having an ovoid shape with the larger end toward the apex.

obscene (-sēn'), *adj.* offensive to chastity; impure in language or action; indecent; filthy; lewd.

obscenely ('li), *adv.* in an obscene manner.

obsceneness ('nes), **obscenity** (-sen'i-ti), *n.* impurity in language or action; indecency; lewdness; filthiness.

obscurant (ob-skūr'ant), *adj.* obscuring; pertaining to an obscurant: *n.* one who obscures; one who endeavors to prevent the spread of human knowledge and enlightenment.

obscurantism (-skūr'an-tizm), *n.* the practice of those who endeavor to cloud or befog and prevent the advancement of knowledge.

obscuration (-skū-rā'shun), *n.* act of obscuring or clouding; occultation.

obscure (-skur'), *adj.* without light or distinctness; dark; not easily understood; illegible; secluded; humble: *v.t.* to darken or dim; disguise; render less visible or intelligible; tarnish; make mean.

obscurely ('li), *adv.* in an obscure manner.

obscureness ('nes), **obscurity** (-skūr'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being obscure.

obsecration (-krā'shun), *n.* entreaty; supplication.

obsequies ('se-kwiz), *n.pl.* funeral rites.

obsequious (-sē'kwi-us), *adj.* servile; compliant to excess.

observable (-zēr'vă-bl), *adj.* capable of being observed; worthy of observation; remarkable.

observably (-bli), *adv.* remarkably.

observance ('vâns), *n.* the act of observing; performance of rites; rule of practice.

observant ('vânt), *adj.* taking notice; attentive; mindful.

observation (-vā'shun), *n.* the act of observing; attention; that which is observed; remark; note.

observational ('shun-âl), *adj.* pertaining to observations.

observation car (kär), in the U. S., a railway carriage with glass sides, or an open balcony at the rear from which the scenery along the route can be viewed.

observatory ('vă-tō-ri), *n.* a building fitted up for astronomical research; a place or position commanding a wide view.

observe (-zērv'), *v.t.* to keep in view; take notice of; celebrate; practice ceremonially; mention: *v.i.* to make observations.

observer (-zēr'vēr), *n.* one who observes or gives particular attention to; one who adheres to a law, rite, vow, or the like.

observing ('ing), *p.adj.* giving particular attention to.

obsess (ob-ses'), *v.t.* to influence to an unreasonable degree.

obsession (ob-sesh'un), *n.* the state of being possessed by one idea to the exclusion of others.

obsidian (-sid'i-ân), *n.* a black, glassy, volcanic variety of rock.

obsolescence (-sō-les'ens), *n.* the state of becoming obsolete.

obsolescent ('ent), *adj.* becoming obsolete; gradually passing out of use.

obsolete ('sō-lēt), *adj.* gone out of date; disused; imperfectly developed.

obsoleteness (-nes), *n.* the state of being obsolete; indistinctness.

obstetric (-stet'rik), **obstetrical** (-ri-kal), *adj.* pertaining to midwifery.

obstetrician (-ste-trish'ân), *n.* an accoucheur.

obstetrics (ob-stet'riks), *n.* the science of midwifery; the management of pregnancy; the art or act of assisting at childbirth.

obstinacy ('sti-nâ-si), *n.* the state or quality of being obstinate; stubbornness.

obstinate ('sti-nāt), *adj.* pertinaciously adhering to one's opinion or purpose; stubborn.

obstinately (-li), *adv.* in an obstinate manner.

obstreperous (-strep'ēr-us), *adj.* clamorously noisy; turbulent.

obstruct (-strukt'), *v.t.* to block up or impede; hinder from passing; interrupt.

obstruction (-struk'shun), *n.* an impediment.

obstructionist (-ist), *n.* a member of a legislative assembly who makes use of its rules to deliberately hinder the progress of public business.

obstructive ('tiv), *adj.* causing obstruction.

obtain (-tān'), *v.t.* to get possession of; gain; acquire; win; procure: *v.i.* to be established in practice or use.

obtainment ('ment), *n.* the act of obtaining.

obtest (ob-test'), *v.t.* to supplicate aid; invoke as a witness: *v.i.* to protest.

obtrude (-trōōd'), *v.t.* to thrust in or upon; urge or offer with unreasonable importunity: *v.i.* to enter uninvited.

obtrusion (-trōō'zhun), *n.* the act of obtruding.

obtrusive ('siv), *adj.* inclined or apt to intrude.

obtrusively (-li), *adv.* by way of obtrusion.

obtund (ob-tund'), *v.t.* to make blunt or dull; deaden, as pain.

obturate (ob'tū-rāt), *v.t.* to stop up: said of plugging the breech of a gun.

obturator ('tū-rā-tēr), *n.* that which stops an opening or passage; a device for preventing escape of gas at the breech of a gun; a plate for closing a cleft palate.
obtuse (-tūs), *adj.* not pointed or acute; dull; denoting an angle greater than a right angle.
obtusely (-li), *adv.* in an obtuse manner.
obtuseness ('ness), *n.* the state or quality of being obtuse; bluntness; mental dulness.
obverse (-vērs'), *adj.* facing one: opposed to *reverse;* bearing the head: said of a coin or medal; narrower at the base than the top; denoting the counterpart of something: *n.* ('vērs) the side of a coin or medal having the face or head upon it: opposed to *reverse;* the front of anything.
obversely ('li), *adv.* in an obverse form.
obvert (-vērt), *v.t.* to turn toward; face.
obviate ('vi-āt), *v.t.* to remove, as difficulties or objections.
obvious ('vi-us). *adj.* evident; manifest; plain.
obvolute ('vō-lūt), *adj.* arranged so as to overlap, as the margins of an organ or part of a plant.
oca (ō'kä), *n.* either of two South American wood sorrels with a tuberous root resembling the potato.
occasion (ok-kā'zhun), *n.* occurrence; state or position of affairs; opportunity; incidental cause or need; exigence: *v.t.* to cause or influence directly or indirectly; give rise to.
occasional (-ål), *adj.* incidental or casual.
occasionalism (-izm), *n.* the doctrine that the correspondence of bodily action to mental is due to the intervention of God in producing a change in the one equivalent to what He already has effected in the other.
occasionally (-li), *adv.* incidentally or casually.
Occident (ok'si-dent), *n.* the West; the countries west of Asia and the Turkish dominions; Western Hemisphere.
Occidental (-si-den'tål), *adj.* of or belonging to the Occident: *n.* a native of the Occident.
Occidentalism (-izm), *n.* the spirit, character, style, manners, customs, and peculiarities of the people of the Occident.
occipital (-sip'i-tål), *adj.* pertaining to the occiput.
occiput ('si-put), *n.* the hinder part of the skull or head.
occlude (o-klūd'), *v.t.* to shut in, or out; close, as a passage; absorb, as a gas by a metal, or other like substance.
occult (-kult'), *adj.* hidden; secret; invisible.
occultation (-kul-tā'shun), *n.* temporary disappearance or obscuration: said of one heavenly body when another conceals it from sight.
occulted (-kult'ed), *adj.* hidden from the vision, as a star.
occultism ('izm), *n.* theosophy; investigation of mysterious and supernatural things, occurrences, and phenomena.
occultly ('li), *adv.* in an occult manner.
occult sciences (sī'en-sez), magic, alchemy, and astrology.
occupancy ('ū-pan-si), *n.* the act of taking and holding in possession.
occupant ('ū-pant), *n.* one who has possession.
occupation (-pā'shun), *n.* the act or state of occupying; business, employment, or calling.
Occupation Day (dā), August 13, a legal holiday in the Philippines, commemorating the capitulation of Manila to American troops in the Spanish American war (1898).
occupier ('ū-pī-ēr), *n.* one who occupies.
occupy ('ū-pī), *v.t.* to take possession of; hold or keep in possession, as for use; fill or cover; employ: *v.i.* to traffic.
occur (-kēr'), *v.i.* to happen or take place; come to mind; be found or met with.
occurrence (-kur'ens), *n.* an accident, event, or incident.
ocean (ō'shun), *n.* the vast expanse of salt water covering more than ⅔ of the globe; any one of its chief divisions; an immense expanse: *adj.* pertaining to the great expanse of salt water.
oceanic (-she-an'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, occurring in, or produced by, the ocean.
oceanography (o-shan-nog'rå-fi), *n.* geography of the ocean and its phenomena.
ocellated (os'e-lāt-ed), *adj.* resembling an ocellus; spotted.
ocellated turkey (tērk'i), *n.* a beautiful wild turkey of Central America, having the head and neck blue, and the tail feathers a rich coppery color, marked with greenish spots.
ocellus (o-sel'us), *n.* a little eye; a spot of color like an eye, as in a peacock's tail; a minute eyespot, as in some invertebrates.
ocelot ('se-lot), *n.* a large, striped and spotted cat, with a ground color of yellow, or gray, somewhat resembling a leopard: it ranges from southern U. S. to Patagonia.
ochlesis (ok-lē'sis), *n.* a morbid condition caused by the crowding together of a large number, especially of sick persons.
ocher, ochre ('kēr), *n.* a fine yellow- or brown- colored clay: used as a pigment.
ochlocracy (ok-lok'rå-si), *n.* rule of the multitude; mob rule.
ochone (aw-hōn'), *interj.* alas: an Irish exclamation of sorrow.
o'clock (o-klok'), a contraction for *of the clock.*
octa-, octo-, a prefix signifying *eight.*
octagon (ok'tå-gon), *n.* a plane figure of 8 sides and 8 angles.
octagonal (-tag'ō-nål), *adj.* having 8 sides and 8 angles.

octahedral (-tå-hē'drål), *adj.* having 8 equal plane faces.
octahedron ('drun), *n.* a solid figure contained by 8 equal equilateral triangles.
octameter (ok-tam'e-tẽr), *adj.* containing eight measures or feet: *n.* a verse containing eight feet.
octan (ok'tan), *adj.* occurring every eighth day.
octangular (-tang'gū-lår), *adj.* having 8 angles.
octant ('tånt), *n.* the 8th part of a circle; an angle of 45 degrees.
octarticulate (ok-tär-tik'ū-lāt), *adj.* having 8 articulations or joints.
Octateuch (ok'tå-tūk), *n.* the first eight books of the Old Testament.
octave ('tāv), *n.* an eighth; an interval of 12 semitones; a note at this interval; the eighth tone in a scale; the eighth day after a church festival, the festival included; a small cask of wine = ⅛ of a pipe: *adj.* consisting of 8.
octavo (-tā'vō), *n.* a sheet of printing paper folded in 8 leaves or 16 pages (8 vo): *adj.* having 8 leaves or 16 pages to the sheet.
octennial (-ten'i-ål), *adj.* recurring every 8th year; continuing 8 years.
octennially (-li), *adv.* every 8 years.
octet (ok-tet'), *n.* a musical composition for 8 voices; a choir of 8 voices.
octillion (ok-til'yun), *n.* in French and American numeration, 1 followed by 27 ciphers; in English numeration, 1 followed by 48 ciphers.
October (ok-tō'bẽr), *n.* the tenth month of the year; ale brewed in October.
October bird (bẽrd), the bobolink.
octodecimo (-tō-des'i-mō), *adj.* consisting of 18 leaves or 36 pages to a sheet: *n.* a book of such size (18mo).
octogenarian (-tō-je-nā'ri-ån), *n.* one who is 80 years old, or between 80 and 90: *adj.* denoting 80 years old, or between 80 and 90.
octopod (tō-pod), *n.* an animal with 8 feet.
Octopoda (ok-top'ō-då), *n.* a genus of cephalopods having 8 arms, containing the cuttlefishes.
octopus ('tō-pus), *n.* the eight-armed cuttlefish; a devil-fish; an individual, organization, or influence which has far-reaching power, usually exerted for injury.
octoroon (-tō-rōōn), *n.* the offspring of a white person and a quadroon.
octuple ('tū-pl), *adj.* eight-fold.
ocular ('ū-lår), *adj.* pertaining to, depending on, or formed by, the eye; known from actual sight.
oculate (ok'u-lāt), *adj.* furnished with eyes; having spots resembling eyes, as the tail of a peacock.
oculiform ('ū-li-fôrm), *adj.* eye-shaped.
oculist ('ū-list), *n.* one who is skilled in the treatment of eye diseases.
odalisque (o'då-lisk), *n.* in Turkey, a female slave; a concubine in a harem.
odd (od), *adj.* not paired or matched with another; not even; not exactly divisible by 2; unusual; peculiar; eccentric.
Odd Fellow ('fel-ō), *n.* a member of a secret, mutual-aid fraternity, which originated in a union of British social clubs about the middle of the 18th century; a member of a separately organized similar fraternity in the U. S. officially named the Independent Order of Odd Fellows (I. O. O. F.).
oddity ('i-ti), *n.* a person or thing that is peculiar; eccentricity; strangeness.
odds (odz), *n.pl.* inequality; vantage; superiority; excess of either compared with the other; quarrel; dispute.
ode (ōd), *n.* a short song; lyric poem.
odious (ō'di-us), *adj.* offensive; unpopular; deserving of hatred; exciting disgust.
odium ('di-um), *n.* hatred; state of being hated; stigma; dislike.
odograph (ō-dō-gråf), *n.* an odometer; a device for recording the strides of a walker, the rate of walking, and the number of steps taken.
odometer (ō-dom'e-tẽr), *n.* an instrument for registering the number of revolutions of a carriage-wheel, to which it is attached.
odontalgia (ō-don-tal'ji-å), *n.* toothache.
odonto-, a combining form from the Greek *odous*, a tooth.
odontography (ō-don-tog'rå-fi), *n.* a description of the teeth.
odontoid (-dōn'toid), *adj.* tooth-like.
odontology (-tol'o-ji), *n.* dental science; a treatise on the teeth.
odontoma (ō-don-tō'må), *n.* tumor of a tooth.
odontonecrosis (o-don-to-nek-rō'sis), *n.* necrosis of the teeth.
odontonosology (-no-sol'ō-ji), *n.* the branch of medical science which treats of diseases of the teeth.
odontopathy (-top'å-thi), *n.* a diseased condition of the teeth.
odontorrhagia (-tō-rå'ji-å), *n.* bleeding from the socket of a tooth.
odontosis (-tō'sis), *n.* teething; arrangement of the teeth; development of the teeth.
odontotherapy (-tō-ther'å-pi), *n.* treatment of diseased teeth.
odor ('dẽr), *n.* a scent; estimation.
odoriferous (-dẽr-if'ẽr-us), *adj.* diffusing fragrance.
odorous ('dẽr-us), *adj.* emitting an odor or scent; fragrant.
Odyssey (od'i-si), *n.* the great epic poem of Homer commemorating the ten years' wanderings of Ulysses; any long extended journey, or series of travels.
œdema (e-dē'må), *n.* a swelling due to escape of watery fluid from the blood

vessels; plant swelling due to absorption of too much moisture.

œnology (e-nol'ō-ji), *n.* the science or study of wines.

œnomancy (ē'nō-man-si), *n.* divination from the color of wines.

œnomania (e-nō-mā'ni-å), *n.* a morbid craving for intoxicating liquors; dipsomania; delirium tremens.

o'er, same as over; poetical.

oesophagus, see esophagus.

œstrual (es'troo-al), *adj.* pertaining to sexual desire: applied to animals.

œstruate (-āt), *v.i.* to rut; be in heat.

œstrus (es'trus), *n.* the sexual heat of animals; rut.

of (ov), *prep.* from; out of; belonging to; according to; proceeding from.

off (ôf), *adj.* most distant; noting right-hand side in driving; farther from shore; circumstanced; situated: *adv.* away from: *prep.* not on; distant from: *interj.* begone!

offal (of'ål), *n.* refuse; waste meat.

offence, same as offense: so spelt in England and the colonies.

offend (-fend'), *v.t.* to displease or make angry; molest or annoy; pain or shock: *v.i.* to transgress; do anything displeasing.

offense (-fens'), *n.* any cause of anger or displeasure; insult; injury; assault.

offensive (-fen'siv), *adj.* causing displeasure; annoying; disagreeable; disgusting; used in attack: *n.* the act of attacking (with *the*).

offensively (-li), *adv.* in an offensive manner.

offensiveness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being offensive.

offer ('ēr), *v.t.* to present for acceptance or refusal; proffer; present in worship or sacrifice; bid as a price or reward: *v.i.* to be ready; express a willingness; attempt or make an attempt: *n.* a proposal made; price offered; first advance.

offering (-ing), *n.* that which is offered; a sacrifice; oblation: *pl.* money contributed by parishoners for the support of a clergyman; in Ireland, money given to a priest for officiating at a funeral, as a mark of respect to the deceased.

offertory (of'ēr-to-ri), *n.* in R. C. Church service, that part of the Mass which follows the Credo; the collection taken at a religious service; the act of offering, or the thing offered; a form of prayers said by a priest at consecration of the Host.

office (of'is), *n.* public or private business; employment; function; act of worship; formulary of devotion; act of kindness; service; apartment for the transaction of business: *pl.* the outlying buildings of a farmhouse, or mansion; apartments of a house in which domestics discharge their duties.

officer ('is-ēr), *n.* a person commissioned to perform a certain public duty; a soldier or sailor, commissioned to a certain rank or grade: *v.t.* to furnish with officers; command; manage; direct; guide.

official (-fish'ål), *adj.* pertaining to an office or public duty; from the proper authority: *n.* one who holds a civil office; a person appointed to ecclesiastical jurisdiction by an archbishop, or bishop.

officialism (-izm), *n.* government by officials; official routine.

officially (-li), *adv.* by the proper officer; in an official manner.

officiant ('i-ant), *n.* one who officiates; an officiating clergyman.

officiary (-a-ri), *n.* an official body; a company of officers.

officiate ('i-āt), *v.i.* to perform the duties of an office.

officinal (-fis'i-nål), *adj.* denoting a drug or medicine kept in stock by pharmacists, not requiring preparation: *n.* a drug or medicine ready for sale.

officious (fish'us), *adj.* too forward in offering services; meddling.

offing (ôf'ing), *n.* that part of the sea with deep water off the shore.

offscouring ('skour-ing), *n.* refuse.

offscum ('skum), *n.* dregs; filth.

offset ('set), *n.* a young shoot or bud; a sum or account placed as an equivalent for another; in surveying, a perpendicular let fall from the main line to an outlying point: *v.t.* to place over against; balance.

offshoot ('shōōt), *n.* branch of a main stem.

offshore ('shōr), *adj.* coming from the shore: *adv.* (-shōr'), at a distance from the shore.

offside ('sīd), *n.* the side to the right hand of the driver.

offspring ('spring), *n.* that which is produced by an animal or plant; child; children; descendant; descendants.

often ('en), *adv.* many times; frequently.

ogee (ō-jē'), *n.* a wave-like molding, one side convex, the other concave.

ogham (og'am), *adj.* relating to the characters of the alphabet used by the ancient Irish and Celts: *n.* a character of the old Celtic alphabet, of which there were twenty.

ogle ('gl), *v.t.* to look fondly at with a side glance: *n.* a side glance.

ogre (ō'gēr), *n.* an imaginary man-eating monster or giant.

ogress (o'gres), a female monster or ghoul of the fairy tales.

oh (ō), *interj.* an exclamation of wonder, pain, or anxiety: usually capitalized.

ohm (ōm), *n.* the unit of electrical resistance.

oil (oil), *n.* an unctuous, inflammable substance, usually liquid, obtained from animal, vegetable, and mineral matter, soluble in ether, and sometimes in alcohol,

but not in water: *v.t.* to smear or lubricate with oil; anoint; make smooth and glossy.

oilbird (-bĕrd), *n.* the great goatsucker; the guacharo.

oilcake ('kāk), *n.* the substance that remains after the oil has been expressed, as from flaxseed.

oilcloth ('klôth), *n.* cloth coated with white-lead mixed with oil and generally finished in pattern-work; used to cover tables and flooring.

oil-color ('kul-ĕr), *n.* a pigment made by mixing a coloring substance with oil; a painting executed in oil-colors.

oil-engine (oil-en'gin), *n.* an internal combustion engine using oil.

oiler ('ĕr), *n.* a vessel in the oil trade; an engine room on a vessel; an oil can; an oil well or gusher.

oiliness ('i-nes), *n.* oily quality; greasiness.

oil-painting (-pānt'ing), *n.* a picture done in oil-colors; the art of painting in oils.

oilskin (-skin), *n.* a garment, usually a raincoat, made of material prepared as oilcloth; a tarpaulin.

oil tree (trē), the castor-oil plant.

oily ('i), *adj.* containing, or like, oil; greasy; unctuous; flattering.

ointment (oint'ment), *n.* an unctuous substance applied to a wound or injured part.

okapi (o-kä'pi), *n.* recently found African animal resembling a giraffe.

okra (ok'rä), *n.* a plant of southern U. S. and the West Indies, with mucilaginous green pods, used as pickles, and a basis for soups, stews, etc.; gumbo.

old (ōld), *adj.* aged; decayed by time; ancient; out of date; long practiced.

Old Boy (boi), [Slang], the Devil.

Old Catholic (kath'o-lik), a member of a religious body organized in 1870 by a party in the R. C. Church who refused to accept the doctrine of papal infallibility.

old country (cun'tri), Ireland: so called by emigrants from that country in the U. S.

olden (ōl'den), *adj.* ancient; bygone.

Old English (ing'glish), the English language of the period between 450 A.D. and 1150 A. D.: sometimes called *Anglo-Saxon.*

oldfashioned (-fash'und), *adj.* antiquated; characteristic of old times; showing behaviour, manners, intelligence, etc., characteristic of adults: said also of children.

Old French (french), the French language from the 9th to the 16th century.

Old Glory (glō'ri), the Flag of the U. S., the Stars and Stripes.

Old Guard (gärd), the imperial guard organized by Napoleon I, in 1804; the remnant of soldiers who fought for the Union cause in the Civil War; the G. A. R.; any old body of defenders of a cause.

Old Ironsides (ī'ĕrn-sīdz), the U. S. frigate "Constitution" which gained fame in the American war of 1812; Oliver Cromwell.

oldish (ōld'ish), *adj.* somewhat old.

old maid (mād), an elderly spinster; a woman advanced in age who has never been married.

old man (man), [Slang], a familiar term for father; a husband; captain of a ship; head of a business concern; a large male kangaroo.

Old Man of the Sea (sē), in the "Arabian Nights," the feeble old man who begged Sinbad to carry him and refused to get down; hence, an incubus; something hard to shake off.

Old Masters (mast'ĕrz), the celebrated artist-painters of the 16th and 17th centuries.

Old Nick (nik), the Devil.

old squaw (skwaw), a duck of northern regions of an alternate black and white plumage and having long tail feathers.

Old Style (stīl), the old mode of reckoning time according to the Julian year of $365\frac{1}{4}$ days.

Old Testament (tes'tå-ment), the covenant of God with the Hebrews as set forth in the first part of the Bible.

old-timer (-tīm'ĕr), *n.* one who has resided long in the same place; one well-known for a long time in some particular profession or line of industry.

oldwife (-wīf), *n.* the black sea bream; a trigger fish; a parrot fish.

Old World (wĕrld), the Eastern Hemisphere: *adj.* of, or pertaining to, the Old World, or to ancient times or customs.

Olea (ō'lē-å), *n.* the olive genus of trees and shrubs.

oleaginous (ō-le-aj'i-nus), *adj.* oily; unctuous.

oleander (-an'dĕr), *n.* an evergreen shrub with handsome fragrant flowers.

oleaster (-as'tĕr), *n.* the wild olive.

oleate ('le-āt), *n.* a salt of oleic acid.

olefiant ('e-fī'ånt), *adj.* noting a gas formed by heating 2 volumes of sulphuric acid with 1 volume of alcohol.

olefine (ō'le-fin), *n.* an unsaturated hydrocarbon: homologous with ethylene.

oleic ('le-ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or obtained from, oil.

oleic acid (as'id), *n.* an oily acid obtained from the saponification of linseed and other oils, or in the making of soap.

oleiferous (-le-if'ĕr-us), *adj.* producing oil.

oleine ('le-in), *n.* the pure liquid part of oil or fat.

oleo-, a combining form from the Latin *oleum,* oil.

oleograph ('le-ō-gräf), *n.* a lithograph in oil-colors.

oleomargarine (-ō-mär'gå-rēn), *n.* imitation butter made from milk, vegetable oils, animal fat, etc.
oleometer (-om'e-tēr), *n.* an instrument for testing and determining the relative density of oils.
oleo oil (oil), oil obtained from animal fat.
oleraceous (ol-ēr-å'shus), *adj.* esculent; having the property of pot herbs.
olericulture (ol'ēr-i-kul-tūr), *n.* the cultivation of esculent vegetables.
olfaction (ol-fak'shun), *n.* sense of smell; faculty of smelling.
olfactory (ol-fak'tō-ri), *adj.* pertaining to the sense of smell: *n.* an olfactory organ; sense of smell: usually in *pl.*
olibanum (ō-lib'å-num), *n.* a gum resin; frankincense.
oligæmia (ol-i-jē'mi-å), *n.* a morbid condition due to insufficiency of blood.
oligarch (ol'i-gärk), *n.* one of an oligarchy.
oligarchal (-ål), *adj.* pertaining to an oligarchy.
oligarchy ('i-gär-ki), *n.* government in which the supreme power is in the hands of a few; a state so governed
oligo-, a combining form from the Greek *oligos*, small, few; in medicine, noting *deficiency.*
oligocythæmia (ol'i-gō-sī-the'mi-å), *n.* an anæmic condition characterized by a deficiency of red corpuscles in the blood.
oligogalactia (-gå-lak'shi-å), *n.* deficiency in the secretion of milk.
oliguresis (-gū-rē'sis), *n.* a deficiency in the excretion of urine.
oliguria (gū'ri-å), *n.* the morbid condition characterized by oliguresis.
olio (ō'li-ō), *n.* a stew of meat and vegetables highly spiced; a medley; a collection of miscellaneous objects.
olivaceous (ol-i-vā'shus), *adj.* resembling the olive; olive-colored.
olive ('iv), *n.* a tree cultivated from the earliest times in southern Europe and the Near East for its fruit and wood: it has usually a gnarled trunk, long, leathery leaves and yellow flowers; the oily fruit of this tree; also, the wood, which is hard and yellow and adaptable to turning: *adj.* pertaining to, or resembling, the olive.
olive-branch (-bränch), *n.* branch of olive emblem of peace; an offspring.
olive oil (oil), a greenish-yellow oil expressed from ripe olives: used in toilet preparations, as castile soap, as a lubricant, an illuminant, and in cooking, as a salad oil.
olivet ('i-vet), *n.* an imitation pearl made for traffic with savage races.
olivine ('i-vin), *n.* a variety of chrysolite.
olla podrida (ōl'yä po-drē-dä), *n.* a Spanish dish made of a mixture of meats, vegetables, peppers, and other ingredients, stewed together; any incongruous mixture.
Olympic (ō-lim'pik), *adj.* pertaining to Mt. Olympus; referring to the games of ancient Greece, celebrated every 4 years in honor of Zeus of Mt. Olympus, or to the modern games patterned after the ancient sports.
Olympic games (gāms), a modern revival of the ancient contests held on Mt. Olympus: they occur every four years and are held in various capitals, chosen for facility of athletic accommodations in the way of large arenas and other conveniences: all the events are international, open to all competitors and consist of marathon races, high- and broad-jumping, pole-vaulting, discus-throwing, wrestling, etc.: the first competition was held at Athens, 1896.
om (ōm), *interj.* & *n.* a mystic ejaculation addressed to the Creator by Brahmans and Buddhists.
omber, ombre (om'bēr), *n.* a Spanish card game; a Mediterranean food fish.
ombrology (-brol'o-ji), *n.* the science that treats of rainfall.
ombrometer (-brom'e-ter), *n.* a rain gauge.
omega (ō-mē'gå), *n.* the last letter of the Greek alphabet; hence, the last; end; death.
omelet (om'e-let), *n.* eggs beaten and fried in milk, or water.
omen (ō'men), *n.* a sign of some future event: *v.t.* to portend or to prognosticate.
omikron (om'i-kron) *n.* fifteenth letter of Greek alphabet, corresponding to short *o.*
ominous (om'i-nus), *adj.* foreboding evil; inauspicious.
omission (ō-mish'un), *n.* neglect or failure to do something required; something omitted.
omit (-mit'), *v.t.* to leave out; neglect; fail to mention.
omneity (om-nē'i-ti), *n.* state of being all comprehensive.
omni-, a prefix signifying *all, entirely.*
omnibus (om'ni-bus), *n.* a public four-wheeled carriage for passenger traffic.
omnifarious (om-ni-fā'ri-us), *adj.* of all varieties, kinds, or forms.
omniferous (om-nif'ēr-us), *adj.* producing all kinds.
omniform (-fôrm), *adj.* having every form.
omnilegent (-nil'e-jent), *adj.* reading everything.
omnilingual (om-ni-ling'gwal), *adj.* versed in all languages.
omniloquent (-nil'o-kwent), *adj.* speaking on all topics.
omnilucent (om-ni-lū'sent), *adj.* giving light in every direction.
omniscience (ens), *n.* ignorance of everything.
omniscient (-ni-nes'shi-ent), *adj.* ignorant of everything.

omniparity (-par'i-ti), *n.* general equality; equality of all things.
omniparous (-nip'å-rus), *adj.* producing everything.
omnipotence (-nip'o-tens), *n.* unlimited power.
omnipotent ('o-tent), *adj.* having unlimited power.
Omnipotent, *n.* God (with *the*).
omnipresence (-ni-prez'ens), *n.* universal presence.
omniscient (-nish'ent), *adj.* knowing all things; infinitely wise.
omniscope (om'ni-skōp), *n.* an improved periscope for use in a submarine boat, giving a wide range of vision.
omnium ('ni-um), *n.* the sum total
omnium-gatherum (-gath'ĕr-um), *n.* a miscellaneous collection of objects.
omnivorous (-niv'ĕr-us), *adj.* feeding upon animal and vegetable food; all-devouring.
omophagia (ō-mō-fā'ji-å), *n.* the eating of raw flesh: a rite of some savage tribes.
omophagous (-mof'å-gus), *adj.* eating raw flesh.
omphalic (om-fal'ik), *adj.* of, or belonging to, the navel.
omphalocele ('få-lō-sel), *n.* umbilical hernia.
omphalos ('få-los), *n.* the navel; a knob or boss.
on (on), *prep.* upon; in contact with the upper part; at; near: *adv.* forward; onward: *adj.* noting the side to the right of the batsman in cricket: *interj.* go on!
onager (on'å-jĕr), *n.* the wild ass of Central Asia.
onanism (ō'nån-izm), *n.* masturbation.
onanist (-ist), *n.* one who commits the sin of self-pollution.
once (wuns), *adv.* at one time; formerly.
Oncorhynchus (ong-kō-ring'kus), *n.* a genus of salmon, including the commercial species of Alaskan and North Pacific waters.
ondayant (ong-dwā-yăng), *adj.* [French], wavy; having the surface marked by waves or furrows.
one (wun), *adj.* single in numbers; some way; individual; *n.* the number one or its symbol; an individual.
one-horse (-hôrs), *adj.* drawn, or operated, by one horse; second-rate; inferior.
oneirocritic (ō-nī'rō-krit-ik), *n.* an interpreter of dreams.
oneirocriticism (-sizm), *n.* the interpretation of dreams.
oneirology (on-ī-rol'ō-ji), *n.* the study of dreams, or their interpretation.
oneiromancy (ō-nī'rō-man-si), *n.* divination by dreams.
oneness (wun'nes), *n.* state of being one; singleness; aloneness; unity.
onerous (on'ĕr-us), *adj.* burdensome; weighty; oppressive.
oneself (-self'), *pron.* the reflexive form of the indefinite pronoun *one.*
one-sided (-'sīd-ed), *adj.* having, or occurring on, one side; unfair; unjust.
one-step (wun'-step), *n.* a very simple and popular modern dance.
onion (un'yun), *n.* the well-known, common, garden vegetable plant of the lily family, with long green tubular stalks, or leaves and large bulbs, noted for its strongly pungent odor: much used in cookery.
only (ōn'li), *adj.* single; one and no more: *adv.* singly; merely.
onomancy (on'ō-man-si), *n.* divination from the letters of a person's name.
onomastic (on-ō-mas'tik), *adj.* pertaining to a name; in law, denoting a signature different from the writing in the body of a document.
onomatology (on-ō-må-tol'ō-ji), *n.* the science of names; terminology
onomatomania (on-ō-mat-ō-mā'ni-å), *n.* mental distress over inability to remember a word or name; a constant concentration of the mind on some particular word.
onomatopœia (on-ō-mat-ō-pē'yå), *n.* the formation of words to resemble the sounds made by the thing signified, as *whiz;* the use of words so formed, or the word itself.
onset ('set), *n.* an assault; attack.
onslaught ('slawt), *n.* a furious attack.
ontogenesis (-tō-jen'e-sis), *n.* the history of the evolution of individual organisms.
ontogeny (on-toj'e-ni), *n.* the history of the development of the individual organism from the germ; ontogenesis.
ontological (-to-loj'i-kăl), *adj.* pertaining to ontology; metaphysical.
ontological argument (ăr'gū-ment), the proof put forward to demonstrate the existence of God from the very fact of being, and to show that we would have no idea or conception of God did He not exist.
ontologism (on-tol'ō-jizm), *n.* the doctrine that the knowledge of God is intuitive and that all other knowledge springs from it.
ontologist (-tol'o-jist), *n.* a metaphysician; one versed in ontology.
ontology ('o-ji), *n.* the logic of pure being; the science that investigates the nature of being, its essential properties, and the relation one universal bears to another.
onus (ō'nus), *n.* a burden; duty; obligation.
onward (on'wĕrd), *adj.* advancing; progressing: *adv.* in advance.
onwards (-wĕrdz), *adv.* onward.
onychia (o-nik'i-å), *n.* ulceration at the base of a nail.
onychitis (on-i-kī'tis), *n.* inflammation at the root or side of a nail.
onychophagy (on-i-kof'å-ji), *n.* the practice or habit of biting or gnawing the finger nails.

onyx (on'iks), *n.* a variety of agate.
o-o (ō'ō), *n.* a small native Hawaiian bird the yellow tufts of which are used in feather and ornamental work, especially, on cloaks.
oögenesis (ō-o-jen'e-sis), *n.* origin and development of the ovum.
oölite (ō'o-līt), *n.* a limestone composed of grains like the roe of a fish.
oölitic (-lit'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, composed of, or like, oölite.
oölogist (o-ol'o-jist), *n.* one versed in oölogy.
oölogy (-ol'o-ji), *n.* a treatise on birds' eggs; the scientific study of birds' eggs.
oolong (ōō'lông), *n.* a Chinese black tea, the flavor of which resembles green tea.
oomiak ('mi-ak), *n.* an Eskimo fishing and transport boat.
oorial (ōō'ri-al), *n.* a reddish-brown sheep of northern India.
oöphorectomy (ō-o-fo-rek'to-mi), *n.* ovariotomy.
oöphoritis (-rī'tis), *n.* ovaritis.
oösperm (ō'o-spĕrm), *n.* a fertilized ovum; a zygote.
oötheca (-thē'ka), *n.* the egg-case of certain mollusks and insects containing the eggs.
ooze (ōōz), *n.* soft mud or slime; gentle flow; liquor of a tan vat: *v.i.* to flow gently; percolate.
opacity (ō-pas'i-ti), *n.* opaqueness.
opah ('på), *n.* the vari-colored king-fish.
opal ('pål), *n.* a precious stone of milky hue, exhibiting a play of various colors.
opalesce (-es'), *v.i.* to exhibit a play of various colors like the opal.
opalescence ('ens), *n.* the quality of being opalescent.
opalescent ('ent), *adj.* resembling opal in reflection of light.
opaline ('på-lin), *adj.* pertaining to, or resembling, the opal.
opaque (-pāk'), *adj.* not transparent.
opaqueness (-nes), *n.* the quality or state of being opaque.
open ('n), *adj.* not shut; unfastened; clear of trees; expanded; uncovered; unsealed; not frozen nor frosty; clear; unreserved; public; generous; frank; sincere; enunciated without closing the mouth: *v.t.* to make open; explain; begin; expand; break the seal of; initiate; begin; start; loosen; proclaim a building ready for the public; make a statement: *v.i.* to unclose itself; commence; begin to appear; give access to; bark; give tongue; give a first performance.
open door (dōr), hospitable welcome; free opportunity.
opening (-ing), *n.* an aperture; beginning; opportunity: *adj.* first in order.
open sea (sē), the main sea.
open sesame (se'sām), the magical command which opened the robbers' den in the tale of Ali Baba in the "Arabian Nights"; hence, something that always admits, or enables a person to get what is desired.
open track (trak), a cleared run of rail for an express train; a track reserved for train movement in a railroad yard.
openwork (-wĕrk), *n.* perforated work; netting; a mining shaft admitting daylight.
opera (op'ĕr-å), *n.* a musical drama.
opera bouffe (bōōf), *n.* a comic opera.
opera cloak (klōk), a lady's evening dress cloak worn at an opera, theater, etc.
opera comique (kaw-mēk'), comic opera interspersed with spoken dialogue.
opera glass (glås), a small binocular glass used in operas, theaters, etc.
opera hat (hat), a man's tall silk hat made to fold flat; a crush hat: usually worn at the opera.
opera house (hous), a theatre for operas only.
operameter (-ĕr-am'e-tĕr), *n.* an instrument for recording the number of revolutions made by the shaft or wheel of a machine.
operate ('ĕr-āt), *v.i.* to work; produce a certain effect; perform a surgical operation: *v.t.* to cause to perform certain work, as, to *operate* a machine.
operatic (-at'ik), *adj.* pertaining to the opera.
operation (-ā'shun), *n.* the act of operating; agency; effect; manipulation; surgical performance with instruments; a series of movements of an army or fleet.
operative ('ĕr-ā-tiv), *adj.* having the power of acting; efficacious; vigorous: *n.* an artisan or skilled workman.
operator ('ĕr-ā-tĕr), *n.* one who, or that which, operates.
opercle (o-pĕr'kl), *n.* the bone of the gill-cover of a fish.
operculate (-pĕr'ku-lāt), *adj.* having a lid or operculum, as some gastropods and land shells.
operculum (-pĕr'ku-lum), *n.* in botany and zoology, a cover, calyx, lid, or plate-like process.
operetta (op-ĕr-et'å), *n.* a light musical drama.
ophicleide (of'i-klīd), *n.* a large, brass, keyed musical instrument of the horn class.
Ophidia (ō-fid'i-å), *n.pl.* an order of reptiles, including the serpents.
ophidian ('i-ån), *adj.* pertaining to the Ophidia; snake-like: *n.* one of the Ophidia; a snake.
ophio-, a combining form from the Greek *ophis*, a serpent.
ophioid (of'i-oid), *adj.* pertaining to, or like, snakes.
ophiology (-ol'o-ji), *n.* that branch of natural history which treats of serpents.

ophiomancy (of'i-ō-man-si), *n.* divination from the movements of snakes.
Ophism (of'izm), *n.* the doctrine and rites of the Ophites; [o-], serpent worship.
Ophite (ō'fīt), one of a sect of Gnostics who worshiped serpents; [o-], a variety of green marble.
ophthalmia (of-thal'mi-å), *n.* inflammation of the eye or eyeball.
ophthalmic ('mik), *adj.* pertaining to the eye; ocular.
ophthalmo-, a combining form from the Greek *ophthalmos*, eye.
ophthalmologist (-mol'o-jist), *n.* one who is skilled in diseases of the eye.
ophthalmology ('o-ji), *n.* the science that treats of the eye and its diseases.
ophthalmopathy (of-thal-mop'å-thi), *n.* any disease of the eyes.
ophthalmoplasty (-thal'mō-plas-ti), *n.* plastic surgery of the eye.
ophthalmoplegia (-mō-plē'ji-å), *n.* paralysis of the eye muscles.
ophthalmoptosis (-mop-tō'sis), *n.* protrusion of the eyeball so that the eyelids will not cover it.
ophthalmorrhagia (-mo-rā'ji-å), *n.* hemorrhage from the eye.
ophthalmorrhexis (-mo-rek'sis), *n.* rupture or bursting of the eyeball.
ophthalmoscope ('mo-skōp), *n.* an instrument for examining the interior of the eye.
ophthalmoscopy (-mos'kō-pi), *n.* examination of the eye.
ophthalmotrope (of-thal'mō-trōp), *n.* a mechanical model of the two eyes regulated by pulleys and used to demonstrate the action of the various eye muscles.
opiate (ō'pi-āt), *n.* a medicine compounded with opium to induce sleep or rest; narcotic; anything that soothes: *adj.* narcotic; soothing; inducing sleep or quiet.
opine (ō-pīn'), *v.i.* to think; be of opinion.
opinion (-pin'yun), *n.* belief or judgment; estimation of the value, or importance, of a thing.
opinionated (-ā-ted), *adj.* firm or obstinate in one's opinions.
opinionative (-ā-tiv), *adj.* fond of preconceived ideas; self-conceited.
opiophagism (ō-pi-of'å-jizm), **opiophagy** (-of'å-ji), *n.* opium eating.
opisthognathous (op-is-thog'nå-thus), *adj.* having retreating jaws: opposed to *prognathous*.
opium (ō'pi-um), *n.* a drug prepared from the inspissated juice of a variety of poppy: the juice is a milky exudation that oozes from the green or unripe capsules after incision: in its prepared state the drug consists of a brownish, sticky mass, with a bitter taste and heavy odor: a powerful narcotic poison.
opium eater (ēt'ẽr), one who takes opium as a stimulant; [O-E-], Thomas De Quincey (1785–1859), English author, who related his experiences in "Confessions of an Opium Eater."
opium poppy (pop'i), a tall Asiatic perennial plant with bluish-white leaves and white or purple flowers: cultivated from early times for its opium supply.
opobalsam (o-po-bawl'sâm), *n.* balm of Gilead.
opodeldoc (-del'dok), *n.* a soap liniment used for sprains, etc.
opossum (ō-pos'um), *n.* an American marsupial mammal, usually called *'possum;* an Australian phalanger.
opotherapy (op-ō-ther'a-pi), *n.* treatment of disease with animal extracts, chiefly of the glands of internal secretion, as the thyroid, adrenals, and pituitary body; organotherapy.
oppidan (op'i-dan), *n.* at Eton College, a student, not on the foundation, who boards in the town.
opponent (-op-pō'nent), *adj.* opposite; adverse; antagonistic: *n.* one who opposes, especially in argument or debate; adversary.
opportune (-pẽr-tūn'), *adj.* well-timed; seasonable.
opportunely ('li), *adv.* seasonably.
opportuneness ('nes), *n.* seasonableness.
opportunism ('izm), *n.* sacrifice of principle to circumstances, especially in politics.
opportunist ('ist), *n.* one who takes advantage of circumstances to promote the political interests of his party.
opportunity (-tū'ni-ti), *n.* convenient time or occasion.
opposable (-pōz'å-bl), *adj.* that may be opposed.
oppose (-pōz'), *v.t.* to act against; contend with; resist; place as an obstacle; check.
opposite ('pō-zit), *adj.* placed or standing in front; contrary; adverse; antagonistic.
oppositely (-li), *adv.* in front; adversely.
oppositeness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being opposite.
opposition (-zish'un), *n.* the act or state of opposing; hostile resistance; contrariety; obstacle; the situation of two heavenly bodies when their longitudes differ by 180°; the collective body of opponents to the existing administration or government.
oppositionist (-ist), *n.* one of the party that opposes an administration or government.
oppress (-pres'), *v.t.* to burden; crush by hardship or severity; lie heavily upon.
oppression (-presh'un), *n.* the act of oppressing; state of being oppressed; hardship; calamity; injustice; lassitude; dullness.
oppressive (-pres'iv), *adj.* unreasonably burdensome; unjustly severe; tyrannical; overpowering; heavy.
oppressively (-li), *adv.* in an oppressive manner.

oppressiveness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being oppressive.

oppressor ('ĕr), *n.* one who oppresses.

opprobrious (-prō'bri-us), *adj.* expressive of opprobrium; reproachful and contemptuous; disgraceful.

opprobrium ('bri-um), *n.* reproach with disdain or contempt; ignominy.

oppugn (o-pūn'), *v.t.* to oppose; conflict with: *v.i.* to contend.

opsiometer (-si-om'e-tĕr), *n.* an instrument for measuring the limits of distinct vision.

opsonic (op-son'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or affected by, opsonin.

opsonic index (in'deks), the ratio between the bacteria destroyed by leucocytes in normal blood serum and the number absorbed through the agency of opsonin.

opsonin (op'sō-nin), *n.* a substance in the blood that absorbs pathogenic bacteria by rendering them more susceptible to the action of the phagocytes.

optative ('tā-tiv), *adj.* expressing desire or wish; a mood of a Greek or Sanskrit verb in which a wish or desire is expressed.

optic ('tik), *adj.* pertaining to vision: *n. pl.* the science of the properties of light and vision.

optically (-ăl-li), *adv.* by optics or vision.

optician (-tish'un), *n.* one skilled in optics; one who makes or sells optical instruments.

optigraph ('ti-grăf), *n.* a kind of camera for copying landscapes.

optimism ('ti-mizm), *n.* the doctrine that everything in the present state of existence is for the best.

optimist ('ti-mist), *n.* one who holds the doctrine of optimism; a person who is always cheerful and tries to cheer others.

optimistic (-mis'tik), *adj.* characterized by optimism; sanguine.

optimistically (-ăl-li), *adv.* hopefully.

optimum ('ti-mum), *n.* the most favorable degree, condition, quantity, etc.; the most favorable condition for the growth and development of an organism.

option ('shun), *n.* power or right of choice; wish; selection; on the Stock Exchange, the liberty to sell or buy stock in a time bargain at a stated price.

optional (-ăl), *adj.* left to one's wish or choice.

optionally (-li), *adv.* at one's own option.

optogram ('tō-gram), *n.* an image of an external object fixed on the retina by the chemical action of light on the purple-red pigment in the retina, known as the visual purple.

optologist (-jist), *n.* a sight-testing optician.

optology (-ji), *n.* the art of testing eyesight, and fitting the eyes with proper lenses.

optometer (-tom'e-tĕr), *n.* an optical instrument for measuring the range of vision; an opsiometer.

optometrist (-tom'e-trist), *n.* one who practices optometry.

optometry (-tri), *n.* measurement of the range of vision by means of an optometer; as defined by statute, "employment of subjective and objective mechanical means, to determine the accommodative and refractive states of the eye and the scope of its functions in general."

optophone (op'to-fōn), *n.* an instrument which, by utilizing the varying electrical conductivity of selenium under changing conditions of light, enables a blind person to detect the presence of opaque objects by the sense of hearing.

optotechnics (op'tō-tek'niks), *n.* the technology of lenses, optometers, and other optical instruments and apparatus.

optotype ('tō-tīp), *n.* a letter used as a test-type for the eyes.

opulence ('ū-lens), *n.* wealth; riches; plenty.

opulency (-len-si), *n.* state of possessing wealth in abundance.

opulent ('ū-lent), *adj.* wealthy; rich.

Opuntia (ō-pun'shi-ă), *n.* a very large American genus of tropical cactus plants, including the prickly-pears and Indian figs, having flat joints studded with nobs or tubercles, bearing spines: the flowers are usually yellow: the pulpy fruit is edible; [o-], a plant of this genus.

opus (ō'pus), *n.* [*pl.* opera (op'ĕr-ă)], a work; musical composition.

opuscule ('kūl), *n.* a little work; brochure.

oquassa (ō-kwas'ă), *n.* a small trout found in the Rangeley Lakes of Maine.

or (ôr), *conj.* the correlative of *either:* *n.* in heraldry, gold or yellow color.

orach (or'ach), *n.* a garden pot-herb: sometimes called mountain-spinach.

oracle (or'ă-kl), *n.* among the ancients, the response of a deity or inspired priest to some inquiry; the deity who gave the answer; the place where a deity might be consulted; the holy of holies in the Jewish temple; a prophetic declaration; a prophet or person of reputed wisdom.

oracular (ō-rak'ū-lăr), *adj.* of the nature of an oracle; uttering oracles; dogmatically magisterial; ambiguous; venerable.

oral ('răl), *adj.* verbal.

oralism (ō'ral-izm), *n.* teaching deaf-mutes by the lip-language.

orally (-li), *adv.* verbally.

oralogy (ō-ral'ō-ji), *n.* the science that treats of the mouth, especially in regard to the teeth, their preservation and prevention of decay, based on the orderly processes of the cellular activity which maintains a margin of biologic safety of all parts of the body.

orange (or'enj), *n.* a large, round, juicy fruit with a reddish-yellow rind enclosing a pulp sub-acid in taste; the tree that produces this fruit, a small, many-

branched evergreen with oval leaves and fragrant white flowers; a reddish-yellow color; a dye or pigment producing this color; *adj.* of, or pertaining to, oranges; of a reddish-yellow color.

orangeade (-ād), *n.* a beverage made from orange-juice.

Orangeism (-izm), *n.* the principles, tenets, or practices of Orangemen, namely, the maintaining of Protestant succession to the British throne, and the support of the Protestant religion in Great Britain and her colonies.

Orangeman (-măn), *n.* a member of a political secret society of Irish Protestants: named from William III., former Prince of Orange.

orange-rust (or'ănj-rust), *n.* a fungus that infests the stems of blackberry and raspberry plants.

orangery (-ri), *n.* a place for the cultivation of oranges.

orang-outang (ō-rang'ōō-tang), *n.* the great anthropoid ape of the Eastern Archipelago.

oration (-rā'shun), *n.* a formal public speech delivered on an occasion of special importance; harangue.

orator (or'ă-tĕr), *n.* one who makes an oration; an eloquent speaker.

oratorical (-tor'i-kăl), *adj.* pertaining to an orator or to oratory; rhetorical.

oratorically (-li), *adv.* in a rhetorical manner.

oratorio (-tō'ri-ō), *n.* a musical composition having a sacred theme as its subject.

oratory ('ă-tō-ri), *n.* the art of an orator; eloquence; a small chapel, especially one for private devotion.

orb (ôrb), *n.* a circular body; sphere; the eye; circuit.

orbed ('d), *adj.* spherical.

orbicular (-bik'ū-lăr), *adj.* orb-shaped.

orbit ('bit), *n.* the bony cavity of the eye; the path described by a heavenly body during its periodical revolution.

orbital (-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to an orbit.

orcein (ôr'se-in), *n.* a red dyestuff produced by the action of ammonia on orcin.

orchard ('chĕrd), *n.* an inclosure of fruit trees.

orchestra ('kes-trå), *n.* in an ancient Greek theater, the place where the chorus danced; in a modern theater, or music hall, the place occupied by the musicians; the body of musicians.

orchestral (-trăl), *adj.* pertaining to, suited to, or performed by, an orchestra.

orchestration (-trā'shun), *n.* musical arrangement or instrumentation for an orchestra.

orchid ('kid), *n.* a plant with a handsome flower, often of fantastic shape, of the genus Orchis.

Orchis ('kis), *n.* a large genus of terrestrial herb-plants with fleshy tubers and dense spikes: the flowers are small and of peculiar shape and structure; [o-], any plant of this genus.

orchitis (or-ki'tis), *n.* inflammation of the testicles.

orchotomy (or-kot'o-mi), *n.* excision of the testicles.

orcin ('sin), *n.* a colorless, crystalline substance obtained from lichens.

Orcus (ôr'kus), *n.* the god of the underworld; the underworld; Hades.

ordain (-dān'), *v.t.* to appoint; institute; invest with ministerial or priestly functions; *v.i.* to issue an order or decree.

ordeal ('de-ăl), *n.* a medieval method of trial by fire, water, combat, etc., to determine the guilt or innocence of an accused person; hence, a severe trial or test.

order ('dĕr), *n.* method or regular arrangement; settled mode of procedure; rule; regulation; command; class; rank; degree; a religious fraternity; an association of persons possessing a common honorary distinction; in zoölogy, a group of families; in botany, a division between a genus and a class; in architecture, a system of constructing columns, comprising the Tuscan, Doric, Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite; *pl.* in the Christian ministry, the consecration which distinguishes the clergy from the laity, as *holy orders*: *v.t.* to regulate or manage; command; conduct; direct; *v.i.* to give a command or order.

ordering ('dĕr-ing), *n.* arrangement; distribution.

orderly ('dĕr-li), *adj.* well regulated; methodical; performed in good order; peaceable; on military duty: *n.* a soldier who attends upon an officer to carry his orders: *adv.* methodically.

ordinal ('din-ăl), *adj.* noting order: *n.* a number noting order; a book containing the form of service for ordination.

ordinance ('di-nåns), *n.* an established rule, rite, or law.

ordinarily ('di-nā-ri-li), *adj.* according to established rule or method; usually.

ordinary ('di-nā-ri), *adj.* according to established order; usual; customary; commonplace; mediocre; plain; a meal for all comers at fixed charges; an ecclesiastical judge; a prison chaplain; in heraldry, that part of the escutcheon contained between straight and other lines.

ordinate ('di-nāt), *n.* a straight line in a curve terminated on both sides by the curve and bisected by the diameter: *v.t.* to appoint; ordain.

ordination (-nā'shun), *n.* the act of conferring holy orders; the state of being ordained or appointed.

ordnance (ôrd'nåns), *n.* artillery; military supplies or stores; all materials for warfare.

Ordnance Department (de-pärt'ment), in the U. S. army, the department charged with procuring and distributing arms and stores to the regular army and organized militia, and the establishing and maintaining of arsenals and military depots.

Ordnance Survey (sēr'vā), in Great Britain, the official government survey of the United Kingdom by officers of the Royal Engineers: formerly under the direction of the Board of Ordnance, now under that of the Board of Agriculture.

ordure (or'dūr), *n.* filth; dung; feces.

ore (ōr), *n.* metal as extracted from the earth in its natural state, or combined with some other substance.

oread (ō're-ad), *n.* a mountain nymph.

orectic (o-rek'tik), *adj.* pertaining to the appetite or desires.

Oregon (or'e-gon), *n.* a State of the U. S.; the "Beaver" or "Sunset" State.

orellin (o-rel'in), *n.* a yellow dye obtained from the seeds of a South American tree: used in coloring butter.

orexigenic (ō-rek-si-jen'ik), *adj.* tending to stimulate the appetite.

orexis (o-rek'sis), *n.* appetite; desire.

organ (ôr'gân), *n.* the greatest of musical instruments, consisting of one set, or many sets, of pipes, played by means of a keyboard acting upon compressed air driven through a bellows; any musical instrument resembling a pipe-organ or played after the manner of one; means of communication or conveyance; that part of living structure by means of which some function is discharged or work performed.

organdie (ôr'gan-de), *n.* thin, figured muslin.

organic (-gan'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, composed of, containing, or produced by, organs; instrumental.

organically (-âl-li), *adv.* in an organic manner; with, or by means of, organs.

organism ('gân-izm), *n.* organical structure; any living person, animal, or plant.

organist ('ist), *n.* a performer on the organ; an organizer; a tanager.

organization (-i-zā'shun), *n.* organic structure; the act of organizing.

organize ('gân-īz), *v.t.* to form or furnish with organs; arrange or distribute into parts with the proper officials so as to work or carry out a scheme efficiently; systematize; put into working order.

organizer (-ēr), *n.* one who organizes; a person who originates a system of bringing together diverse agencies to act as one body.

organogen (-gan'ō-jen), *n.* any of the four elements, oxygen, nitrogen, hydrogen, or carbon.

organogeny ('oj-e-ni), *n.* organic development.

organography (-og'rå-fi), *n.* a scientific description of the organs of animals or plants.

organology (-ol'o-ji), *n.* that branch of physiology which treats of animal organs.

organon ('gå-non), *n.* a body of rules for regulating scientific or philosophical investigation.

organoplastic (-ō-plas'tik), *adj.* producing, or evolving, organic tissue.

organoscopy (-nos'ko-pi), *n.* phrenology.

organotherapy (ôr'gan-ō-ther'a-pi), *n.* the treatment of disease by animal extracts; opotherapy.

organzine ('gân-zin), *n.* thrown silk of very fine texture; a fabric that is made from it.

orgasm ('gazm), *n.* venereal heat; extreme excitement of the genital organ; turgescence of any organ.

orgiastic (-ji-as'tik), *adj.* marked by wild revelry.

orgy ('ji), *n.* a drunken revel, especially at night: *pl.* secret rites in the worship of Dionysus (Bacchus) distinguished by wild revelry.

oriel (ō'ri-el), *n.* a large bay window.

Orient ('ri-ent), *adj.* Oriental: *n.* the East; Eastern countries.

orient ('ri-ent), *adj.* bright; lustrous: *v.t.* to define the position of with reference to the east; to build, as a temple, with the altar at the eastern end.

Oriental (-en'tâl), *adj.* pertaining to, or situated in, the East; proceeding from the East: *n.* an inhabitant of the East.

Orientalism (-izm), *n.* an idiom or custom characteristic of the East.

Orientalist (-ist), *n.* one who is skilled in Oriental languages, subjects, etc.

orientate (-tāt), *v.t.* & *v.i.* to turn toward the east; build a church or temple, so that the altar shall be in the east.

orientation (-tā'shun), *n.* the determination of the position of the east; eastward position; the faculty possessed by certain birds of finding their way home from long distances.

orifice (or'i-fis), *n.* a mouth or aperture.

oriflamme ('i-flam), *n.* the ancient royal standard of France, a red flag split at one end and forming flame-shaped streamers; hence, a battle-standard.

Origenism (or'i-jen-izm), *n.* the doctrine of Origen, a learned Greek Father of Alexandria, in the 3rd century, who taught that the Scriptures are to be interpreted allegorically, that every soul has had a preëxistence, and that finally all will be saved, even the Devil.

origin ('i-jin), *n.* beginning; first existence; source; cause; derivation.

original (ō-rij'i-nål), *adj.* first in order; having power to originate; not copied: *n.* that from which anything is copied, etc.; the language in which a work is written; archetype; an eccentric person.

originality ('i-ti), *n.* original state or quality.

originally (-li), *adv.* at first.

original sin (sin), the inherent tendency of mankind to sin, derived from Adam and imputed to his descendants.
originate (-rij'i-nāt), *v.t.* to bring into existence: *v.i.* to rise; commence.
origination (-nā'shun), *n.* first production; source; method of production.
originator ('i-nā-tēr), *n.* one who originates.
oriole (ō'ri-ōl), *n.* one of a family of Old World birds allied to the crows: the plumage is usually black and yellow: the *golden oriole* is a deep yellow on the back with black wings, the *Baltimore oriole* is alternate orange and black and the *orchard oriole* is black and chestnut.
orlop (ôr'lop), *n.* the lowest deck of a ship.
Ormazd (ôr'mazd), *n.* the supreme deity of Persian worship; the spirit of goodness.
ormolu ('mō-lōō), *n.* bronze or copper gilt in imitation of gold.
ornament ('nā-ment), *n.* anything that adorns or beautifies; embellishment: *v.t.* to adorn, beautify, or decorate.
ornamental (-al), *adj.* serving to ornament; beautifying: *n.* something that ornaments, especially a plant for decoration.
ornamentally ('ăl-li), *adv.* so as to adorn.
ornamentation (-tā'shun), *n.* decoration.
ornate (-nāt'), *adj.* ornamented.
ornately ('li), *adv.* in an ornate manner.
ornery (ôr'ne-ri), *adj.* very ordinary or insignificant; contrary; hard to manage; contemptible.
ornis (ôr'nis), *n.* a bird; the bird life of a country or region
ornithic (-nith'ik), *adj.* of, or pertaining to, birds.
ornitho-, a combining form from the Greek *ornis*, bird.
ornitholite (-nith'ō-līt), *n.* the fossil remains of a bird.
ornithological (-ni-thō-loj'i-kăl), *adj.* pertaining to ornithology.
ornithologist (-thol'o-jist), *n.* one who is skilled in ornithology.
ornithology ('o-ji), *n.* the scientific study of the structure, habits, etc., of birds.
ornithomancy (ôr'ni-thō-man-si), divination from the flight of birds.
ornithopter (-thop'tēr), *n.* a mechanical bird; a flying machine propelled by an up and down movement of the wings.
Ornithorhynchus (or-ni-thō-ring'kus), *n.* the genus consisting of only the Australian platypus or duckbill; [o-], the duckbill of Australia, a small aquatic mammal about 18 inches long with thick brownish-black fur: the bill is like that of a duck, the body like that of an otter, the feet are five-toed and webbed, and the tail is broad and truncated, resembling that of a beaver: it lays eggs and burrows on the banks of rivers and lagoons and is a very good diver: cannot exist long in captivity: called *the platypus* by the Bush people.
orographic (or-ō-grăf'ik), *adj.* pertaining to orography: also, orographical.
orography (ō-rog'ră-fi), *n.* the branch of physical geography that treats of mountains and mountain systems; orology.
orogenesis (or-o-jen'e-sis), **orogeny** (o-roj'e-ni), *n.* the process of mountain formation.
oroide (ō'rō-īd), *n.* an alloy of tin and copper resembling gold.
orology, see orography.
orometer (ō-rom'e-tēr), *n.* an aneroid barometer with an additional scale to show the elevation of a place where an observation is taken.
orotund (ō'ro-tund), *adj.* characterized by fullness, clearness, strength, and smoothness: said of the voice or manner of utterance: *n.* a quality of voice thus characterized.
orphan (ôr'făn), *n.* a child bereft of one or both parents: *adj.* bereft of parents.
orphanage (ā-j), *n.* the state of an orphan; an institution for orphans.
orphaned ('fănd), *adj.* bereft of parents.
Orphean ('fē-ăn), *adj.* pertaining to Orpheus, celebrated bard of classic mythology; hence, melodious, enchanting.
orphrey ('fri), *n.* an embroidered band or bands of gold or silver on the front of an ecclesiastical vestment from the neck downward, especially on a cope.
orpiment ('pi-ment), *n.* yellow sulphuret of arsenic; king's yellow.
orpine ('pin), *n.* a succulent plant with fleshy leaves: so named from its yellow color.
Orpington (or'ping-tun), *n.* one of a valuable breed of deep-breasted domestic fowl with single combs and unfeathered legs: originally bred at Orpington, in Kent.
orrery (or'e-ri), *n.* an apparatus to illustrate by balls mounted on rods the motions, magnitudes, and positions of the planets of the solar system.
orrhotherapy (or-ō-ther'ă-pi), *n.* the treatment of disease by injection of blood from an immune animal.
orris ('is), *n.* gold or silver lace; the iris.
orris-root (-rōōt), *n.* the dried roots of the Florentine orris: used as a perfume.
ortho-, a combining form from the Greek *orthos*, straight, right, direct.
orthocenter (ôr-thō-sen'tēr), the intersection point of the three altitudes of a triangle.
orthocephalous (-sef'ă-lus), *adj.* having the height of the skull in medium proportion to the length or breadth.
orthoclase (ôr'thō-klāz), *n.* potash feldspar.
orthodiagraph (ôr-thō'di-ă-grăf), *n.* a device for taking X-ray pictures of the internal organs and locating foreign bodies.

orthodontist (ôr-thō-dont'ist), *n.* one who makes a business of straightening teeth, widening mouth arches, and restoring jaws to proper shape.

orthodox ('thō-doks), *adj.* holding, or in accordance with, the received or established belief or doctrine.

orthodoxy (-dok-si), *n.* conformity to orthodox belief or opinion.

orthoepy (-thō'e-pi), *n.* correct pronunciation.

orthogenesis (ôr-thō-jen'e-sis), *n.* the theoretical origin of species through the inheritance of characters acquired or modified by functional activity.

orthognathous (-thog'nā-thus), *adj.* having the front part of the skull, the forehead, almost perpendicular.

orthogonal (thog'ō-nāl), *adj.* rectangular.

orthograde (ôr'tho-grād), *adj.* walking with upright body, after the manner of man and the anthropoid apes.

orthographer ('rā-fēr), *n.* one skilled in orthography.

orthographic (-thō-grāf'ik), *adj.* pertaining to orthography; correctly spelt.

orthographically (-āl-li), *adv.* according to the rules of orthography.

orthography (-thog'rā-fi), *n.* the art of spelling and writing words correctly.

orthology (-thol'o-ji), *n.* art of using words correctly.

orthopædia (-thō-pē'di-å), *n.* the prevention and cure of deformities, especially in children.

orthopedic (-thō-pē'dik, -thō-ped'ik), *adj.* pertaining to orthopædia or orthopedics.

orthopedics, same as orthopædia.

orthopedist (or-thō-pē'dist, -thop'e-dist), *n.* one who practices orthopædia.

orthophony (or-thof'o-ni), *n.* art of correct speaking; voice training

orthopnœa (or-thop-nē'å), *n.* a condition in which the affected can respire or breathe only in an erect posture.

orthopraxy (ôr'thō-prak-si), *n.* the treatment of deformed limbs with mechanical appliances; orthopedic surgery.

Orthoptera (or-thop'tēr-å), *n.* an order of insects which comprises cockroaches, crickets, waterbugs, earwigs, and grasshoppers.

orthoscope ('thō-skōp), *n.* an instrument for examining the surface of the eye, especially the iris.

ortolan ('tō-lån), *n.* a small bird, allied to the bunting: much esteemed for its flesh.

Oryx (ō'riks), *n.* a genus of large, African antelopes with long straight horns projecting backwards; [o-], any antelope of this genus.

os (os), *n.* (Latin) [*pl.* ossa ('å)], a bone; the mouth (*pl.* ora).

oscillate ('i-lāt), *v.i.* & *v.t.* to swing backwards and forwards; vibrate.

oscillation (-lā'shun), *n.* a swinging backwards and forwards; vibration.

oscillator (os'i-lā-tēr), *n.* one who, or that which, oscillates; a device for producing electric current of a constant period, independently of variations in its driving force; an apparatus for generating electric waves in wireless telegraphy.

oscillatory (os'i-lå-tō-ri), *adj.* swinging; vibrating.

oscillograph (os'i-lō-grāf), *n.* an instrument for studying the oscillations of electric current.

Oscines (os'i-nēz), *n.* a large division of passerine birds in which the vocal organs are highly developed, though many of them do not sing.

oscitant (os'i-tant), *adj.* yawning; gaping; sleepy; drowsy.

osculant (os'ku-lant), *adj.* kissing; clinging.

osculate ('kū-lāt), *v.t.* & *v.i.* to kiss; touch.

osculation (-lā'shun), *n.* kissing; touching.

osculatory ('kū-lå-tō-ri), *adj.* pertaining to kissing: *n.* a tablet or board on which the picture of Christ or the Virgin Mary is painted for worshipers to kiss.

osier (ō'zhēr), *n.* a willow, the twigs of which are used in basket-making; the American dogwood.

Osiris (os-ī'ris), *n.* the favorite god of the Egyptians, the husband of Isis and the father of Horus, two other Egyptian deities.

Oslerism (os'lēr-izm), *n.* the theory that man accomplishes his best work before forty, and that his usefulness is past when he reaches sixty: after Sir W. Osler, Canadian physician.

Oslerize (-iz), *v.t.* [Slang], to chloroform; do away with the useless; kill the aged and infirm.

Osmanli (os-man'li), *n.* one of the European branch of the Turkish race.

osmidrosis (os-mi-drō'sis), *n.* a fetid secretion of sweat.

osmium (os'mi-um), *n.* a bluish-white metallic element of the platinum group.

osmose ('mōs), *n.* the process of attraction by which gases and fluids pass through a separating membrane.

osmosis (os-mō'sis), *n.* the equalization of two miscible liquids separated by a permeable membrane.

osmund ('mund), *n.* a flowering fern of the genus Osmunda.

Osmunda (os-mun'då), *n.* a genus of swamp ferns with large clumps or crowns.

osnaburg ('nå-bērg), *n.* a coarse linen.

osphyalgia (os-fi-al'ji-å), *n.* lumbago; pain in the loins.

osphyomyelitis (os-fi-o-mi-e-lī't'is), *n.* inflammation of the lower part of the spinal cord.

osprey (os'prā), *n.* a large hawk of a dark-brown color on the back and having the breast usually white: noted as an excellent diver for fish; the fish-hawk.

ossein ('e-in), *n.* gelatinous tissue in bone.
osseous ('o-us), *adj.* pertaining to, consisting of, or like, bone.
osseter ('e-tēr), *n.* a species of sturgeon, yielding a fine kind of isinglass.
ossicle ('i-kl), *n.* a little bone; a hard structure of small size; the calcareous plate of a starfish.
ossiferous (-if'ēr-us), *adj.* producing, or containing, bone.
ossification (-fi-kā'shun), *n.* conversion of soft animal tissue into bone; bone formation.
ossiform (os'i-fôrm), *adj.* like bone; having the appearance of bone.
ossify ('i-fī), *v.t.* to convert into bone or into a bone-like substance; harden: *v.i.* to become bone.
ostalgia (os-tal'ji-ă), *n.* pain in a bone.
osteitis (os-te-ī'tis), *n.* inflammation of a bone.
ostensibility (-ten-si-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being ostensible.
ostensible ('si-bl), *adj.* apparent; held forth to view; plausible.
ostensibly ('si-bli), *adv.* in appearance.
ostensive ('ten-siv), *adj.* showing; exhibiting.
ostensorium (os-ten-sō'ri-um), *n.* in R. C. service, the monstrance in which the Host is exposed to view for worship.
ostentation (-tā'shun), *n.* outward show or appearance; ambitious or vain display.
ostentatious ('shus), *adj.* fond of show; intended for vain display; gaudy.
osteo-, a combining form from the Greek *osteon*, bone.
osteoblast (os'te-ō-blast), *n.* a bone-forming cell.
osteocarcinoma (-kär-si-nō'mă), *n.* cancer of the bone; an ossified cancer.
osteoclasis (-klā'sis), *n.* the operation of breaking a bone to cure a deformity or malformation.
osteocope (os'te-ō-kōp), *n.* an excruciating steady pain in a bone.
osteodentine (-tē-ō-den'tin), *n.* a substance forming the teeth of vertebrate animals and structurally intermediate between bone and dentine.
osteoderm (os'tē-ō-dērm), *n.* a bone developed in the skin of an animal, as in the case of amphibia and reptiles and in the armadillo.
osteogen (os'te-ō-jen), *n.* the soft tissue which ossifies into bone.
osteogenesis (-jen'e-sis), **osteogeny** (-oj'e-ni), *n.* bone formation; ossification.
osteoid (os'te-oid), *adj.* resembling a bone.
osteologist (-ol'ō-jist), *n.* one who is skilled in osteology.
osteology ('ō-ji), *n.* that part of anatomy treating of bones, their structure, etc.
osteolysis (-ol'i-sis), *n.* softening of the bone.
osteoma (os-te-ō'mă), *n.* tumor of a bone.
osteomalacia (-mă-lā'shi-ă), *n.* a condition, or disease, in which some of the bones gradually soften leading to deformities, as sometimes occurs in the case of pregnant women.
osteomyelitis (-mī-e-lī'tis), *n.* inflammation of both bone and marrow.
osteopath (os'te-o-path), *n.* a practitioner of osteopathy; an osteopathist.
osteopathic (-o-path'ik), *adj.* pertaining to osteopathy.
osteopathist (-op'ă-thist), *n.* one skilled in, or who practices, osteopathy.
osteopathy (-op'ă-thi), *n.* a system of therapeutics in which the treatment is by manipulation of the bones, muscles, and nerve centers.
osteophyte (os'te-ō-fīt), *n.* an outside bony growth.
osteoplastic (-plas'tik), *adj.* producing bone; pertaining to the replacement of bone.
osteoplasty (os'te-ō-plas-ti), *n.* a plastic operation to remedy a bone defect, or loss of bone.
osteosarcoma (-ō-sär-kō'mă), *n.* softening of the bones; a bone tumor.
osteosclerosis (-sklē-rō'sis), *n.* abnormal hardening of a bone.
osteotomy (-ot'ō-mi), *n.* the operation of cutting out a piece of bone, or dividing a bone.
ostitis (-tī'tis), see osteitis.
ostler (os'lēr), *n.* a man who attends to horses at an inn; a stableman.
ostracism ('trå-sizm), *n.* banishment by ostracizing.
ostracize ('trå-sīz), *v.t.* to banish by popular vote: from the ancient custom in Athens of banishing a citizen by throwing a shell, inscribed with the name of the person to be banished, into an urn; exclude from public or private favor.
ostreiform (os'tre-i-fôrm), *adj.* shaped like an oyster.
ostrich ('trich), *n.* the largest of all birds, originally a native of Africa: it has a long, downy neck, very short wings, useless for flight, a somewhat oval body, with long stout legs, each terminating in two great toes: this bird is strong, powerful and very swift as a runner: some specimens reach a height of nine feet and weigh over 300 pounds: highly valued for its plumes.
Ostrogoth ('trō-goth), *n.* an Eastern Goth.
otalgia (ō-tal'ji-ă), *n.* pain in the ear; earache.
Otariidæ (ō-tă-rī'i-dē), *n.* a subfamily of aquatic, carnivorous mammals, including walruses, sea lions and eared seals.
other (*uth'ēr*), *adj.* noting something besides; different; contrary: *pron.* one remaining, or part remaining; a different one: *adv.* otherwise: *conj.* or; either: *n.* that which is an opposite of something else.

otherwise (-wīz), *adv.* in another manner; in other respects: *conj.* else.
otiatrics (ō-shi-at'riks), *n.* treatment of diseases of the ear.
otic (ō'tik), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or in the region of, the ear.
otiose (ō'shi-ōs), *adj.* idle; having nothing to do.
otiosity (-os'i-ti), *n.* state of idleness.
otitis (ō-tī'tis), *n.* inflammation of the ear.
otodynia (ō-tō-din'i-å), *n.* pain in the ear.
otology (ō-tol'ō-ji), *n.* the branch of medical science which treats of the ear and its diseases.
otomycosis (-mī-kō'sis), *n.* a disease of the ear, due to a fungus growth in the auditory canal.
otopathy (ō-top'å-thi), *n.* a diseased condition of the ear.
otoplasty (ō-tō-plas-ti), *n.* plastic surgery of the external ear.
otorrhea, otorrhœa (ō-to-rē'å), *n.* a purulent discharge from the ear; a running or flowing of matter from the ear.
otoscope (ō'tō-skōp), *n.* an instrument for examining the interior of the ear.
otter (ot'ēr), *n.* an amphibious mammal of the weasel family, which feeds on fish; a device attached to the bow of a ship for clearing her course from underwater obstructions and dangers, as mines, etc.
Ottoman (ot'ō-mån), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, the Turks or their government: *n.* a Turk.
ottoman ('ō-mån), *n.* a cushioned seat; a movable, cushioned foot-rest; a corded silk fabric.
ouakari (wä-kä'rē), *n.* a South American monkey with long, silky, yellowish hair and a bright red face.
oubliette (ōō-blē-et'), a dungeon with only one opening, generally at top.
ought (awt), *v.i.* to be under obligation; be fit, necessary, or proper: *n.* anything; a cipher; naught.
ouija (we'ja), *n.* a board displaying the letters of the alphabet and other symbols; used with a planchette in answering psychic questions.
ounce (ouns), *n.* a weight $\frac{1}{16}$ of a pound avoirdupois; $\frac{1}{12}$ of a pound troy; a carnivorous animal resembling the leopard; the leopard-cat of Tibet.
our (our), *pron.* pertaining to, or belonging to, us.
ourselves (our-selvz'), *pron.pl.* we or us, not others.
ousel, ouzel (ōō'zel), *n.* the European blackbird.
oust (oust), *v.t.* to eject; put out; bar; take away; remove.
ouster (ous'tēr), *n.* in law, dispossession; putting out of possession.
out (out), *adj.* outside; external; not engaged: *n.* one out of office; a nook or corner; matter in copy, not printed; a player not having an inning; an outing or holiday: *v.t.* & *v.i.* drive out; expel; deprive of; be removed; become public: *adv.* without; not within or at home; abroad; gone forth; not in office or employment: *interj.* begone! Used in many compounds, and as the meaning of most is obvious, such do not find a place in the list of definitions.
out-and-out, *adj.* thorough: *adv.* completely; thoroughly.
outbreak (out'brāk), *n.* a breaking out; an eruption.
outcast ('kåst), *adj.* cast out; rejected: *n.* one who is cast or driven out; an exile.
outcrop ('krop), *n.* the exposure of strata at the earth's surface: *v.i.* to crop out at the surface.
outcry ('krī), *n.* clamor; tumult.
outfall ('fawl), *n.* the lower end of a watercourse; point of discharge.
outfit ('fit), *n.* equipment for a journey; collectively, the persons engaged in any undertaking or pursuit: *v.t.* to fit out; furnish with equipment.
outgo (-gō'), *v.t.* to go beyond; surpass.
outgoings ('ings), *n.pl.* expenses.
out-Herod (-her'od), *v.t.* to exceed the cruelty or violent character of (Herod the Great); hence, to exceed in any evil.
outlander (out'lan-dēr), *n.* a foreigner.
outlandish (-land'ish), *adj.* foreign; extraordinary; vulgar.
outlaw ('law), *n.* one who is deprived of legal benefits and protection: *v.t.* to deprive of legal benefits and protection.
outline ('līn), *n.* a line bounding or defining a figure; first sketch: *v.t.* to sketch out.
outport ('pōrt), *n.* a port or harbor at some distance from the chief port.
outpost (-post), *n.* an observation station at a distance from the main body of an army; the troops at such station.
output (out'put), *n.* the total quantity of any product manufactured or produced; the electric power of a dynamo expressed in watts.
outrage ('rāj), *n.* open and excessive violence; wanton abuse or mischief: *v.t.* to commit an outrage upon; insult indecently: *v.i.* to act in an outrageous manner.
outrageous ('us), *adj.* violent; excessive; exceeding all bounds.
outre (ōō-trā'), *adj.* overstrained; exaggerated; unconventional.
outrider (out'rī-dēr), *n.* a servant on horseback who rides in advance of a carriage.
outrigger ('rig-ēr), *n.* a projecting spar or beam for extending sails or ropes; a boat with projecting rowlocks; a projection for supporting the planes of an aeroplane.
outright ('rīt), *adj.* positive; downright: *adv.* completely; at once.

outside ('sīd), *n.* the external part of anything; superficies; utmost; a passenger on the top of a bus, etc.: *pl.* the exterior sheets of a ream of paper: *adj.* pertaining to, or situated upon, the outside; exterior.

outsider (-sīd'ēr), *n.* one not included in a party engaged in some undertaking, or one not in sympathy with such undertaking; [Slang], a horse regarded as having little chance to win a race.

outspan (-span'), *v.i.* to unyoke the oxen and prepare for resting or camping out.

outspoken ('spō-kn), *adj.* candid; frank.

outstanding (-stand'ing), *adj.* projecting; unpaid.

outward ('wērd), *adj.* external; to or from the exterior; visible; extrinsic.

outward-bound (-bound), *adj.* sailing to foreign parts.

outwards ('wērdz), *adv.* toward the outside; to foreign parts.

outwit (-wit'), *v.t.* to overreach, or defeat, by superior skill or cunning.

outwork ('wērk), *n.* a defense constructed beyond the main body of a fort, etc.; a rampart.

ouzel, see ousel.

oval (ō'vål), *adj.* shaped like an egg; elliptical: *n.* anything egg-shaped.

ovarian (-vā'ri-ån), *adj.* pertaining to an ovary.

ovariotomy (-ot'o-mi), *n.* the operation of removing one, or both, of the ovaries.

ovaritis (-rī'tis), *n.* inflammation of the ovaries.

ovary ('vå-ri), *n.* the organ in a female animal in which the ova or first germs of future life are formed; the hollow seed-case of a plant.

ovate ('vāt), *adj.* egg-shaped.

ovation (-vā'shun), *n.* an enthusiastic demonstration of public esteem.

oven (uv'n), *n.* a place or apparatus for baking or heating.

ovenbird (-bērd), *n.* a passerine bird of South America that builds a dome-shaped nest from mud; the American warbler; the long-tailed titmouse.

over (ō'vēr), *prep.* superior in position, authority, dignity, excellence, or value; above; upon; across; covering; more than: *adv.* from beginning to end; from one to another; from side to side; in excess; on the surface; throughout: *adj.* beyond; superior: *n.* in cricket, the number of balls delivered by one bowler; an overplus; an excess of cash after a balance.

over-, a combining form denoting *too, too much, too great, etc.*, helping to make up many compounds: as the meaning of most is obvious, they are omitted from the list of definitions.

overbearing (-bār'ing), *adj.* arrogant; tyrannical.

overcast (-kåst), *n.* a covering, especially of clouds; a calculation in excess; an arch in a mine supporting an overhead passage: *v.t.* to cloud; darken; rate too high: *v.i.* to become cloudy.

overcome (-kum), *v.t.* to conquer; subdue; vanquish: *v.i.* to gain the superiority; achieve a victory.

overhaul ('hawl), *v.t.* to examine thoroughly; overtake; gain upon: said of a ship.

overplus ('vēr-plus), *n.* excess.

overpower (-pou'ēr), *v.t.* to bear down or crush by superior force; vanquish.

overproduction (-prō-duk'shun), *n.* supply in excess of the demand.

overproof (-prōōf), *adj.* containing more alcohol than proof spirit.

overseer (-sēr'), *n.* the superintendent of some department of a business; a parochial official who superintends the poor.

overshot wheel ('vēr-shot hwēl), a water wheel which is driven by water flowing over its top into buckets in the rim.

overt ('vērt), *adj.* open; public.

overtake (ō-vēr-tāk'), *v.t.* to catch by pursuit; come upon as a punishment; take by surprise.

overthrow (-thrō'), *v.t.* to turn upside down; demolish; vanquish; destroy: *n.* ('vēr-thrō), ruin; defeat; in cricket, a ball missed by the wicket-keeper when returned to him.

overture ('vēr-tūr), *n.* an offer or proposal; opening; an introductory symphony before the commencement of an opera, etc.; a musical introduction.

overweening (-wēn'ing), *adj.* conceited.

overwhelm (-hwelm'), *v.t.* to crush or destroy utterly.

overwise (-wīz'), *adj.* affectedly wise.

ovicular (-vik'ū-lår), *adj.* pertaining to an egg; oviform.

Ovidian (ō-vid'i-ån), *adj.* characterizing an imaginative or vivid style of writing or composition: from the Latin poet Ovid.

oviduct (ō'vi-dukt), *n.* a duct or passage for the eggs from an ovary to the exterior.

oviferous (ō-vif'ēr-us), *adj.* egg-bearing.

oviform (-form), *adj.* egg-shaped; resembling a sheep.

ovigenous (-vij'e-nus), *adj.* producing eggs.

ovine (ō'vīn), *adj.* of, like, or pertaining to, a sheep.

oviparous (-vip'å-rus), denoting reproduction by eggs; producing eggs that hatch outside the body: opposed to *viviparous.*

ovism (ō'vizm), *n.* the old theory that all forms of species come from the primal germ of the primordial egg of that species.

ovivorous (-viv'ō-rus), *adj.* egg-devouring; feeding upon eggs.

ovoid (ō'void), *adj.* egg-shaped: *n.* an ovoid body or object.

ovolo ('vō-lō), *n.* a round or convex egg-shaped molding.

ovoplasm ('vō-plazm), *n.* the protoplasmic substance or yolk of an egg.

ovoviviparous (ō-vō-vī-vip'å-rus), *adj.* denoting the production of eggs that are hatched within the body, as is the case with certain reptiles and fishes.

ovular (ō'vū-lar), *adj.* pertaining to an ovule.

ovule ('vūl), *n.* the germ borne by the placenta of a plant, and subsequently developing into a seed.

ovum ('vum), *n.* [*pl.* ova ('vå)], the germ or body in the ovary which, when impregnated, develops in the fœtus; an egg-shaped ornament in architecture.

owe (ō), *v.t.* to be indebted, or under obligation to; be obliged to pay: *v.i.* to be in debt.

owing ('ing), *p.adj.* due as a debt; ascribable to; imputable to.

owl (oul), *n.* a raptorial, nocturnal bird characterized by its hoot; a night prowler; a person who keeps late hours.

owlet ('et), *n.* a young owl.

own (ōn), *adj.* belonging to; peculiar or proper to: *v.t.* to possess or hold by right; concede or acknowledge.

owner ('ēr), *n.* lawful proprietor.

ownership ('ēr-ship), *n.* rightful possession.

ox (oks), *n.* [*pl.* oxen ('n)], a castrated bull; a bovine quadruped; *pl.* domestic cattle.

oxalate ('å-lāt), *n.* a salt of oxalic acid.

oxalic (-al'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or derived from, the oxalis or sorrel; designating a diabasic acid existing in oxalis.

oxalic acid (as'id), a diabasic acid found not only in oxalis, but in many other plant tissues as an oxalate: it is obtained as a white crystalline substance through the action of nitric acid on starch, sugar, etc.: it is used in bleaching, dyeing, printing, etc., and in the arts, and for removing ink-stains and the like from linen, paper, etc.: poisonous: sometimes called *salt of lemons*.

Oxalis (ok'så-lis), *n.* a very large genus of herbs of the wood-sorrel family with compound leaves and white, pink, purple, or yellow flowers; [o-], an herb of this genus.

oxaluria (-lū'ri-å), *n.* excess of calcium oxalate in the urine.

oxbane (oks'bān), *n.* a poisonous, bulbous South African plant.

oxbird (-bērd), *n.* the dunlin; a sandpiper; the African weaver bird.

oxeye (oks'ī), *n.* the yellow daisy; the field camomile; a fish of Australian waters, related to the tarpon.

Oxford movement (mōōv'ment), a Catholic revival in the Church of England which began with the famous sermon on national apostasy preached by John Keble in St. Mary's, Oxford, in July, 1833, and which declaimed against Erastianism, rationalism, and formalism: many of England's most noted clergymen took part: 90 pamphlets were issued called "Tracts for the Times," from which fact, the name *Tractarianism* was given to the movement, which resulted in the secession of Newman and several others from the Church of England and their entrance into the R. C. Church.

oxidate, same as oxidize.

oxidation (-dā'shun), *n.* the operation of converting into an oxide.

oxide ('īd), *n.* a compound of oxygen and a base.

oxidize ('i-dīz), *v.t.* to convert into an oxide: *v.i.* to be converted into an oxide.

oxlip ('lip), *n.* an English primrose with pale-yellow flowers.

Oxonian (ok-sō'ni-an), *n.* a student, or graduate, of Oxford University.

oxter (oks'tēr), *n.* the armpit: *v.t.* to support with the arm, or walk arm in arm (with).

oxy-, a combining form from the Greek *oxys*, sharp, acid, indicating the presence of *oxygen* or its compounds.

oxygen ('i-jen), *n.* a colorless, inodorous gas, which, with nitrogen and argon, constitutes 1-5th by volume of the atmosphere and, in combination with hydrogen, forms water.

oxygenate ('i-jen-āt), **oxygenize** (-jen-īz), *v.t.* to combine with oxygen.

oxygenation (-jen'ā-shun), *n.* the process of combining with oxygen.

oxygen light (līt), a light produced by the incandescence of lime in an oxyhydrogen flame.

oxyhydrogen (-hī'drō-jen), *adj.* consisting of a mixture of oxygen and hydrogen.

oxyhydrogen blowpipe (blō'pīp), an apparatus consisting essentially of two tubes which unite at the orifice, and through which are blown oxygen and hydrogen from separate reservoirs: these unite in an intense flame, having a temperature of over 5,000° F., a heat sufficient to fuse platinum.

oxymel (ok'si-mel), *n.* a mixture of honey, water, and acetic acid, used as a base for compounding drugs.

oxymoron (-mō'ron), *n.* a figure of speech in which two contradictory words are placed together for epigrammatic effect, as *sad pleasure*.

oxyopy (ok'si-ō-pi), extreme acuteness of vision.

oxyosphresia (-os-frē'si-å), *n.* extreme acuteness of smell.

oxyphonia (-si-fō'ni-å), **oxyphony** (-sif'-o-ni), sharpness or shrillness of voice.

oxytocia (-tō'shi-å), *n.* quick child-birth.

oxytocic (-tos'ik), *adj.* hastening parturition.

oxytone ('i-tōn), *adj.* having an acute sound; having the last syllable accented: *n.* an acute sound.

oyer (ō'yēr), *n.* a hearing or trial of legal causes.

oyer and terminer (tēr'min-ēr), a court constituted by commission to hear and determine specified causes.

oyez ('yes), *interj.*, hear ye!—the introductory cry of an official or public crier demanding silence.

oyster (ois'tēr), *n.* a marine bivalve mollusk much esteemed as a delicacy; any similar bivalve, as the pearl-oyster; a delicate tid-bit.

oyster bed (bed), a place where oysters are cultivated.

oyster catcher (kach'ēr), a reddish-colored wading bird with thick legs and heavy, wedge-like bill.

oyster plant (plant), a plant whose root when cooked, has the flavor of oysters; salsify.

ozæna, ozena (ō-zē'nâ), *n.* a discharge of purulent or fetid matter from the nostrils.

Ozanna (ō-zan'â), *n.* a genus of large antelopes with long, backward curving horns, including the roan and sable antelopes; [o-], an antelope of this genus.

ozocerite (ō-zō-sē'rīte), *n.* a wax-like mineral with an unpleasant odor, consisting of hydrocarbons: used in making candles.

ozone ('zōn), *n.* an allotropic form of oxygen present in the atmosphere, especially after electrical disturbance, with a characteristic odor.

ozoniferous (-nif'ēr-us), *adj.* bearing or producing ozone.

ozonium (ō-zōn'i-um), *n.* a fungus growth in cotton, producing root-rot.

ozonize (ō'zo-nīz), *v.t.* to convert into, or impregnate with, ozone.

ozonizer (-nīz-ēr), *n.* an apparatus for converting oxygen into ozone.

ozonometer (-nom'e-tēr), *n.* an instrument for determining the presence and amount of ozone in the atmosphere.

ozostomia (ō-zō-stō'mi-a), *n.* fetid breath caused by stomach trouble.

ozotype (ō'zo-tīp), *n.* a method of photographic printing by which a picture can be developed as a carbon without transferring.

P

P, p (pē), *n.* the sixteenth letter of the English alphabet; the sound of this letter.

P, p, *n.* an abbreviation: in the form **P,** various personal names beginning with this letter, as Peter, Polly; various proper names and geographical designations beginning with this letter, as Parnell, Peabody, Portugal, Paraguay: in the form **P** or **p,** outstanding words beginning with this letter, as Pope, prelate, priest, proconsul; in *Law,* Pasch (Easter Term); in *Chess,* pawn; in *Baseball,* pitcher; in *Music,* piano, pianissimo; in *Chemistry,* para-; in *Zoölogy,* primus; in the *Log Book,* passing showers: in the form **p,** any word beginning with this letter which can be inferred readily from the context or the subject.

P, p, *n.* a symbol: in the form **P,** the fifteenth (or sixteenth) in a series; the fifteenth (or sixteenth) in order or class; in *Chemistry,* phosphorus; in *Mechanics,* pressure; in *Electricity,* power; in *Astronomy,* parallax.

P, *n.* a Roman numeral denoting 400; with a bar (P̄), 400,000.

P, p, *n.* the sixteenth letter of the alphabet impressed on a type-bar; the perforation of this letter in a paper-roll for machine-casting.

P, *n.* an object shaped like capital P: *adj.* of, or resembling, the shape of capital P.

pa (pä), *n.* abbreviation of papa.

pabulum (pab'ū-lum), *n.* food; nourishment.

paca (pak'ȧ), *n.* a small South American rodent of a dark-brown color spotted with white.

pace (pās), *n.* a step; manner of walking; length of stride: *v.t.* to measure by steps or paces: *v.i.* to walk slowly or deliberately; amble.

pacha, same as pasha.

pachisi (pä-chē'si), *n.* an East Indian game resembling backgammon.

pachy- (pak'i), a combining form from the Greek *pachys,* thick.

pachycephaly (-sef'ȧ-li), *n.* abnormal thickness of skull.

pachydactyl (-dak'til), *n.* an animal with thick toes.

pachyderm (-dĕrm), *n.* one of the Pachydermata; an insensitive person: *adj.* having a thick skin.

Pachydermata (-dĕr'mȧ-tȧ), *n.pl.* a group of hoofed animals, nonruminant, characterized by very thick skin, as the elephant, rhinoceros, hippopotamus, etc.

pachydermatous (-dĕr'mȧ-tus), *adj.* thick-skinned.

pachydermia (-mi-ȧ), *n.* abnormal thickness of the skin; elephantiasis.

pachylosis (-lō'sis), *n.* a condition characterized by abnormal thick, dry skin.

pachynsis (pȧ-kin'sis), *n.* any abnormal thickening.

pachyodont (pak'i-ō-dōnt), *adj.* having enormous teeth.

pachyote (-ōt), having thick ears: *n.* a thick-eared bat.

pachypod (-pŏd), *adj.* having enormous feet.

pacific (pȧ-sif'ik), *adj.* peace-making; conciliatory; mild; peaceful.

pacification (-i-kā'shun), *n.* the act of peace-making; conciliation.

pacificator (-sif'i-kā-tēr), *n.* a peace-maker.

pacifier (pas'i-fī-ēr), *n.* one who pacifies.

pacifist (pas'si-fist), *n.* one who opposes war.

pacify ('i-fī), *v.t.* to calm or appease; assuage: *v.i.* to become peaceful.

pack (pak), *n.* a large bundle tied up for carriage; load; burden; set of playing-cards; number or quantity; gang; weight of wool = 240 lbs.; number of dogs kept for hunting: *v.t.* to bind and press together, as goods for carriage; load; dismiss summarily; select; put together: *v.i.* to become firmly pressed; depart or remove in haste.

package ('āj), *n.* a bundle or bale of goods.

packer (pak'ēr), *n.* one who packs; one who packs goods for transportation; a person engaged in the meat-curing business;

packet ('et), *n.* a small pack, or parcel; a vessel sailing between two or more ports for the conveyance of passengers, mails, and merchandise at regular intervals.

packing ('ing), *n.* the operation of preparing goods for transportation; the substance or stuff used in wrapping and preparing goods for transportation.

paco (pä'kō), *n.* the alpaca; an earthy brown oxide of iron containing small quantities of native silver.

pact (pakt), *n.* an agreement; a compact.

pad (pad), *n.* a cushion; a stuffed seat; a tablet of writing paper; a saddle; the thickened skin on the foot-sole; the footprint of an animal; the leaf of an aquatic plant; a tool handle; a path; a highway robber; dull sound of a football: *v.t.* to stuff, as a cushion; put extraneous or unnecessary matter into a composition or writing; put up for transportation; to track: *v.i.* to travel on foot; walk with dull tread; wear padding.

padding ('ing), *n.* material used for stuff-

ing; the act of impregnating cloth with a mordant; inserted matter for filling out a newspaper or magazine article, etc.

paddle ('l), *v.i.* to row slowly; play in the water: *v.t.* to propel by paddle or oar; to spank: *n.* a short broad oar; an oar blade; one of the floats for propelling a steamship.

paddle-fish (-fish), *n.* a large fish of the sturgeon family, frequenting the Mississippi valley streams: it is scaleless.

paddle-wheel (-hwēl), *n.* a wheel with floats for propelling a steamship.

paddock ('uk), *n.* a small field or enclosure adjacent to a stable for horses, etc.; a large toad or frog.

Paddy (pad'i), *n.* [Slang], an Irishman.

paddy bird (bērd), the Java sparrow.

paddy field (fēld), in China, an irrigated rice field.

padlock (pad'lok), *n.* a lock with a link to pass through a staple or eye: *v.t.* to fasten with a padlock.

padre (pä'drā), *n.* father: a priestly title in Spanish countries; an army chaplain.

padrone (på-drō'nā), *n.* an Italian employer of labor; one who sends out street gamins to collect money for him by playing musical instruments, or begging.

pad the hoof (hōōf), [Australian Slang], an imperative command meaning, take to the road; go walking; get out or off.

pæan (pē'ån), *n.* a triumphal song.

pædobaptism (-dō-bap'tizm), *n.* infant baptism.

pæony, same as peony.

pagan (pā'gån), *n.* a heathen; idolater: *adj.* heathen; idolatrous.

paganish (-ish), *adj.* heathenish.

paganism (-izm), *n.* heathenism: idolatry.

page (pāj), *n.* a boy attending on a person of distinction; a bell-boy in an hotel; a male attendant on a legislative body; one side of the leaf of a book; a book or writing; episode: *v.t.* to mark or number in pages; to notify or summons.

pageant (paj'ent), *n.* a theatrical show or spectacle; anything merely showy.

pageantry (-ri), *n.* ostentatious display.

paginal ('i-nål), *adj.* consisting of pages.

pagination (-nā'shun), *n.* the marking, numbering, or making, into pages.

pagoda (på-gō'då), *n.* a Buddhist temple; a Hindu idol temple; formerly, a gold or silver coin current in India.

pail (pāl), *n.* an open vessel of wood or metal furnished with a handle for carrying water, etc.

pailful ('fool), *n.* the quantity that a pail will hold.

pain (pān), *n.* physical or mental suffering; penalty: *pl.* diligent effort; throes of parturition: *v.t.* to cause physical or mental suffering; render uneasy.

painful (fool), *adj.* full of, or causing, pain.

painfully (-li), *adv.* so as to cause pain.

painfulness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being painful.

painstaking ('tāk-ing), *adj.* careful; diligent; assiduous.

paint (pānt), *v.t.* to represent by delineation and colors; depict; besmear or cover with color; dye: *v.i.* to practice painting; rouge: *n.* a coloring substance or pigment; rouge.

painter ('ẽr), *n.* one whose occupation is to paint; an artist who is skilled in depicting subjects in colors; a rope for fastening a boat; the cougar or puma.

painter's-colic ('ẽrz-kol'ik), *n.* lead-poisoning.

painting ('ing), *n.* the act, art, or occupation of laying on colors; the representation of objects by delineation and colors; a picture; vivid verbal description.

pair (pār), *n.* two things of a kind, similar in form, suited to each other, and used together; couple; married couple: *v.t.* to join in couples: *v.i.* to be joined in couples; suit or be adapted to each other; in a legislative body, to offset votes, or agree to a pair-off.

pair-off ('öf), *n.* an agreement by two members on opposing sides of a measure to abstain from voting when the votes, if cast, would neutralize each other.

pajamas (på-jä'måz), *n.pl.* loose trousers of silk, etc.; a kind of sleeping costume.

pal (pal), *n.* an intimate friend; accomplice.

palace (pal'ås), *n.* the residence of a sovereign or bishop; a magnificent house or building.

paladin ('å-din), *n.* a knight-errant, especially one of the knights of Charlemagne, or Arthur.

palæo-, paleo- (pal'e-ō), a combining form from the Greek *palaios*, ancient.

palæobotany (-bot'å-ni), *n.* the study of fossil plants.

palæoethnology (-eth-nol'ō-ji), *n.* the science which treats of the earliest races of mankind.

palæography (-og'rå-fi), *n.* an ancient mode of writing; ancient writing; the science which treats of deciphering ancient writings.

palæolith (-ō-lith), *n.* a rude stone object or implement of the early Stone Age.

palæontology, same as paleontology.

palæozoic, same as paleozoic.

palæstra, same as palestra.

palanquin (pal-ån-kēn'), *n.* in India and China, a covered conveyance for one passenger borne on the shoulders of men.

palatable ('å-tå-bl), *adj.* agreeable to the taste; savory.

palatal ('å-tål), *adj.* pertaining to, or uttered by means of, the palate: *n.* a letter pronounced by means of the palate.

palate ('āt), *n.* the roof of the mouth; taste or relish.

palatial (på-lā'shål), *adj.* pertaining to,

or suitable to, a palace; royal; magnificent.

palatinate (-lat'i-nāt), *n.* the province or dignity of a palatine.

palatine ('å-tin), *adj.* invested with royal privileges and rights pertaining to a royal palace, or its officials; possessing royal prerogatives: *n.* a lord who has sovereign power over a province or territory.

palatitis (pal-å-tī'tis), *n.* inflammation of the palate.

palaver (på-lä'vĕr), *n.* a public conference; superfluous or idle talk; chatter: *v.t.* to talk over; deceive by words: *v.i.* to confer; chatter.

pale (pāl), *adj.* not of a fresh or ruddy complexion; wan; wanting in color; of a faint luster: *n.* a narrow board used in fencing; a pointed stake; space inclosed by rails; limit; district or territory: *v.i.* to turn pale: *v.t.* to inclose with, or as with, pales.

paleaceous (pā-le-ā'shus), *adj.* like, consisting of, or furnished with chaff.

paleface (pāl'fās), *n.* an American Indian's name for a white person.

paleobiologist (pa'lē-ō-bī-ol'ō-jist), *n.* one who studies fossil organisms with reference to the life-histories of the animals they represent.

paleolatry (pā-lē-ol'a-tri), *n.* great regard for the antique, particularly in art and letters.

paleology (pā-le-ol'o-ji), *n.* the study of antiquities.

paleomachic (pā'lē-ō-mak'ik), *adj.* having reference to ancient warfare.

paleontologist (pā-le-on-tol'o-jist), *n.* one who is skilled in paleontology.

paleontology ('o-ji), *n.* that branch of geology which treats of fossil remains.

Paleozoic (ō-zō'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or designating, the geological period from the beginning of the Cambrian to the close of the Permian.

paleozoölogy (-zōō-ol'ō-ji), *n.* the branch of paleontology which treats of fossil animals.

palestra (på-les'trå), *n.* a place for wrestling or gymnastic exercises.

paletot (pal'e-tō), *n.* a kind of loose overcoat for men; an outer garment worn by women.

palette (pal'et), *n.* a thin oval wood, or porcelain plate, used by artists and painters, for mixing and holding colors.

palfrey (pawl'fri), *n.* a small saddle-horse for a lady's use.

palimpsest (pal'imp-sest), *n.* a parchment manuscript which after the writing upon it has been partially erased, is used again, the former writing being more or less discernible.

palindrome ('in-drōm), *n.* a word, verse, or sentence which reads the same backward or forward, as "Able was I ere I saw Elba."

paling ('ing), *n.* a fence constructed of pales; materials for a fence of pales.

palingenesis (pal-in-jen'i-sis), *n.* new birth or regeneration; reproduction of ancestral characteristics.

palisade (-i-sād'), *n.* a fence or fortification formed of stakes driven into the ground and pointed at the top; a line of rocks jutting up in bold relief: *v.t.* to inclose or fortify with stakes.

palish (pāl'ish), *adj.* somewhat pale.

pall (pawl), *n.* a cloak or mantle; a piece of cardboard covered with fine linen for covering the chalice at Mass.; an altar cloth; something that produces a gloomy effect, as a *pall* of smoke; a coffin covering: *v.i.* to become insipid; lose strength: *v.t.* to make insipid.

palladium (pal-ā-di'um), *n.* any safeguard of a liberty, or privilege; from the statue of Pallas at Troy, said to have fallen from heaven, and on the preservation of which depended the safety of the city; a rare greyish metal found with platinum.

pallah (pal'å), *n.* a large South African antelope.

pallbearer ('bār-ĕr), *n.* one of the mourners at a funeral who attends to the coffin.

pallet ('et), *n.* a pallette; a name for various tools used in gilding, pottery, horology, etc.; a small piece of the mechanism of a watch; a small rough bed.

palliate ('i-āt), *v.t.* to excuse or cover over; extenuate; lessen or abate.

palliation (-ā'shun), *n.* the act of palliating; extenuation; mitigation.

palliative ('i-å-tiv), *adj.* tending to lessen or mitigate.

pallid ('id), *adj.* pale; wan.

pallium (pal'i-um), *n.* a large, loose, rectangular woolen cloak worn by the Old Romans and Greeks; a white woolen band with purple crosses worn by the Pope and high dignitaries of the R. C. Church over the outer vestment; an altar cloth.

pall-mall (pel-mel'), *n.* a game formerly played with a ball which was driven through an iron ring by a mallet; [P.M.], (pal mal'), a famous street in London, celebrated for its clubs.

pallor (pal'ĕr), *n.* paleness.

palm (pām), *n.* a tree or shrub of the palm family of which there are more than a thousand species, almost all natives of tropical regions, a branch of such tree or shrub; a symbol of victory; the inner part of the hand; a linear measure of from 3 to 4 in.: *v.t.* to conceal in the palm of the hand; impose upon by fraud (with *off*).

palmaceous (pal-mā'shus), *adj.* pertaining to, or resembling, palms.

palmar (pal'mär), *adj.* pertaining to the palm of the hand.

palmate (pal'māt), *adj.* resembling hand with fingers outstretched; webfooted.
palmcrist (-krist), *n.* the castor-oil plant.
palmer (pām'ēr), *n.* a sleight-of-hand worker; a religious pilgrim.
palmetto (pal-met'ō), *n.* a species of palm tree; the cabbage-tree palm.
Palmetto State (stāt), South Carolina.
palmist (pal'mist), one who practices palmistry.
palmistry ('mis-tri), *n.* the pretended art of foretelling the future by examination of the lines and marks of a person's hand.
palmitin ('mi-tin), *n.* a solid fatty substance found in animal tissues and in butter.
palm oil (oil), a reddish fat found in the fruit of several species of palms: used in the manufacture of soap and candles.
Palm Sunday (pām sun'dā), the Sunday next before Easter.
palmwise (pām'wīz), *adv.* having the palm of the hand uppermost.
palmy (pām'i), *adj.* abounding in palms; flourishing; prosperous.
palmyra (pal-mī'rå), *n.* an East Indian palm with fan-shaped leaves and producing very hard wood.
palpability (pal-på-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being palpable.
palpable ('på-bl), *adj.* easily perceived; obvious.
palpably ('på-bli), *adv.* obviously.
palpate (pal'pāt), *v.t.* to examine a body or organ by feeling with the fingers.
palpebra (pal'pe-bra), *n.* an eyelid.
palpitant ('pi-tant), *adj.* throbbing; trembling.
palpitate ('pi-tāt), *v.i.* to beat or throb.
palpitation (-tā'shun), *n.* abnormal beating or throbbing of the heart.
palsied (pawl'zid), *p.adj.* affected with palsy.
palsy ('zī), *n.* paralysis: *v.t.* to paralyze.
palter ('tēr), *v.i.* to trifle; act insincerely.
paltry ('tri), *adj.* worthless; contemptible.
paludal (på-lūd'al), *adj.* pertaining to marshes; marshy.
paludism (pal'u-dizm), *n.* malarial disease.
pampas (pam'påz), *n.pl.* in South America, vast treeless plains covered with luxuriant pasture.
pamper ('pēr), *v.t.* to feed luxuriously; satiate.
pampero (-pā'rō), *n.* a strong south-west wind that blows across the pampas of South America from the Andes; an Indian of the pampas.
pamphlet ('flet), *n.* a small unbound book, usually on some current topic, of one or more sheets stitched together.
pamphleteer (-ēr'), *n.* a writer of pamphlets: *v.i.* to write pamphlets.
pan (pan), *n.* a wide, shallow, metallic or earthenware dish; any similar vessel; a vessel for evaporating salt; a hollow suggesting a pan; a natural basin or depression in the land; the brain-box; a hard subsoil; [P-], a woodland spirit, god of flocks and patron of shepherds, represented as a human, with the legs, feet and horns of a goat and playing pipes, and as a being who inspired sudden fear, hence, the word *panic.*
pan-, a prefix denoting *all, universal.*
panacea (pan-å-sē'å), *n.* a universal remedy or medicine.
panada (på-nā'då), *n.* a bread pulp; bread soaked in sweetened boiled water and flavored with nutmeg.
Panama hat (hat), a fine hand-plaited hat made from the thin fibers of a Central and South American palm called the jipijapa: it requires almost a year to plait some of these hats.
Pan-America (pan-å-mer'i-kå), *n.* a political term for all the American republics.
Pan-Americanism (-å-mer'i-kan-izm), *n.* the advocacy of a political alliance of all American states.
pancake ('kāk), *n.* thin cake of batter fried.
pancratic (-krat'ik), *adj.* excelling in gymnastic exercises: from pancratium, an ancient Greek athletic contest.
pancreas ('krē-ås), *n.* a large fleshy gland (the sweetbread) situated under and behind the stomach, secreting a fluid that assists in the process of digestion.
pancreatic (-at'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or secreted by, the pancreas.
pancreatin ('krē-å-tin), *n.* an albuminoid principle in the fluid of the pancreas.
panda ('då), *n.* the Himalayan bearcat.
pandanus (pan-dā'nus), *n.* one of a genus of Asiatic trees or plants with slender palm-like stems supported by curiously formed aerial roots resembling props.
Pandean (-dē'ån), *adj.* pertaining to the god Pan, the tutelary deity of shepherds.
Pandean pipes (pīps), a musical wind instrument consisting of short reeds of varying length blown by the breath.
Pandect ('dekt), *n.* the digest of the Roman or civil law; any complete code of law: used in *pl.*
pandemia (pan-dē'mi-å), *n.* an epidemic affecting the great bulk of the people of a locality, or of several localities.
pandemic (pan'dem'ik), widely epidemic.
pandemonium (-de-mō'ni-um), *n.* a place or abode of general disorder.
pander ('dēr), *v.i.* to act as an agent for the gratification of the passions: *n.* a go-between in a love intrigue; a bawd; a pimp.
pandowdy (-dou'di), *n.* a dish of baked apples.
pane (pān), *n.* a square of glass; a piece in variegated work: *v.t.* to furnish with panes, as a window.
panegyric (-e-jir'ik), *n.* an ovation or eulogy in praise of some person or event; encomium.
panegyrize ('e-jir-īz), *v.t.* to praise or commend highly: *v.i.* to bestow praise.

panel ('el), *n.* a piece of board, the edges of which are inserted in a frame; a thin board on which a picture is painted; the wing-section of an aeroplane; an upright board supporting the controls of an electric circuit; a stone surface chiseled flat; a schedule containing the names of persons summoned to serve as jurors; the jury; in Scots law, the prisoner at bar: *v.t.* form with panels; decorate with panels.

panel-house (-hous), *n.* [U. S.], a brothel; a house of ill-fame.

panetela (pan-e-tel'ä), *n.* a long, slender, cylinder-shaped cigar.

pang (pang), *n.* a violent sudden pain; agony, mental or physical.

pangenesis (-jen'e-sis), *n.* origin to which all parts of the body contribute, a theory held by Darwin to account for heredity.

pangolin (pang'gō-lin), *n.* the scaly ant-eater of Asia and Africa.

panhandle (pan'han-dl), *n.* a strip of territory between two other divisions: *v.t.* [Slang], to beg on the public highway.

panic ('ik), *n.* a sudden fright; a kind of millet: *adj.* suddenly and violently alarming: said of fear.

panicle (pan'i-kl), *n.* a flower-cluster formed by irregular branching.

panjandrum (pan-jan'drum), *n.* a pompous person; one given to great pretensions; a mysterious individual.

pannage (pan'äj), *n.* the right of feeding swine in a wood or forest; forest swine-food, as acorns, nuts, etc.

pannier ('ni-ẽr), *n.* one of two baskets suspended across the back of a horse, mule, or ass, for carrying market produce.

pennikin ('i-kin), *n.* a small saucepan, or tin cup.

panoplied ('ō-plid), *adj.* furnished with a complete suit of armor.

panoply ('ō-pli), *n.* a complete suit of armor; any magnificent covering; gorgeous surroundings or environment.

panopticon (-op'ti-kon), *n.* a prison so arranged that the warder on duty can see all the prisoners without himself being visible; a kind of polytechnic; a room for the exhibition of novelties; a combination optical instrument.

panpathy (pan'pa-thi), *n.* a feeling or sentiment shared by all people.

panplasm (pan'plazm), *n.* the theory that all portions of the living cell and all tissues of an animal have a share in the specific bodily functions, and not merely cell nucleus or any other isolated structure.

panorama (pan-ō-răm'ä), *n.* a wide, extended view in every direction; complete outlook on a region; a scene passing continuously before the vision; a picture of objects within a certain area observed from a central point; a landscape unfolding of scenery from all sides.

panoramic (-ram'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or like, a panorama.

pansophic (-sof'ik), **pansophical** (-sof'i-kal), *adj.* all wise: laying claim to universal knowledge.

pansophism ('sō-fizm), *n.* universal wisdom, or knowledge.

panpsychism (-sī'kizm), *n.* the theory or doctrine that the entire universe is psychical, that is, that every particle of it has a psychical, as well as a physical aspect or quality.

pansy ('zi), *n.* a garden flower of the violet family with vari-colored blossoms of great beauty; the heart's-ease.

pant (pânt), *v.i.* to breathe rapidly; desire ardently (with *for* or *after*): *n.* rapid breathing: *pl.* abbreviation for pantaloons.

pantagraph, same as pantograph.

pantalettes (pan-tâ-lets'), *n.pl.* loose drawers for women or children.

pantaloon ('ä-lōōn), *n.* a buffoon in a pantomine: *pl.* a pair of tight trousers.

pantamorphic (môr'fik), *adj.* taking all shapes.

pantata (pan-tā'tâ), *n.* [Slang], one in authority; a boss.

pantechnicon (pan-tek'ni-kon), *n.* a place for exhibiting manufactured goods; a furniture moving-van.

pantheism ('thē-izm), *n.* the doctrine that the universe in its totality is God.

pantheist (-ist), *n.* a believer in pantheism.

pantheistic (-is'tik), *adj.* pertaining to pantheism.

Pantheon ('thē-on), *n.* a temple dedicated to all the gods, especially that of ancient Rome dedicated to Mars and Jupiter.

panther ('thẽr), *n.* a fierce, feline, carnivorous animal.

pantile ('tīl), *n.* a curved tile.

pantochronometer (-tō-kro-nom'e-tẽr), *n.* an instrument which combines the sun-dial, compass, and a time-dial.

pantograph ('tō-gråf), *n.* an instrument for copying drawings, designs, etc., on an enlarged or reduced scale.

pantology (-tol'ō-ji), *n.* a system covering universal knowledge.

pantometer (-tom'e-tẽr), *n.* an instrument for measuring angles, elevations, distances, etc.

pantomime ('tō-mīm), *n.* a representation in dumb show; a popular Christmastime theatrical entertainment with music, dancing, etc.

pantomimic (-mim'ik), *adj.* pertaining to a pantomime; also, pantomimical.

pantomimist ('tō-mīm-ist), *n.* one who acts in pantomime.

pantophobia (-fō'bi-ä), *n.* morbid fear of everything; terror without any definite or particular cause.

pantry ('tri), *n.* a provision closet.

pap (pap), *n.* soft food for infants; a nipple, teat, or breast; pulp of fruit; [Slang], money or largess through political or official patronage.

papa (på-pä′, pä′på), *n.* a word of endearment for father.

papacy (pā′på-si), *n.* the office, dignity, or authority, of the Pope; popes collectively; R. C. Church government.

papal (′pål), *adj.* pertaining to the Pope, or the Church of Rome.

papaw (-paw′), *n.* a West Indian fruit tree.

papaya (pä-pä′yä), *n.* the fruit of the tropical American papaw or pawpaw tree, which is large, oblong and yellow with a pulpy core that is eaten both raw and cooked by the natives: it is, also, pickled.

paper (pā′pēr), *n.* a thin flexible substance made of various materials, as linen, woodpulp, used for writing or printing upon; a piece of paper; newspaper; an essay or literary contribution; written instrument; bank-notes or bills of exchange: *adj.* made of paper; thin: *v.t.* to cover with, or wrap in, paper.

papeterie (pap′e-trē), *n.* a case containing paper and writing materials.

papier-mache (pap-pya′mâ-shā), *n.* paper pulp mixed with sizing, resin, glue and the like, and molded into various shapes for ornament and use.

paper mulberry (mul′ber-i), an Asiatic tree, resembling the mulberry: it has a thin, fibrous, tough bark from which the so-called tapa cloth is made.

papilla (-pil′å), *n.* [*pl.* papillae (′ē)], a small nipple: *pl.* minute elevations on the tongue.

papillary (pap′il-ēr-i), *adj.* pertaining to a nipple or the papillae; covered with papillae.

papist (pāp′ist), *n.* in Ireland, an opprobrious term for a Roman Catholic.

papoose (-pōōs′), *n.* a young child of North American Indian parents.

pappus (pap′us), *n.* the feathery substance on the seed of certain plants; the calyx of a composite flower.

pappy (′i), *adj.* resembling pap.

paprika (pa-prēkä), *n.* the dried ripe fruit of a plant of the Capsicum genus; the pungent powder prepared from such fruit, used as a condiment.

papule (pap′ūl), *n.* a pimple; a small, conical elevation of the skin due to secretion, congestion, or hypertrophy.

papyrus (på-pī′rus), *n.* [*pl.* papyri (′rī)], a species of Egyptian reed, from the pith of which the ancients made paper; a manuscript on papyrus.

par (pär), *n.* state or equality; nominal and market value.

para-, a prefix meaning *beyond, beside, divergence.*

parable (par′å-bl), *n.* an allegorical method of conveying instruction by means of a fable or short fictitious narrative; a comparison or similitude.

parabola (-ab′ō-lå), *n.* one of the conic sections formed by the intersection of the cone by a plane parallel to one of its sides.

parabolic (-å-bol′ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or formed like, a parabola; allegorical.

paraboloid (på-rab′ō-loid), *n.* the surface generated by the revolution of a parabola on its axis.

parachute (′å-shōōt), *n.* an umbrella-shaped apparatus for descending from a balloon, or airship.

Paraclete (′å-klēt), *n.* a title of the Holy Ghost; [p-], one called to the aid of another; an advocate.

parade (på-rād′), *n.* ostentatious display; show; military display; place of assembly for exercising troops: *v.t.* to marshal in military order; make a display of: *v.i.* to exhibit, or walk about ostentatiously.

paradigm (par′å-dim), *n.* an example or model; example of the grammatical inflection of a word.

paradise (′å-dīs), *n.* the garden of Eden; any place of happiness; heaven; [Slang], the uppermost gallery in a theatre.

paradise fish (fish), a beautiful freshwater fish remarkable for its large fins.

paradise grackle (grak′l), the long-tailed bird of paradise, with black silky plumage interspersed with gray tints.

paradise tree (trē), a tree of Florida and the West Indies with panicles of small, yellow flowers.

paradox (′å-doks), *n.* something apparently absurd or incredible, yet may be true in fact; a tenet contrary to received opinions.

paradoxical (′i-kål), *adj.* of the nature of a paradox.

paradoxically (-li), *adv.* in a paradoxical manner.

paræsthesia (par-es-thē′si-å), **paræsthesis** (-thē′sis), *n.* an abnormal sensation of the skin, as tingling, prickling, burning, etc.

paraffin (′å-fin), *n.* a white crystalline substance obtained by distillation from wood, shale, etc.; also, found in the earth as a solid deposit, and as a constituent of petroleum.

paragenesis (-jen′e-sis), *n.* formation of minerals in contact in a way to affect their development; the science treating of such formation.

parageusia (-gū′si-å), **parageusis** (-gū′sis), *n.* disorder of the sense of taste.

paragnathous (på-rag′nå-thus), *adj.* having both mandibles of equal length and meeting at the tips, as in certain birds.

paragoge (-gō′jē), *n.* the addition of a letter or syllable to the end of a word.

paragon (′å-gon), *n.* something of extraordinary excellence; model or pattern of perfection; a size of type: *v.t.* to equal or compare.

paragraph (′å-gråf), *n.* a small subdivi-

sion of a connected discourse; a short passage; a reference mark (¶); an item of newspaper intelligence.

paragraphic (-ik), *adj.* consisting of paragraphs.

paragraphist (pâ'-grâf-ist), *n.* a writer of newspaper paragraphs.

parah (pâ'rä), *n.* an East Indian measure varying from one to three bushels.

parahypnosis (-hip-nō'sis), *n.* abnormal sleep, as in hypnotism.

paraiba (pâ-rī'bâ), *n.* a Brazilian tree, the bitter bark of which, when ground, is used as an insecticide.

paraleipsis (par-â-līp'sis), *n.* a pretended suppression of what one wishes to emphasize, as "I will not call attention to his trickery and deception"; feigned omission.

paralgesia (par-al-jē'si-â), *n.* disorder of sensibility to pain, in which pain is felt either very acutely or not at all.

Paralipomenon (par-â-li-pom'e-non), *n.* Chronicles in the Douay Bible and the Vulgate.

parallax ('âl-laks), *n.* the apparent angular shifting of an object caused by change in the position of the observer, especially the difference in the apparent position of a heavenly body and its true place.

parallel ('âl-lel), *adj.* lying side by side; extended in the same direction and equidistant at all points; having the same direction or tendency; corresponding: *n.* a line equidistant at all points from another line; resemblance or likeness: *pl.* trenches in front of a fortified place parallel to the defenses: *v.t.* to place so as to be parallel; correspond to; equal.

parallelepiped (-e-pip'ed), **parallelepipedon** (-pip'e-don), *n.* a regular solid figure bounded by 6 parallelograms, of which the opposite pairs are equal and parallel.

parallelism (-izm), *n.* the state or quality of being parallel; correspondence.

parallelogram ('ō-gram), *n.* a plane 4-sided figure whose opposite sides are parallel and equal.

paralogism (pâ-ral'o-jizm), in logic, a false syllogism leading to a conclusion which does not correspond with the premises; fallacy of reasoning.

paralysis (pâ-ral'i-sis), *n.* loss of the power of sensation of one or more parts of the body; palsy.

paralytic (par-â-lit'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, affected by, or inclined to, paralysis: *n.* one who is affected with paralysis.

paralyze ('â-līz), *v.t.* to affect with paralysis; unnerve.

paramatta (par-â-mat'â), a dress fabric of cotton and worsted: from Parramatta in Australia.

paramenia (-mē'ni-â), *n.* disordered menstruation.

parameter (pâ-ram'e-tēr), *n.* a constant which enters into the equation of a curve; a variable through the functions of which others may be expressed; in conic sections, a third proportional to a diameter and its conjugate; the intercept made by a crystal plane on any semiaxis.

paramorphism (par-â-môr'fizm), *n.* the change of one mineral species to another having the same chemical composition but different in molecular structure.

paramount (par'â-mount), *adj.* superior to all others; eminent or chief.

paramour (pâr'a-mōr), *n.* an illicit lover.

paranoia (par-a-noi'a), *n.* a kind of monomania; a progressive form of insanity, characterized by gradual impairment of the intellect, accompanied by delusions, usually of persecution.

paranoiac (par-a-noi'ak), *n.* one who has paranoia; a monomaniac: *adj.* pertaining to, or affected with, paranoia.

paraparesis (-par'e-sis), *n.* partial paralysis of the lower limbs.

parapet ('â-pet), *n.* a wall breast-high; a rampart to protect troops from the fire of an enemy.

paraph (pâr'af), *n.* a flourish; addition to the signature made by a flourish of the pen.

paraphernalia (-fēr-nā'li-â), *n.pl.* the apparel, jewels, etc., of a wife which she possesses over and above her dowry; ornaments of dress generally; equipment; trappings.

paraphia (pâ-rā'fi-â), *n.* perverted sense of touch.

paraphimosis (-fi-mō-sis), *n.* constriction of the prepuce behind the glans penis.

paraphrase ('â-frāz), *n.* a free translation or explanation; a hymn based on some Scriptural passage: *v.t.* make a free translation of; explain in many words: *v.i.* to make a paraphrase.

paraphrastic (-fras'tik), *adj.* free or clear in explanation; of the nature of a paraphrase: also, paraphrastical.

paraphrastically (-âl-li), *adv.* in a paraphrase.

paraplegia (-plē'ji-â), **paraplegy** (-plē'ji), *n.* paralysis of the lower half of the body.

parasite ('â-sīt), *n.* one who frequents the table of a rich man and gains his favor by flattery; a hanger-on; an animal or plant nourished by another to which it attaches itself.

parasitic (-sit'ik), *adj.* of the nature of a parasite; meanly servile or fawning; living at the expense of another animal or plant.

parasitically (-âl-li), *adv.* like a parasite.

parasitism ('â-sīt-izm), *n.* the state or behavior of a parasite.

parasol ('â-sol), *n.* a lady's sunshade; a type of monoplane.

parastatic (par-a-stat'ik), *adj.* denoting a mimetic resemblance indicating a likeness between unrelated species, especially among insects.

parasynesis (par-å-sin'ē-sis), *n.* misconception of a word due to a misunderstanding of its derivation or elements, as *sparrowgrass* for *asparagus*.
parasyphilitic (-sif-i-lit'ik), *adj.* indirectly due to syphilis.
parataxis (-å-taks'is), *n.* a loose arrangement of clauses, or propositions, leaving out connectives.
parathyroid (-thī'roid), *adj.* pertaining to a mass of cells in the region of the thyroid gland: *n.* one of these cells.
paratonic (-ton'ik), *adj.* checking, or keeping back, growth: applied to the effect of light on plants or growing organisms.
paratonnerre (-tō-nēr'), *n.* a lightning rod or conductor.
paratrichosis (-trī-kō'sis), *n.* an abnormal growth of hair.
paratyphoid (par'ā-tī'foid), *n.* a disease resembling typhoid fever.
paravaginitis (-vaj-i-nī'tis), *n.* inflammation of the tissues around the vagina.
paravane (par-a-vane), *n.* a water-plane, with projecting fins: used for clearing the course of vessels from mines, etc.; an otter.
parboil (pär'boil), *v.t.* to boil partially.
parbuckle ('buk-l), *n.* a rope formed into a double sling for hoisting casks, etc.: *v.t.* to hoist by means of a parbuckle.
Parcæ ('sē), *n.pl.* in classic mythology, the three Fates, Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos, who controlled the destiny of every mortal.
parcel ('sel), *n.* a small bundle or package; little part: *v.t.* to divide into parts.
parceling (-ing), *n.* long, narrow strips of tarred canvas to prevent friction.
parcel post (par'sel pōst), a government mailing system for bulky parcels in which the postal charge is regulated according to distance, as well as weight.
parcenary ('sen-å-ri), *n.* co-heirship.
parcener ('sen-ėr), *n.* a co-heir.
parch (pärch), *v.t.* to scorch; burn slightly; dry to excess.
parche (pär-chā'), *n.* a small, bright-colored fish of West Indian waters.
parchesi (par-che'si), *n.* same as pachisi.
parching ('ing), *p.adj.* scorching; burning.
parchment ('ment), *n.* the skin of a sheep, goat, etc., dressed and prepared for writing upon; a deed: *adj.* made of, or like, parchment.
pard (pärd), *n.* a leopard; [Slang], partner; pal; boon companion.
pardalote (pär'då-lōt), *n.* the diamond bird of Australia.
pardine (pär'dēn), *adj.* resembling a leopard.
pardine lynx (links), a lynx of southern Europe of a red color with black spots.
pardon (pär'dn), *v.t.* to forgive; absolve: *n.* forgiveness; absolution; official remission of a penalty.
pardonable (-å-bl), *adj.* excusable.
pardoner (-ėr), *n.* one who pardons.
pare (pār), *v.t.* to cut away little by little; reduce or diminish.
paregoric (par-e-gor'ik), *n.* a camphorated tincture of opium to assuage pain: *adj.* mitigating pain.
pareira (på-rā'rå), *n.* the root of a Brazilian plant, used in medicine as a diuretic.
parenchyma (-reng'ki-må), *n.* the soft cellular tissue or pith of plants; the soft tissue of the glandular organs of the body.
parenchymous ('ki-mus), *adj.* pertaining to, or like, parenchyma; soft; spongy.
parent (pā'rent), *n.* a father or mother; origin.
parentage (-āj), *n.* extraction; birth.
parental (-ren'tål), *adj.* pertaining to, or becoming, parents; fond.
parentally (-li), *adv.* like a parent.
parenthesis (på-ren'the-sis), *n.* [*pl.* parentheses (-sēz)], an explanatory word or clause inserted in a sentence, which is grammatically complete without it: indicated by the marks ( ).
parenthetical (par-en-thet'i-kål), *adj.* expressed in a parenthesis; using parentheses.
parenthetically (-li), *adv.* in a parenthetical manner.
parergon (-ėr'gon), *n.* an embellishment; an ornamental accessory.
paresis (par'e-sis), *n.* partial paralysis; softening of the brain.
paretic (på-ret'ik), *n.* a person suffering from paresis.
parfleche (pär-flesh'), *n.* a raw buffalo hide, soaked in lye to remove the hair, and dried.
parget (pär'jet), *v.t.* to cover with plaster: *v.i.* to lay on plaster: *n.* plaster, or coating, for a wall.
pargeting ('jet-ing), *n.* decorative plasterwork in raised figures: used on ceilings and interiors.
pargo (pär'gō), *n.* the European porgy; a snapper.
parhelion (par-hē'li-on), *n.* a mock sun; a bright light seen near the sun.
pari-, a prefix signifying *equal*.
pariah (pā'ri-ä), *n.* one of the lowest class of Hindus without caste; hence, an outcast.
Parian (pā'ri-ån), *adj.* pertaining to, or found in, the Isle of Paros, famed for its marble: *n.* a fine porcelain used for statuettes, etc.
parietal (på-rī'e-tål), *adj.* pertaining to a wall or side; forming a wall or side; pertaining to the large lateral bones of the head; growing from the wall or side of another organ: *n.* one of the parietal bones.
parietal bone (bōn), one of two bones between the occipital and frontal bones of the skull.
parillin (på-ril'in), *n.* a bitter crystalline glucoside in the root of sarsaparilla and similar plants.

paring (pār'ing), *n.* process of paring; that which is pared off.

parish (parish'), *n.* an ecclesiastical district under the particular charge of priest, clergyman, or minister; a district having its own officers for the care of the poor of such a district; a congregation: *adj.* pertaining to, or maintained by, a parish.

parishioner ('on-ēr), *n.* one who belongs to a parish.

Parisian (på-riz'i-ån), *n.* a native or inhabitant of Paris.

Paris green (grēn), copper aceto-arsenite: prepared as a powder it is used as an insecticide and, also, as a pigment: it is poisonous.

parisyllabic (par-i-sil-ab'ik), *adj.* having an equal number of syllables.

parity ('i-ti), *n.* equality; likeness.

park (pärk), *n.* a large inclosed piece of ground surrounding a mansion, or used as a public place for recreation; the train of artillery belonging to an army division; an artillery encampment: *v.t.* to inclose, or collect, in a park; mass together; place automobiles, cars, etc., in a rank, or space for the purpose.

parkee (pär'kē), *n.* an outer coat worn by Eskimos, formed from the skins of animals.

parking ('ing), *n.* parks collectively; ground resembling a park; act of putting automobiles, vehicles, etc., in a place reserved for them.

parkway ('wā), *n.* a wide thoroughfare lined with trees; an automobile track.

parlance (pär'låns), *n.* conversation; idiom of conversation.

parley ('li), *n.* a conference, especially with an enemy: *v.i.* to hold a conference, especially with an enemy with a view to peace.

Parliament ('li-ment), *n.* the supreme legislative assembly of Great Britain, consisting of the House of Lords, and the House of Commons; a legislative assembly in British colonies; any public and formal conference.

parliamentarian (-men-tā'ri-an), *n.* one who is versed in parliamentary law and usages.

parliamentary ('tå-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, enacted by, or in accordance with the usages of, Parliament.

parlor ('lēr), *n.* reception room; drawing room; a room set apart in a business establishment for the convenience or accommodation of customers or patrons.

parlor-car (-kär), *n.* a drawing-room car of a railroad train; a compartment especially fitted up for the convenience and ease of day passengers.

parlous (pär'lus), *adj.* risky; dangerous; dangerously clever; keen; shrewd.

Parmesan cheese (chēs), a greenish, skim-milk cheese, rich in casein: after Parma, Italy.

Parnassia (pär-nas'i-å), *n.* a genus of bog herbs of northern climates.

Parnassian (-nas'i-ån), *adj.* pertaining to Mt. Parnassus in Greece, the fabled abode of the Muses; of, or pertaining to poetry.

Parnellite (pär'nel-īt), *n.* a political follower of Charles Stewart Parnell (1846–1891), Irish Nationalist leader.

parochial (på-rō'ki-ål), *adj.* pertaining to a parish; hence, limited; narrow; confined.

parochial school (skōōl), a school under jurisdiction of a church or religious body, as distinguished from a public school.

parodist (par'ō-dist), *n.* one who parodies.

parody ('ō-di), *n.* a burlesque imitation of a serious poem: *v.t.* to convert into a parody.

parole (på-rōl'), *n.* a word of honor, especially one given by a prisoner of war that in return for conditional freedom he will return to custody on a specified day; the daily password in a camp or garrison: *v.t.* to set at liberty on parole.

paronychia (par-o-nik'i-å), *n.* whitlow; felon.

paronym (par'ō-nim), *n.* a paronymous word; a word derived from another.

paronymous (-on'i-mus), *adj.* of the same derivation, but different in spelling and meaning.

paroquet, same as parrakeet.

parorexia (-ō-rek'si-å), *n.* abnormal, or disordered, appetite.

parosmia (-oz'mi-å), *n.* disordered sense of smell.

parotid (på-rot'id), *adj.* situated near the ear: *n.* a salivary gland situated a little below the ear and in front.

parotitis (-ō-tī'tis), *n.* inflammation of the parotid gland; the mumps.

paroxysm ('oks-izm), *n.* a sudden spasm, or fit of acute pain; sudden action or convulsion.

paroxysmal (-iz'mål), *adj.* pertaining to, or occurring in, paroxysms.

parquet, parquette (pär-ket'), *n.* a flooring of parquetry; the floor space of a theater between the orchestra-rail and dress-circle.

parquetry ('ket-ri), *n.* mosaic wood-work for floors.

parr (pär), *n.* a young salmon.

parrakeet (par'å-kēt), *n.* a small, long-tailed parrot.

parricidal ('i-sīd-ål), *adj.* pertaining to parricide.

parricide ('i-sīd), *n.* the murderer of a father or mother, or other near relative; the crime of murdering a father or mother, or other near relative.

parrot ('ot), *n.* a tropical bird with a hooked bill, characterized by its brilliant plumage and its power of imitating the human voice.

parrot-fish (-fish), *n.* a brilliant-hued fish of the tropical seas.

parry ('i), *v.t.* to ward off, as a blow.

parse (pärs), *v.t.* to resolve by grammatical rules a sentence into its component parts, and show the relation of the various parts of speech.

parsec (pär'sek), *n.* a unit of length in measuring star distance, equivalent to almost 19 trillions of miles: when the annual parallax of a star amounts to one second of an arc it is said to be one parsec distant from the earth.

Parsee (pär'sē), *n.* a descendant of the old Persians, holding the Zoroastrian faith; the religion and customs of the Parsees: pertaining to the Parsees, or their religion.

Parseval (pär'se-väl), *n.* a nonrigid dirigible balloon or airship in which the car is suspended from the single gas bag by wire ropes: from August von Parseval, German engineer.

parsimonious (-si-mō'ni-us), *adj.* frugal to excess; miserly; penurious.

parsimony ('si-mon-i), *n.* closeness in expenditure; niggardliness.

parsley (pärs'li), *n.* a common garden herb with curled leaves which are used for flavoring soups, stews, etc.

parsnip ('nip), *n.* an edible herb of the parsley family with a carrot-like root.

parson (pär'sn), *n.* the incumbent of a parish; a clergyman.

parsonage (-āj), *n.* an ecclesiastical benefice; the residence of an incumbent.

parson bird (bērd), a New Zealand bird of glossy black plumage, with a white tuft at the throat, remarkable for its power of mimicry.

part (pärt), *n.* something less than the whole; piece; portion; proportional quantity; ingredient; share; member or organ; side or party; concern; business; portion of a work issued in numbers at stated intervals; any one of the characters of a play; one of the melodies in a harmony: *pl.* faculties, qualities, or accomplishments; regions; quarters: *v.t.* to divide into two or more pieces; distribute; separate: *v.i.* to be separated or divided; take leave.

partake (pär-tāk), *v.i.* to take a part or share in common with others.

parted (pär'ted), *adj.* separated; divided; cleft.

parterre (-tār), *n.* a series of flower beds arranged ornamentally, with intervening spaces of gravel or turf; a level space; a building site; floor of a theatre under the gallery.

parthenogenesis (-then-ō-jen'e-sis), reproduction by means of unimpregnated germs or ova, as in some rotifers and polyzoans; production by a virgin female, without a male, as in some of the Hymenoptera.

parthenogenetic (-je-net'ik), *adj.* resulting from parthenogenesis; born of a virgin.

Parthenon (pär'the-non), *n.* the great Greek temple, now in ruins, on the Acropolis at Athens, which was built in honor of Athene (Minerva).

partial ('shâl), *adj.* inclined to favor one side or party; biased.

partiality (-shi-al'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being partial.

partially (-li), *adv.* in a partial manner.

participant (-tis'i-pânt), *adj.* sharing: *n.* one who shares or partakes.

participate ('i-pāt), *v.i.* to partake: *v.t.* to have part of; share.

participation (-pā'shun), *n.* the act of sharing something with others; division into shares; companionship.

participator ('i-pā-tēr), *n.* one who partakes with another.

participial (-ti-sip'i-âl), *adj.* having the nature of a participle.

participle ('ti-si-pl), *n.* a word which partakes of the nature of a verb and of an adjective.

particle ('i-kl), *n.* an atom; a very small portion of matter; in R. C. Church, part of the consecrated Host, or one of the small Hosts administered to the laity in communion; smallest part into which a body can be divided; a word non-inflected, or not used alone.

parti-colored (pär'ti-kul-ērd), *adj.* having various colors.

particular (-tik'ū-lâr), *adj.* distinct from others; individual; peculiar or special; characteristic; exclusive; exact; minute.

particularism (-izm), *n.* devotion to some special interest; the Calvinistic doctrine that only some are predestined to salvation.

particularity (-lar'i-ti), *n.* state of being particular; individuality; special circumstance or quality.

particularize ('ū-lâr-īz), *v.t.* to give the particulars of: *v.i.* be attentive to single things or details.

particularly ('ū-lar-li), *adv.* especially.

parting ('ing), *p.adj.* separating; given when separating: *n.* division; separating; a taking leave; a division in strata.

partisan (pär'ti-zân), *n.* an adherent of a party or faction; a kind of halberd: *adj.* pertaining to, or biased in favor of, a party, etc.

partisanship (-ship), *n.* the state of being a partisan.

partite ('tīt), *adj.* divided into, or composed of, parts: used in compounding, as bi*partite*.

partition (-tish'un), *n.* the act or state of being divided; separation; distribution; a dividing wall; part where separation is made: *v.t.* divide into shares; divide by walls.

partitive ('ti-tiv), *adj.* noting a part: *n.*

a word that denotes a part or expresses partition.

partly (pärt'li), *adv.* in part.

partner ('nēr), *n.* one who is associated with another, especially in a business, etc.; an associate; one who dances with another; a husband or wife.

partnership (-ship), *n.* the state of being a partner; union of two or more persons in the same business or profession.

partridge (pär'trij), *n.* a well-known gallinaceous game bird, with stout body, short wings and tail, and of variegated plumage, but generally spotted grey; one of several other birds, as the ruffed grouse of northern U. S. and the bob-white of southern U. S., and the tinamou of the South America pampas.

parturiency (pär-tū'ri-en-si), *n.* condition of being parturient.

parturient (-ent), *adj.* about to bring forth young; pregnant.

parturition (-tū-rish'un), *n.* the act of bringing forth young.

party ('ti), *n.* a number of persons united together for a particular purpose; faction; one concerned in an affair; plaintiff or defendant in a lawsuit; cause or side; a select company; single individual spoken of.

party line (līn), a boundary line; a telephone line connecting two or more by the same circuit with the central office.

party wall (wawl), a common wall separating two tenements.

parula (par'oo-lå), *n.* a variety of titmouse; a bluish-colored migratory bird ranging from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico.

parulis (på-rōō'lis), *n.* an abscess on the gum; a gumboil.

parure (pä-rūr'), *n.* a set of ornaments for adorning the person.

parvanimity (pär-vå-nim'i-ti), *n.* pettiness or smallness of mind; meanness: opposed to *magnanimity*.

parvenu (pär've-nū), *n.* a person who has just attained riches; an upstart.

pas (pä), *n.* a step; right of precedence; a dance movement.

Pasch (påsk), *n.* the feast of Easter.

paschal (pas'kål), *adj.* pertaining to the feast of the Passover or Easter: *n.* a paschal candle; the celebration of the Passover.

pascual (pas'ku-al), *adj.* pertaining to, or growing in, pastures.

pasha, pacha (pash'aw), *n.* a Turkish title given to high officials.

pashalic (-lik), *n.* the jurisdiction of a pasha.

pasigraphy (på-sig'rå-fi), *n.* any of the proposed systems for universal communication by means of symbols instead of words.

pasquinade (pas-kwin-ād'), *n.* a lampoon or rude satire: *v.t.* to lampoon or satirize.

pass (pås), *v.i.* to move from one place or state to another; be progressive; change by degrees; disappear; be enacted; be current: *v.t.* to go beyond, or through, or by; cause to move onward; omit; disregard; give authority to; transfer; void; utter or pronounce: *n.* a narrow passage, avenue, or entrance; defile; license or permission; state of extremity; a thrust.

passable ('å-bl), *adj.* that may be passed, traveled, or navigated; capable of bearing inspection; tolerable.

passage ('åj), *n.* the act of passing; course or journey; entrance or exit; right of passing; legal enactment; single clause or portion of a book; migratory habits.

pass-book ('book), *n.* a book which passes between a merchant and his customer and contains the entries of goods sold on credit; a bank-book held by the depositor.

passe (pä-sē'), *adj.* worn out; faded: with feminine nouns *passee*.

passed (påst), *p.adj.* denoting success at an examination; former; referring to that which is past.

passement (pås'ment), *n.* gold, or silver trimmings; a pattern for lace.

passementerie (pås-men'tri), *n.* trimmings of gold braid, beads, etc.

passenger ('en-jēr), *n.* one who travels in or on a conveyance; one who passes.

passenger pigeon (pij'un), a wild pigeon of the Mississippi Valley of a bluish-slate color and with long, graduated tail.

passe partout (päs pär-tōō'), a picture-frame consisting of a cardboard back into which the picture is set and covered with glass; a master-key; a passport.

Passeres (pas'ēr-ēz), *n.* the Passeriformes, the largest order of birds, comprising over 7,000 species, more than half of all birds: it includes nearly all living song-birds.

Passeriformes (pas-ēr-i-fēr'mēz), *n.* the Passeres.

passerine ('ēr-in), *adj.* pertaining to the Passeres: *n.* one of the Passeres; a passerine bird.

passing (pås'ing), *p.adj.* departing; denoting the conveyance of something from one to another: *adv.* exceedingly: *n.* the act of going by; transit; a ford.

passing-bell (-bel), *n.* a bell tolled immediately after the death of a person.

passing the buck (buk), shifting responsibility from oneself to another.

passion (pash'un), *n.* violent agitation of mind in anger; strong deep feeling or excitement; love; ardor; intense desire.

Passion, *n.* the sufferings of Christ in His last agonies.

passionate (-āt), *adj.* moved by passion; angry; excitable.

passionately (-li), *adv.* with passion.

passion flower (flou-ēr), a flower, so

named from a fancied resemblance of its blossoms and petals to the instruments of the Crucifixion.

Passionist (-ist), *n.* a member of an austere order of priests in the R. C. Church, founded by St. Paul of the Cross in Italy in 1720, and introduced into the U. S. in 1852; [p-], a passionate person.

Passion play (plā), a dramatic representation of the Passion of the Saviour.

Passion Sunday (sun'dā), the 5th Sunday in Lent.

Passion Week (wēk), the week following Passion Sunday.

passive ('iv), *adj.* suffering without resisting; not acting; submissive.

passiveness (-nes), *n.* state of non-resistance; abeyance of the rational functions; suppression of the physical functions.

passive verb (vĕrb), that form of a verb in which the object of the active verb becomes the subject.

passivity (-siv'i-ti), *n.* passiveness.

Passover (pås'ō-vĕr), *n.* a Jewish feast commemorative of the passing of the destroying angel over the houses of the Israelites when he slew the first-born of the Egyptians.

passport ('pōrt), *n.* a license to travel in a foreign country; permission for a vessel to enter a dock.

password ('wĕrd), *n.* a watchword; a word by which friends are distinguished from strangers or enemies.

past (påst), *p.adj.* having been; gone by; completed: *n.* the time gone by: *adv.* along: *prep.* beyond.

paste (pāst), *n.* a mixture of flour, starch, or the like, with water, used as a cement; dough prepared for pies, etc.; a composition for making artificial gems; hence, an imitation gem: *v.t.* to fasten with paste.

pasteboard ('bōrd), *n.* thick stiff paper; a board on which dough is rolled.

pastel (pas'tel), *n.* a colored crayon; a picture drawn with such crayon; art of drawing such pictures; a literary sketch; a shade in dress goods.

paster (pās'tĕr), *n.* strip of gummed paper with printed matter on it.

pastern (pas'tĕrn), *n.* the part of a horse's hoof between the fetlock and coffin-joint.

Pasteurism (pås'tĕr-izm), *n.* a method of inoculating with a virus in order to prevent certain diseases, as hydrophobia: after Louis Pasteur, French scientist.

Pasteurization (i-zā'shun), *n.* a process for preventing fermentation in fluids by raising them to a temperature of from 130 degrees to 160 degrees F.

Pasteurize (pas'tūr-īz), *v.t.* to subject to Pasteurization.

pastil ('til), *n.* a small cone of aromatic paste used for fumigating a room; a medicated lozenge.

pastime (pås'tīm), *n.* diversion; sport.

pastor ('tĕr), *n.* a clergyman or minister having spiritual charge of a church and congregation.

pastoral (-ål), *adj.* pertaining to shepherds; hence, rural; relating to a pastor, or the cure of souls: *n.* a kind of dramatic poem, delineating incidents in rural life; a bishop's pastoral letter.

pastorate ('tĕr-āt), *n.* the office or jurisdiction of a pastor.

pastry (pās'tri), *n.* articles of food, as pies, etc., made of light, puffy dough.

pasturable (pås'tūr-å-bl), *adj.* suited for pasturing.

pasturage ('tūr-āj), *n.* the business of grazing cattle; pasture.

pasture ('tūr), *n.* land under grass for grazing cattle; grass for grazing: *v.t.* to supply with grass or pasture: *v.i.* to graze.

pasty (pāst'i), *adj.* like paste; a small pie of crust raised without a dish.

pat (pat), *n.* a light, quick blow with the hand; a small lump of butter made up: *adj.* apt; exact: *adv.* fitly: *v.t.* to strike gently and quickly with the fingers or hand.

patagium (på-tā'ji-um), *n.* the fold of skin between the fore and hind legs of some arboreal animals, as flying squirrels, which enables them to make long (flying) leaps.

patas (på-tä'), *n.* a long-tailed, reddish-colored monkey of West Africa.

patch (pach), *n.* a piece applied to cover a hole or rent; a piece inserted in variegated work; a plot of ground: *v.t.* to put a patch on; mend clumsily.

patchouli (på-chōō'li), *n.* an East Indian mint shrub which yields an essential oil from which is prepared an odoriferous perfume.

patchwork (-werk), *n.* irregular pieces of cloth of various colors, sewn together; something of incongruous parts; hodge podge.

pate (pāt), *n.* the head; crown of the head.

pate (pät), *n.* the plastic material for pottery or porcelain.

pate (pä-tā'), *n.* a pastry pie.

pate-de-fois-gras (pä'tā-de-fwä-grä'), *n.* a patty made of goose-livers, which have been enlarged in the geese by excessive feeding.

patella (på-tel'å), *n.* a small dish or pan; the kneepan or kneecap.

paten (pat'en), *n.* the plate used for the bread of the Eucharist; any thin plate or dish.

patent (pat'ent, pā'tent), *adj.* apparent; open to the perusal of all; secured by letters patent; spreading widely: *n.* a privilege granted by letters patent, as a title of nobility, or the sole right in an invention: *v.t.* to grant or secure by letters patent.

patentee (-ē'), *n.* one who has secured a patent.
patent leather (leth-ĕr), a varnished or japanned leather.
patera (pat'ĕr-å), *n.* a shallow circular dish; a flat ornament on a frieze.
paterfamilias (pā-tĕr-få-mil'i-ås), *n.* the father of a family; the master of a house.
paternal ('tĕr-nål), *adj.* pertaining to, or exhibiting the characteristics of, a father; hereditary.
paternally (-li), *adv.* in a paternal manner.
paternity (-tĕr-ni-ti), *n.* paternal relation; authorship.
paternoster (pa-tĕr-nos'tĕr), *n.* the Lord's Prayer; a rosary; every 11th bead in a rosary.
path (påth), *n.* a road; footway; track; course of conduct or action.
Pathan (på-thän'), one of the chief race of Afghanistan; an Afghan warrior.
pathetic (på-thet'ik), *adj.* affecting the emotions or passions; touching.
pathetically (-ål-li), *adv.* in a pathetical manner.
pathfinder ('fīn-dĕr), *n.* one who traverses unexplored or unknown regions; a pioneer.
patho-, a prefix signifying *passion, suffering, disease.*
pathogenic (path-ō-jen'ik), **pathogenetic** (jen-et'ik), *adj.* producing disease.
pathogeny (på-thoj'e-ni), *n.* the science of the origin and development of diseases.
pathological (path-ō-loj'i-kål), *adj.* pertaining to pathology.
pathologist (på-thol'ō-jist), *n.* one skilled in pathology.
pathology ('o-ji), *n.* the science that treats of diseases, their causes, symptoms, progress, and results.
pathomania (-mā'ni-å), *n.* moral insanity.
pathophobia (-fō'bi-å), *n.* morbid dread of disease.
pathophorous (-thof'ō-rus), *adj.* producing, or conveying, disease.
pathos (pā'thos), *n.* expression of deep feeling; that which excites the mental emotions.
patience ('shens), *n.* the quality of being patient or calmly enduring.
patient ('shent), *adj.* suffering pain, hardship, affliction, insult, etc., with calmness and equanimity; continuance of labor; persevering; waiting with calmness: *n.* person under medical treatment.
patina (pat'i-nå), *n.* the fine green rust with which coins, ancient bronzes, etc., become covered through moisture.
patio (pät'yō), *n.* in Spain and Spanish America, a courtyard or inner court.
patness ('nes), *n.* appropriateness.
patois (på-twä'), *n.* provincial dialect.
patriarch (pā'tri-ärk), *n.* the founder or head of a family; an aged man; in the Greek Church, a metropolitan dignitary of the highest rank.
patriarchal (-är'kal), *adj.* pertaining to a patriarch; venerable.
patriarchate (-āt), *n.* the office, rank, or jurisdiction of a patriarch.
patrician (på-trish'ån), *n.* one of the senators of ancient Rome; a nobleman; an aristocrat: *adj.* senatorial; noble.
patricide ('ri-sīd), the murder of a father; one who slays his or her father.
patrimonial (pat-ri-mō'ni-ål), *adj.* inherited from ancestors.
patrimonially (-li), *adv.* by inheritance.
patrimony ('ri-mō-ni), *n.* an estate or right inherited from a father or one's ancestors; an ecclesiastical endowment or estate.
patriot (pat'ri- or pā'tri-ot), *n.* one who loves, and is devoted to, his native country and its welfare.
patrioteer (-ot-ēr'), *n.* one who makes a display of patriotism for selfish motives.
patriotic (-ri-ot'ik), *adj.* characterized by patriotism.
patriotically (-ål-li), *adv.* like a patriot.
patriotism ('ri-ot-izm), *n.* love of one's country.
Patriots' Day (dā), April 19, in Maine and Massachusetts, a legal holiday, commemorating the Battle of Lexington.
patristic (på-tris'tik), *adj.* pertaining to the theology and writings of the Fathers of the Christian Church.
patrol (på-trōl'), *n.* a guard of soldiers marching around a district to preserve order; a body sent out to reconnoitre: *v.t.* to go round as a patrol.
patrolman ('man), *n.* a policeman on beat.
patron (pā'tron), *n.* a guardian or protector; one who has the gift of a benefice: *adj.* giving aid or exercising guardianship; tutelary.
patronage (-āj), *n.* special support; guardianship or protection; right of conferring a benefice.
patronal ('trō-nål), *adj.* performing the office of a patron.
patroness (-es), *n.* a woman who promotes social functions; a woman who holds a benefice; a tutelary goddess; a female patron saint.
patronize (-nīz), *v.t.* to act as a patron toward; support or protect; frequent as a customer.
patronymic (pat-rō-nim'ik), *adj.* derived from the name of an ancestor: *n.* a name derived from an ancestor.
patroon (på-trōōn'), *n.* a landed proprietor with manorial rights.
patten (pat'en), *n.* a wooden shoe; foundation of a wall.
patter ('ĕr), *v.i.* to strike with a quick succession of light sounds, as hail; move with quick steps; mumble; mutter; talk foolishly: *n.* a succession of light taps; rapid talk; idle chatter; dialect.
pattering (-ing), *p.adj.* making a quick

succession of light blows; muttering; talking foolishly.

pattern ('ërn), *n.* a model, sample, or specimen; anything cut out or formed into shape to be copied; in Ireland, a festival or holiday in honor of a patron saint; *v.t.* to imitate a model; decorate with a pattern.

patty ('i), *n.* a small pie.

paucity (paw'si-ti), *n.* smallness of number or quantity.

Paulist (pawl'ist), *n.* in the R. C. Church, a member of the Congregation of Missionary Priests of St. Paul, founded in New York, 1858, by Rev. Isaac T. Hecker; commonly called the *Paulist Fathers.*

paulownia (paw-lō'ni-å), *n.* a beautiful Japanese tree with heart-shaped leaves and bearing panicles of showy violet, or purple, flowers.

Paul Pry (prī), an inquisitive person: after the title-character in Poole's comedy.

paunch (pänch, pawnch), *n.* the belly; the first and largest stomach of a ruminant.

pauper (paw'pĕr), *n.* a poor person; one who is supported by the poor rates.

pauperism (-izm), *n.* the state of being a pauper; poverty.

pauperize (-iz), *v.t.* to reduce to pauperism.

pause (pawz), *n.* cessation; temporary stop; a break in writing indicated by the mark [—]; a mark of cessation in speaking; a mark [𝄐] in music, indicating the continuance of a note or rest: *v.i.* to make a short stop; wait; hesitate.

pave (pāv), *v.t.* to cover or lay with stones, bricks, etc.: as, to *pave* a street.

pavement (pāv'ment), *n.* a paved roadway or floor.

paver (pā'vĕr), *n.* one whose occupation is to lay pavements; a paving-stone.

pavilion (på-vil'yun), *n.* an ornamental dome-shaped building; a large tent; a temporary movable habitation; summer-house.

paving (pā'ving), *n.* pavement.

pavior (pāv'yĕr), same as paver.

pavonated (pav'ō-nā-ted), *adj.* of a brilliant bluish green color, like the neck of a peacock.

pavonine (pav'ō-nin), *adj.* resembling the tail of a peacock; iridescent: said of certain ores.

paw (paw), *n.* the foot of an animal with claws; the hand: *v.t.* to scrape with the forefoot; handle, as with paws; caress, as a dog.

pawl (pawl), *n.* a short bar to prevent the recoil of a windlass; a tongue or piece of metal to fall into a notch or ratchet.

pawn (pawn), *n.* something given as security for the redemption of a pledge; a common piece at chess: *v.t.* to give in pledge.

pawnbroker ('brō-kĕr), *n.* one who lends money on the security of goods pawned with him.

pawpaw (paw'paw), *n.* the papaya tree of tropical America and its fruit.

pax (paks), *n.* a small crucifix, or a crucifix engraved on a small metal plate kissed by worshipers.

paxiuba (på-shē-ōō'bå), *n.* a South American palm with aerial roots that give it the appearance of being raised on stilts.

paxwax ('waks), *n.* the strong tendon in the neck of animals.

pay (pā), *v.t.* to discharge a debt to; give an equivalent for; compensate; reward; fulfil; smear with tar, pitch, and the like; run out a rope: *n.* money given for service rendered.

payee (-ē'), *n.* one to whom money is paid.

paymaster ('mås-tĕr), *n.* one who pays or from whom wages are received, especially an officer in the army or navy whose duty is to pay the officers and men.

paymaster-general (jen'ĕr-al), *n.* in the U. S. army, an officer in command of the department having charge of the payment of officers and men; in the U. S. navy, the Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing which has charge of the payment of officers and men; in England, an officer of the Treasury who makes all payments and disbursements.

pea (pē), *n.* a leguminous, climbing, garden herb of the bean family; one of the edible seeds of this herb.

peace (pēs), *n.* a state of rest or tranquillity; calm; freedom from war or disturbance; spiritual content.

peaceable ('å-bl), *adj.* disposed to peace; calm; quiet.

peaceableness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being peaceable.

peaceably (-bli), *adv.* without agitation or tumult.

peaceful ('fool), *adj.* full of peace; pacific; quiet.

peacefully (-li), *adv.* in a peaceful manner.

peace officer (of'i-sĕr), a justice of the peace; a police-officer.

Peace Tribunal (tri-bū'nal), see Hague Tribunal.

peach (pēch), *n.* a low, many-branched tree with lance-shaped leaves and pink flowers which appear on the bare twigs early in spring: though now cultivated in all temperate climates, it, probably, originated in China; the sweet, juicy fruit of this tree, a drupe with pulpy yellow flesh and hard, large, corrugated stone; [Slang], a handsome young girl: *v.i.* [Slang], to turn informer; betray accomplices.

peach blossom (blos'sum), a delicate pink color.

peach brandy (bran'di), a liquor distilled from the fermented juice of peaches.

peacock (pē'kok), *n.* a gallinaceous bird with handsome plumage having the tail-coverts greatly elongated and erectile and covered with ocellate spots: *adj.* iridescent like the feathers of the peacock.

peahen ('hen), *n.* a female peafowl, homologous to the peacock.

pea-jacket ('jak-et), *n.* a seaman's heavy jacket.

peak (pēk), *n.* the sharp-pointed summit or jutting part of a mountain or hill; pointed end; greatest height; climax; the projection in front of a cap; the upper outer corner of an extended sail: *v.t.* to raise (a sail) obliquely to the mast; form a peak; make prominent.

peaked (pēkt), *adj.* pointed; pale; wan; shrunken.

peakish ('ish), *adj.* having pale thin features.

peaky ('i), *adj.* having, or resembling, a peak.

peal (pēl), *n.* a loud sound, as of thunder, bells, etc.; a set of musical bells, or the changes rung by them: *v.i.* to give forth loud or solemn sounds.

pean, same as pæan.

peanut (pē'nut), *n.* a trailing plant of the bean family which matures under ground in warm soil; the edible nutlike fruit of this plant enclosed in a papery husk.

pear (pār), *n.* a small tree, native of southern Asia, with glossy leaves and bearing white flowers in clusters; the fleshy, edible pome fruit of this tree.

pearl (pērl), *n.* a hard, smooth, greyish-white iridescent substance (nacre), found within the shell of certain mollusks; anything resembling a pearl or very precious; a white speck in the eye; a small size of type: *adj.* pertaining to, or formed of, pearls: *v.t.* to set or adorn with pearls: *v.i.* to fish for pearls.

pearlash ('ash), *n.* an impure carbonate of potash.

pearliness ('i-nes), *n.* the quality of being pearly.

pearling (pēr'lin), *n.* fishing for pearls; process of stripping the outer husk from grain: *pl.* trimmings or edging of silk thread.

pearlite (pērl'īt), *n.* a soft alloy in steel containing about one per cent of carbon; an igneous rock made up of small, round bodies.

pearl oyster (ois'tēr), one of several large bivalve marine mollusks which, sometimes, produce pearls.

pearly ('i), *adj.* resembling or containing, pearls; clear; transparent.

peart (pērt), *adj.* brisk; lively; spright.

peasant (pez'ânt), *n.* a countryman; rustic laborer: *adj.* rural; rustic.

peasantry (-ri), *n.* peasants collectively.

pease (pēz), *n.pl.* peas collectively.

peastone (pē'stōn), *n.* limestone made up of small, pea-like concretions.

peat (pēt), *n.* decayed vegetable matter used as fuel when dried; turf.

peat bog (bog), a marsh abounding in peat.

peat reek (rēk), the smoke of dried peat or turf; hence, the peculiar flavor of whiskey distilled over a peat fire; Highland or Scotch whiskey in general; Bushmills whiskey.

peavy (pē'vi), *n.* a lever with an iron point and movable iron hook, used in logging.

pebble (peb'l), *n.* a roundish stone; transparent rock crystal used for spectacles, etc.

pebbly ('li), *adj.* full of pebbles.

pecan (pe-kan'), *n.* a species of North American hickory and its fruit.

peccability (pek-â-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state of being subject to sin.

peccable ('â-bl), *adj.* liable to sin.

peccadillo (-dil'o), *n.* a trifling fault.

peccancy ('ân-si), *n.* sinfulness.

peccary ('â-ri), *n.* a South American mammal, allied to the hog.

peccavi (ā'vī), *n.* [Latin, I have sinned], a confession; an acknowledgment of sin.

peck (pek), *n.* ¼ of a bushel; quick sharp stroke with the beak: *v.t.* to strike with the beak; pick up with the beak; eat.

pecker ('ēr), *n.* one who pecks; a woodpecker.

peckish ('ish), *adj.* hungry; inclined to eat.

pectase (pek'tās), *n.* a substance in fruits which, with pectose, causes the juices to coagulate into jellies.

pectic acid ('tik as'id), a transparent, amorphous, colorless, jelly-like compound found in most fruits.

pectin ('tin), *n.* a white, amorphous compound contained in fleshy fruits.

pectinate ('tin-āt), *adj.* shaped like the teeth of a comb: also, pectinated.

pectoral ('to-râl), *adj.* pertaining to, good for, or worn on, the chest: *n.* the breastplate of the Jewish high-priest; a medicine for chest complaints; a pectoral fin.

pectose (pek'tōs), *n.* a substance found in the cell-walls of green plants, which develops into pectin as the fruit ripens.

peculate ('ū-lāt), *v.i.* to appropriate public money to one's own use; embezzle.

peculation (-lā'shun), *n.* the act of appropriating public money to one's own use.

peculator ('ū-lā-tēr), *n.* one who peculates.

peculiar (pe-kū'lyâr), *adj.* exclusively individual; appropriate; strange: *n.* a church or parish exempted from the jurisdiction of the diocese to which it belongs; [P-], a member of a sect known as the *Peculiar People;* a Jew.

peculiarity (-li-ar'i-ti), *n.* something peculiar or characteristic; a distinguishing mark.

pecuniary ('ni-år-i), *adj.* pertaining to, or consisting of, money; monetary.
pedagogic (ped-å-goj'ik), *adj.* pertaining to a pedagogue or to the science of teaching.
pedagogics ('iks), *n.* the science of teaching.
pedagogism ('å-gog-izm), *n.* the occupation or manners of a pedagogue.
pedagogist (-ist), *n.* one who treats of pedagogics.
pedagogue ('å-gog), *n.* a schoolmaster; pedant.
pedagogy ('å-gō-ji), *n.* pedagogics.
pedal (ped'ål), *adj.* pertaining to a foot: *n.* a key or lever attached to a musical instrument and moved by the foot, to modify the swell or tone: *v.t.* & *v.i.* to work the pedals of a bicycle, or of an organ.
pedant ('ånt), *n.* one who makes an ostentatious display of his learning.
pedantic (pe-dan'tik), *adj.* pertaining to, or characterized by, pedantry.
pedantically (-ål-li), *adv.* like a pedant.
pedantry ('ån-tri), *n.* ostentatious display of learning.
pedate ('åt), *adj.* palmate, with the two lateral sections lengthened and lobed.
peddle ('l), *v.i.* to travel about selling small wares; be busy about trifles: *v.t.* to retail in small quantities.
peddler, pedler, pedlar ('lēr), *n.* one who peddles.
peddling ('ling), *adj.* trifling.
pederast ('ēr-ast), *n.* one addicted to pederasty; a sodomite.
pederasty (ped'ēr-as-ti), *n.* the sin of sodomy between males; unnatural sexual connection; buggery.
pedesis (pe-dē'sis), *n.* the peculiar rapid vibratory movement of organic and inorganic particles when suspended in water, as observed by the microscope.
pedestal ('es-tål), *n.* the base of a column, statue, etc.
pedestrial (-des'tri-al), *adj.* of, or pertaining to, the feet, or to walking.
pedestrian (pe-des'tri-ån), *adj.* going on foot; walking: *n.* one who journeys on foot; professional walker.
pedestrianism (-izm), *n.* the art or practice of walking; racing on foot.
pediatric (pē'di-at-rik), *adj.* pertaining to medical treatment of children.
pediatrics (ped-i-at'riks), *n.* the science that treats of the hygienic care of children.
pedicel (ped'i-sel), *n.* a small, short footstalk.
pedicular (-dik'ū-lår), *adj.* relating to lice; lousy.
Pediculus (pē-dik'ū-lus), *n.* the genus of true lice; [p-], a louse.
pediculophobia (-lō-fō'bi-å), *n.* morbid dread of lice.
pediculosis (pē-dik-ū-lō'sis), *n.* lousiness; phthiaris; state of being covered with lice; in Ireland, called *the swarm.*
pedicure ('i-kūr), *n.* the care of the feet; a chiropodist.
pediform ('i-fôrm), *adj.* foot-shaped.
pedigree ('i-grē), *n.* lineage; genealogy.
pedilavium (ped-i-lā'vi-um), *n.* the ceremony or rite of washing the feet.
pediment ('i-ment), *n.* the triangular, or circular, ornament over the entablature, etc., of a building.
pedo-, a combining form from the Greek *pais,* a child; also, an irregular combining form signifying *foot.*
pedobaptism, same as pædobaptism.
pedobaptist (pē-dō-bap'tist), *n.* one who advocates infant baptism.
pedograph (ped'ō-gråf), *n.* an instrument for making a topographical record of the ground covered on a journey.
pedology (pe-dol'o-ji), *n.* pediatrics; child study.
pedometer (pe-dom'e-tēr), *n.* instrument for recording paces and distances in walking.
pedotrophy (pē-dot'rō-fē), *n.* branch of hygiene concerning the nourishment of infants and children.
pedrail (ped'rāl), *n.* a traction engine the wheels of which rest on the links of a jointed chain, giving support to the vehicle on soft or uneven ground.
peduncle (-dung'kl), *n.* a flower-stalk.
peduncular ('kū-lär), *adj.* of or pertaining to a peduncle.
pedunculate ('kū-lāt), *adj.* having, or growing upon, a peduncle.
peek (pēk), *n.* a glance; a peep: *v.i.* to glance at; look slyly.
peel (pēl), *v.t.* to strip the skin, bark, or rind from: *v.i.* to undress: *n.* skin or rind; a baker's long flat wooden shovel; a contrivance for hanging up printed sheets to dry; the flat part of an oar.
peele (pē'lē), *n.* a large South African antelope of a light gray color.
peeler ('ēr), *n.* one who peels; a pillager; a policeman in Ireland: from Sir Robert Peel.
peen (pēn), *n.* the point of a mason's hammer.
peen-to (pēn'tō), *n.* a Chinese variety of peach, grown in southern U. S.
peep (pēp), *v.i.* to chirp or cry, as young birds; to look through a crevice or hiding place; look slyly; begin to appear: *n.* the cry of a chicken; a sly look; a beginning to appear.
peep-o'-day boys (bois), the Irish Protestant insurgents of the latter part of the 18th century, forerunners of the present Orangemen of Ulster.
peer (pēr), *n.* one of the same rank; an equal; associate; a nobleman; a member of the House of Lords: *v.i.* to appear; look narrowly.
peerage ('āj), *n.* the rank or dignity of a

peer; peers collectively; a book giving information respecting the nobility.

peeress ('es), *n.* a peer's wife; a lady of noble rank.

peerless ('les), *adj.* without an equal.

peevish (pēv'ish), *adj.* fretful; difficult to please.

peewee (pē'wē), *n.* [U. S. Slang], a small person; the Australian magpie lark; the lapwing.

peewit (pē'wit), *n.* the lapwing.

peg (peg), *n.* a small pointed wooden pin; a piece of wood serving as a nail; a prong; claw; a drink of whiskey: *v.t.* to fasten or mark out with pegs: *v.i.* to work diligently.

Pegasus (peg'a-sus), *n.* a winged horse of Greek legend, sprung from Medusa at her death: a stamp of his hoof caused the fountain of the Muses, Hippocrene, on Mount Helicon, hence, he is associated with poetical inspiration.

pegging ('ing), *n.* pegs collectively; concentrated and continued effort.

peggy ('i), *adj.* resembling a peg; abounding in, or fastened with, pegs; [P-], diminutive of Margaret.

peg-leg (-leg), *n.* a wooden leg; one who uses a wooden leg.

pegology (pe-gol'ō-ji), *n.* the study of mineral and medicinal springs.

peignoir (pen-wär'), *n.* a woman's loose morning gown.

pekea (pe-kē'å), *n.* a South American tree supplying valuable timber, also, edible, oily nuts.

pekin (pē-kin'), *n.* a flowered silk fabric.

Pekingese, Pekinese (pē-kin-ēz'), *adj.* pertaining to Peking: *n.* a native of Peking; a small dog of a Chinese breed, with very short legs, a pug nose, and a flowing, silky coat resembling that of a collie.

pekoe (pē'kō), *n.* a finely flavored black tea from young leaves plucked early in spring.

pelage (pel'āj), *n.* the hair or similar covering of a mammal.

pelagic (-laj'ik), *adj.* pertaining to the ocean.

pelerine (pel'ĕr-in), *n.* a lady's long cape with tapering ends.

pelf (pelf), *n.* money; wealth: used in a bad sense.

pelican (pel'i-kån), *n.* a large fish-eating, web-footed bird, with an enormous pouch under the lower jaw for the temporary storage of its prey.

pelisse (pe-lēs'), *n.* a lady's silk habit; an outer garment.

pell (pel), *n.* a skin or hide; a roll of parchment.

pellagra (pel-ā'gra), *n.* a disease, believed by some to result from eating corn products from impure grain, characterized by gastro-intestinal disturbances, skin eruptions, and nervous prostration: endemic in southern Europe.

pellet ('et), *n.* a little ball.

pellicle ('i-kl), *n.* a thin skin or film.

pellitory ('i-tō-ri), *n.* a perennial plant of the nettle family, growing on old walls.

pell-mell ('mel), *adj.* denoting a state of confusion: *n.* confusion; rough mingling; fisticuffs: *adv.* with furious violence; vehemently.

pellucid (-lū'sid), *adj.* perfectly clear; transparent.

pelota (pā-lō'tä), *n.* a game popular in Cuba and other Spanish countries played in a court with a ball hurled from a grooved stick attached to the player's arm.

pelt (pelt), *n.* a raw hide; a blow from something thrown: *v.t.* to strike by throwing something: *v.i.* to fall heavily, as rain.

peltast (pel'tast), *n.* in ancient Greece, a soldier armed with a light shield.

peltate (pel'tāt), *adj.* shield-shaped; in botany, having the stem attached to the lower surface, instead of to the margin.

pelt rot (rot), a disease of animals in which the hair, or wool, thins and falls out.

peltry (pel'tri), *n.* skins of furred animals collectively.

pelt wool (pelt wool), short wool from a sheep killed within three months after shearing.

pelvic (pel'vik), *adj.* pertaining to the pelvis.

pelvis ('vis), *n.* the bony cavity in the lower part of the abdomen.

pemmican (pem'i-kån), *n.* lean meat, dried, pounded, and pressed into cakes.

pemphigus (pem'fi-gus), *n.* an inflammatory condition characterized by serous blotches on the skin in various parts of the body: due to general impairment.

pen (pen), *n.* a small inclosure; coop; an instrument for writing: *v.t.* to shut up or confine in a small inclosure; write.

penal (pē'nål), *adj.* enacting, inflicting, or incurring punishment for crime; punitive.

penalize (pē'nal-īz), *v.t.* to render subject to penalty or punishment.

penalty (pen'ål-ti), *n.* legal punishment either on the person or by a fine; fine or forfeit; an extra weight carried by a race horse.

penance (pen'ans), *n.* self-imposed suffering, as an expression of contrition for sin; repentance; in the R. C. Church, one of the sacraments by which sins are pardoned after confession and satisfaction.

penang-lawyer (pe-nang' law'yĕr), *n.* a cane from the stem of a Malayan palm; the palm itself.

penates (pe-nā'tēz), *n.pl.* the household gods of the ancient Romans.

penchant (päng-shäng'), *n.* a strong inclination or taste.

pencil (pen'sil), *n.* a small fine brush used by artists; a pointed instrument of black lead, colored chalk, etc.; a collection of rays of light converging to a point: *v.t.* to write, sketch, paint, or mark with a pencil.

penciled ('sild), *p.adj.* written, drawn, or painted, with a pencil; radiating.

penciling (-ing), *n.* the art of writing, sketching, or painting with a pencil.

pendant ('dånt), *n.* anything hanging for ornamentation; a hanging stone ornament from Gothic ceilings and arches: an ear-ring or locket; a pennant.

pendency ('den-si), *n.* suspense; indecision.

pendent ('dent), *adj.* hanging; projecting; swinging.

pendicle (pen'di-kl), *n.* a rented part of a large estate; a Scotch croft.

pending ('ding), *adj.* undecided; hanging in suspense.

pendragon (pen-drag'un), *n.* in ancient Britain, a chief; leader; dictator.

pendulous ('dū-lus), *adj.* hanging; oscillating.

pendulum ('dū-lum), *n.* a body suspended so that it may vibrate backwards and forwards about a fixed point by the force of gravity and momentum.

peneplain (pē-ne-plān'), *n.* a land surface reduced to base level by erosion.

penetrability (-e-trå-bil'i-ti), *n.* the susceptibility of being entered or passed through by another body.

penetrable ('e-trå-bl), *adj.* that may be penetrated; susceptive of impression.

penetralia (-trā'li-å), *n.pl.* the inner part of a temple, house, etc.; mysteries.

penetrant ('e-trånt), *adj.* penetrating; subtile; acute.

penetrate ('e-trāt), *v.t.* to pierce into; enter; bore or perforate; reach the mind; affect deeply; reach the interior: *v.i.* to pass into or through.

penetrating (-ing), *p.adj.* piercing; sharp; discerning.

penetration (-trā'shun), *n.* the act of penetrating; mental acuteness.

penetrativeness (-tiv-nes), *n.* the quality of being penetrative.

pen-fish ('fish), *n.* a squid.

penguin ('gwin), *n.* a large sea-fowl with rudimentary wings, inhabiting southern latitudes; a small airplane used at aviation training schools for illustrating, the principles of flying, but not used in flying.

peninsula (pe-nin'sū-lå), *n.* a portion of jutting land nearly surrounded by water, and connected with the mainland by an isthmus.

peninsular ('sū-lår), *adj.* pertaining to, or shaped like, a peninsula.

penis (pē'nis), *n.* the male organ of copulation.

penitence (pen'i-tens), *n.* sorrow for sin; state of being penitent.

penitent ('i-tent), *adj.* repentant: *n.* one who is penitent; one under ecclesiastical censure, but admitted to penance; one who is under the direction of a confessor.

penitential (-ten'shål), *adj.* pertaining to, or expressing, penitence; of the nature of penance: *n.* a book treating of the rules and degrees of penance.

penitentiary (-ten'shå-ri), *adj.* pertaining to penance: *n.* a house of correction; a state prison; a home for fallen women; an office at the Papal court, that grants dispensations, absolutions, etc.; the official who presides over such a court.

penknife ('nīf), *n.* a small pocket-knife.

penman ('mån), *n.* an author; one who writes a good hand.

penmanship (-ship), *n.* the art, or style, of writing.

pennant ('ånt), *n.* a long narrow strip of bunting at the mast-heads of men-of-war.

pennate (pen'āt), *adj.* having wings or feathers: usually in composition.

penner ('ēr), *n.* one who composes or writes.

penner-up (-up), *n.* in Australia, one who drives the sheep into the pens at a shearing-shed.

penniless (pen'i-les), *adj.* without money; destitute.

pennon ('on), *n.* a small swallow-tailed flag or streamer.

penny (-i), *n.* a bronze coin of Gt. Britain, equivalent to about two cents in U. S. currency; a cent; any small bronze or copper coin of the value of a penny.

pennyroyal (-roi'ål), *n.* an aromatic herb of the mint family.

pennyweight (-wāt), *n.* a weight = 24 grains troy.

penological (pē-no-loj'i-kål), *adj.* pertaining to penology.

penologist (-nol'o-jist), *n.* a student of penology.

penology (-nol'o-ji), *n.* the scientific study of punishments, prison management, etc.

pensile ('sīl), *adj.* hanging.

pension ('shun), *n.* a stated allowance paid for past services, especially to ex-soldiers; a subsidy or allowance; money paid to a clergyman from the revenue of a benefice.

pension (päng-si-äng'), [French], a European boarding-school; a French or Swiss boarding house.

pensionary ('shun-å-ri), *adj.* consisting of, or maintained by, a pension: *n.* a person in receipt of a pension.

pensioner ('shun-ēr), *n.* one who receives a pension, especially a discharged soldier.

pensive ('siv), *adj.* thoughtful; sad.

pensively (-li), *adv.* in a pensive manner.

pensiveness (-nes), *n.* thoughtfulness; melancholy.

penta-, a combining form from the Greek *pente*, five.

pentachord (-kērd), *adj.* five-stringed: *n.* an ancient musical instrument of five strings; a musical scale of five notes.
pentacle (pen'tă-kl), *n.* a five-pointed star suspended from the neck as a charm.
pentacron (pen-tā'kron), *n.* a solid with five angular points.
pentad (pen'tad), *n.* an element with a combining power of five; a group of five; a period of five years: *adj.* having a valence of five.
pentadactyl (-tă-dak'til), *adj.* having five fingers, or toes.
pentagon (pen'tă-gon), *n.* a figure of 5 sides and 5 angles.
pentahedral (-hē'drăl), *adj.* having 5 sides.
pentahedron ('dron), *n.* a solid figure having 5 sides.
pentahexahedral (-heks-ă-hē'drăl), *adj.* exhibiting 5 ranges of faces, one above another, each range containing 6 faces.
pentahexahedron (-heks-ă-hē'dron), *n.* a polyhedron bounded by five ranges, each of which has six faces.
pentalpha (pen-tal'fă), *n.* a star with five points.
pentamerous (-tam'e-rus), *adj.* consisting of 5 parts.
pentameter ('e-tĕr), *n.* a verse consisting of 5 feet.
pentapolis (pen-tap'o-lis), *n.* a union of five cities.
pentarchy (pen'tär-ki), *n.* rule of five persons; a union of five powers.
pentastyle ('tă-stīl), *n.* a building with 5 columns in front.
Pentateuch ('tă-tūk), *n.* the first 5 books of the Old Testament.
pentathlon (pen-tath'lon), *n.* in ancient Greece, an athletic contest consisting of five sports, in each of which the contestants competed; in the modern Olympian games, a composite contest consisting of 200 and 1500-meter runs, broad jump, throwing the discus, and javelin-throwing.
Pentecost ('te-kost), *n.* a Jewish festival kept the 50th day after the second day of the Passover; a festival of the Christian Church, commemorative of the descent of the Holy Ghost; Whitsunday.
pentecostal (-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to Pentecost.
penthouse ('hous), *n.* a shed with a slanting roof projecting from a main wall or building.
penult (pe-nult'), *n.* the last syllable of a word but one.
penultimate ('i-măt), *adj.* last but one.
penumbra (-num'bră), *n.* a partial shadow on the exterior of the perfect shadow of an eclipse; the boundary of light and shade in a picture.
penurious (-nū'ri-us), *adj.* miserly; sordid.
penury (pen'ū-ri), *n.* want of the necessities of life; poverty.
peon (pē'on), *n.* a Mexican laborer who works to discharge a debt; an Indian native soldier or constable.
peonage (-aj), *n.* in Mexico, the system of using peon labor.
peony ('ō-ni), *n.* a perennial plant of the crowfoot family with handsome double flowers, white, red, and pink; a flower of this plant.
people ('pl), *n.* persons generally; human beings; living creatures; community; inhabitants; race, kindred, or family; the commonalty: *v.t.* to stock with people or inhabitants.
pep (pep), *n.* [Slang], energy; keenness; snap; vigor; vim.
pepino (pe-pē'nō), *n.* a South American evergreen shrub, with handsome red flowers; the melon-pear.
pepo (pē'pō), *n.* a fleshy fruit of the gourd family, with hard rind, as melon, pumpkin, squash, and the like.
pepper (pep'ĕr), *n.* a hot pungent spice prepared from the ground seeds of an East Indian plant: *v.t.* to sprinkle with pepper; make pungent: *v.i.* to fire shots at rapidly.
peppercorn (-kôrn), *n.* the small berry of the pepper-plant; hence, anything insignificant.
pepperidge (pep'ĕr-ij), *n.* the black gum, a tree of eastern U. S. with very close-grained wood.
peppermint (-mint), *n.* an aromatic herb with lance-like leaves and whorls of pink flowers; the cordial prepared from it.
pepper pot (pot), a West Indian stew of meat and vegetables, highly spiced.
pepper tree (trē), an American shade-tree with pinnate leaves and greenish flowers, succeeded by red drupes; an Australian shrub, the pungent fruit of which is used as a substitute for pepper.
pepperwort (-wĕrt), *n.* a cress.
peppery (-i), *adj.* like pepper; fiery; pungent.
pepsin ('sin), *n.* a nitrogenous ferment contained in gastric juice; a preparation from the stomach of pigs and sheep, used in medicine to aid digestion.
peptic ('tik), *adj.* pertaining to, or promoting, digestion: *n.* a medicine to aid digestion.
peptones ('tōnz), *n.pl.* the soluble proteids into which albuminous food is converted in the process of digestion.
per (per), *prep.* through; by means of: used in Latin phrases, as *per annum.*
per-, a prefix signifying *through, by means of, very, exceedingly;* also, denoting a higher degree of valence in two similar compounds, and the highest degree of combination among similar compounds.
peradventure (pĕr-ad-ven'tūr), *adv.* by chance.
perambulate (-am'bū-lāt), *v.t.* to walk over; traverse; inspect.
perambulation (-am-bū-lā'shun), *adv.* the act of passing through; a survey

made by traveling; the annual survey of a parish boundary.

perambulator ('bū-lā-tĕr), *n.* one who perambulates; a baby carriage; an instrument for measuring road distances.

percale (-kāl'), *n.* a cotton fabric with a linen finish.

perceivable (-sē'vȧ-bl), *adj.* discernible by the mind.

perceivably (-bli), *adv.* perceptibly.

perceive (-sēv'), *v.t.* to obtain knowledge by the senses; understand; discern.

per cent (-sent'), by the hundred.

percentage (-sent'āj), *n.* proportional allowance per cent.

percept (per'sept), *n.* a knowledge of things derived through the senses.

perceptibility (-sep-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being perceptible.

perceptible ('ti-bl), *adj.* that may be perceived.

perceptibly (-bli), *adv.* so as to be perceived.

perception (-sep'shun), *n.* the act, state, or faculty of receiving knowledge of external things by the medium of the senses; idea, notion, or conception.

perceptive ('tiv), *adj.* having the faculty of perceiving.

perceptivity ('i-ti), *n.* the power of perception or thinking.

perch (pĕrch), *n.* a fresh-water fish; a measure of length = 5½ yards, $\frac{1}{40}$ of a rood; a pole, branch, framework, or the like, on which birds sit or roost: *v.i.* to sit or roost: *v.t.* to place on a perch.

perchance (pĕr-chans'), *adv.* perhaps.

Percheron (per'chĕ-ron), one of a breed of large draft-horses: from Perche, district of France.

perchlorate (-klō'rāt), *n.* a compound of perchloric acid and a base.

perchloric ('rik), *adj.* noting an acid having 7 equivalents of oxygen to 2 of chlorine.

perchloride ('rīd), *n.* a compound of an excess of chlorine with a base.

percipience (-sip'i-ens), *n.* act of perceiving.

percipient ('i-ent), *adj.* perceiving: *n.* one who perceives.

percolate ('kō-lāt), *v.i.* to pass through small spaces; filter; strain.

percolation (-lā'shun), *n.* filtration.

percolator ('kō-lā-tĕr), *n.* a filtering machine or vessel; a coffee-pot fitted with a filter.

percuss (pĕr-kus'), *v.t.* to strike smartly.

percussion (-kush'un), *n.* violent collision; shock produced by the collision of bodies; impression of sound on the ear; the medical examination of a part of the body by tapping it gently so as to determine its condition by the sound produced.

percussion cap (kap), a small copper cap containing fulminating powder, which, placed on the nipple of a gun, explodes the powder when struck by the lock.

percussive (-kus'iv), *adj.* striking against.

per diem (dī'em), by the day.

perdition (-dish'un), *n.* total destruction; ruin; utter loss of the soul or of happiness in a future state.

perdu (-dū'), *adj.* forlorn; hidden: *n.* one lying in ambush: *adv.* in ambush or a post of danger.

pere (pār), *n.* [French], father.

peregrinate (pĕr'e-gri-nāt), *v.t.* to travel over; traverse: *v.i.* to make a journey.

peregrination (-e-grin-ā'shun), *n.* the act of traveling about.

peregrinator ('e-grin-ā-tĕr), *n.* a traveler.

peregrine (per'e-grin), *adj.* foreign; coming from foreign parts; alien.

peregrine falcon (faw'kn), a large, swift falcon, formerly much used in falconry because of its swiftness and courage: it is bluish on the back and white below, striped with black.

peremptorily ('emp-tor-i-li), *adv.* in a peremptory manner.

peremptoriness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being peremptory.

peremptory ('emp-tor-i), *adj.* positive; final; decisive; precluding discussion or hesitation.

perennial (-en'i-ȧl), *adj.* lasting through the year; perpetual; noting plants that continue more than 2 years.

perennially (-li), *adv.* perpetually; through the years.

perfect ('fekt), *adj.* complete; without defect or blemish; blameless; pure; possessing every moral excellence; fully skilled or accomplished: *n.* in grammar, the tense that expresses completed action: *v.t.* to make perfect; complete or finish.

perfectibility (-fek-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* the capacity for becoming perfect.

perfectible (-fek'ti-bl), *adj.* capable of being made perfect.

perfection ('shun), *n.* the state of being perfect; supreme excellence.

perfectionism (-fek'shun-izm), *n.* the theory that moral perfection can be attained by mortals: held by various creeds from time to time.

perfectionist (-ist), *n.* one who believes that man can live without committing sin.

perfecto (-fek'tō), *n.* a medium-sized cigar tapering at both ends.

perfervid (-fĕr'vid), *adj.* glowing; ardent; eager.

perfidious (-fid'i-us), *adj.* false to trust; treacherous; faithless.

perfidy ('fi-di), *n.* violation of a trust reposed; breach of faith.

perforate ('fō-rāt), *v.t.* to pierce or bore through; make a hole through.

perforation (-rā'shun), *n.* the act of piercing or boring through; a hole bored through.

perforator ('fō-rā-tĕr), *n.* one who, or that which, perforates.

perforce (-fōrs'), *adv.* by force; violently.

perform (-fôrm'), *v.t.* to do or carry out;

execute; achieve; fulfil: *v.i.* to act a part.

performance ('ans), *n.* the act of performing; execution; completion; deed or feat; an entertainment.

performer ('er), *n.* one who performs, especially, one who carries out a part on the stage; an actor.

perfume (-fūm'), *v.t.* to impregnate with a pleasant odor; scent: *n.* (pēr'fūm), a substance that emits a pleasant odor; a sweet-smelling scent.

perfumery ('er-i), *n.* perfumes in general.

perfunctorily (-fungk'to-ri-l), *adv.* carelessly.

perfunctoriness (-nes), *n.* carelessness.

perfunctory ('to-ri), *adj.* done carelessly or negligently.

perfuse (pĕr-fūz'), *v.t.* to sprinkle or suffuse; pour; spread.

perfusion (-fū'zhun), *n.* a sprinkling, as in baptism.

pergola (pēr-gō'lå), *n.* an arbor passageway covered with flowers.

perhaps (-haps'), *adv.* possibly.

peri (pē'ri), *n.* in Persian mythology, a descendant of a fallen spirit excluded from paradise; a fairy.

periadenitis (-ad-e-nī'tis), *n.* inflammation of the tissue around a gland.

perianth (per'i-anth), *n.* a floral envelope.

periapt (per'i-apt), *n.* a charm worn as a protection against disease.

periarteritis (-är-te-rī'tis), *n.* inflammation of the tissue around an artery.

periarthritis (-är-thrī'tis), *n.* inflammation around a joint.

periastron (-as'tron), *adj.* among, or around, the stars.

pericardiac (-kär'di-ak), *adj.* pertaining to the pericardium.

pericarditis (-dī'tis), *n.* inflammation of the pericardium.

pericardium (-kär'di-um), *n.* the membrane that surrounds the heart.

pericarp ('i-kärp), *n.* seed-vessel of a plant.

pericarpial (-kär'pi-ål), *adj.* pertaining to a pericarp.

periclase ('i-klāz), *n.* native magnesia in isometric crystals.

periclinal (-klī'nål), *adj.* dipping on all sides from a central axis; parallel to the circumference.

pericope (pe-rik'o-pē), *n.* a selection from the Bible, used as a text.

pericranium (-krā'ni-um), *n.* the membrane that surrounds the cranium.

pericystitis (-sis-tī'tis), *n.* inflammation of the tissue around the bladder.

perigee (-jē), *n.* that point in the orbit of the moon, or of a planet, nearest the earth.

perihelion (-hē'li-on), *n.* that point in the orbit of a planet, or a comet, nearest the sun.

perikon (per'i-kon), *n.* a very sensitive crystal detector for receiving air waves.

peril ('il), *n.* exposure to injury; danger; jeopardy; risk: *v.t.* to expose to danger or risk.

perilous (-us), *adj.* full of peril; hazardous; dangerous.

perimeter (pe-rim'e-tĕr), *n.* the outer boundary of a plane surface; an optical instrument for testing the retina.

perimorph (per'i-mĕrf), *n.* a crystal or mineral that encloses another.

perinephritis (-ne-frī'tis), *n.* inflammation of the cellular tissue around the kidney.

perineum (per-i-nē'um), *n.* that part of the pelvic region which lies between the genitals and the rectum.

period (pē'ri-od), *n.* a circuit or cycle; interval of time; a division of geological time; an epoch; the time taken by a planet to revolve round the sun; length of duration; conclusion; a dot [.] to mark the end of a sentence; in rhetoric, a complete sentence.

periodic (-od'ik), *adj.* pertaining to a period; occurring at regular intervals; belonging to a complete sentence.

periodical ('i-kal), *adj.* recurring at intervals; published or appearing from time to time: *n.* a magazine or other publication published at stated intervals.

periodically (-li), *adv.* at stated intervals.

periodicity (-ō-dis'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being periodic; tendency of a plant to show changes; electrical frequency; recurrence of the menses.

periosteal (per-i-os'te-ål), *adj.* pertaining to the periosteum.

periosteum ('te-um), *n.* the vascular, nervous membrane which covers the bones.

periostitis (-tī'tis), *n.* inflammation of the periosteum.

periostosis (-tō'sis), *n.* a morbid ossification on the external surface of a bone.

Peripatetic (-på-tet'ik), *adj.* pertaining to the philosophy of Aristotle who instructed his disciples while he walked about the Lyceum; [p-], walking about; moving from place to place: *n.* disciple of Aristotle; [p-], one given to walking about.

peripheral (pe-rif'ĕr-ål), *adj.* pertaining to a periphery.

periphery ('er-i), *n.* the circumference of a circle, ellipse, or similar figure.

periphrasis (-rif'rå-sis), *n.* circumlocution; the using of many words to express but little.

periphrastic (pĕr-i-fras'tik), *adj.* circumlocutory; employing indirect words.

perique (pā-rēk'), *n.* strong black tobacco, of peculiar flavor, grown in Louisiana.

periscians (pe-rish'i-anz), *n.pl.* dwellers within the polar circle the shadows of whom move around to every point of the compass during the polar day

periscope (per'i-skōp), *n.* an optical instrument used on submarines and in trenches for obtaining views of surroundings shut out by intervening objects: it

consists of a tube in which is a series of lenses and a mirror at either end, each inclined to the axis of the tube at an angle of 45°: the top mirror reflects objects down through the lenses, to the bottom mirror at the observation hole, and by rotating this mirror a view can be had of the surroundings in all directions.

periscopic (per-i-skop'ik), *adj.* viewing all round.

perish ('ish), *v.i.* to lose life or vitality; decay or die; be destroyed or come to nothing.

perishability (-å-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state of being perishable.

perishable (per'ish-å-bl), *adj.* liable to perish; mortal.

perisperm ('i-spĕrm), *n.* the tissue surrounding the sac of the embryo in the ovule.

perispomenon (-spom'e-non), *adj.* having the circumflex accent on the final syllable: *n.* a word with the accent thus placed.

Perissodactyla (-dak'til-å), *n.* a suborder of non-ruminant, ungulate mammals which have an odd number of toes, or toes unevenly developed: it includes horses, tapirs, and rhinoceroses.

peristaltic (-stal'tik), *adj.* pertaining to the peculiar worm-like movement of the intestines by which their contents are forced onward.

peristyle ('i-stīl), *n.* an open court in the interior of a house surrounded by a row of columns.

perisystole (-sis'tō-lē), *n.* the interval that ensues on the contraction of the heart before the dilation (diastole) which follows.

peritoneal (-tō-nē'ål), *adj.* pertaining to the peritoneum.

peritomy (-rit'ō-mi), *n.* circumcision.

peritoneum ('um), *n.* a thin serous membrane which covers the abdominal viscera.

peritonitis (-nī'tis), *n.* inflammation of the peritoneum.

periwig (per'i-wig), *n.* a small wig.

periwinkle (-wing'kl), *n.* a perennial creeping plant with evergreen leaves and blue flowers, commonly called *creeping myrtle;* a small univalve mollusk; a marine gastropod.

perjure (pĕr'jūr), *v.t.* to violate the oath of; cause to swear falsely.

perjury (-i), *n.* the act of swearing falsely when on oath.

perk (pĕrk), *v.t.* to make trim or smart: *v.i.* to hold up the head in a smart or saucy manner; peer.

perkin (pĕr'kin), *n.* weak cider.

perky ('i), *adj.* jaunty; smart.

perlite (pĕr'līt), *n.* volcanic glass; pearlite.

permanence ('må-nens), *n.* the state or quality of being permanent; duration.

permanent (-nent), *adj.* lasting; durable; continuing in the same state.

permeability (-me-å-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being permeable.

permeable ('me-å-bl), *adj.* that may be passed through.

permeate ('me-āt), *v.t.* to penetrate and pass through the pores or interstices of.

permeation (-ā'shun), *n.* the act of permeating.

Permian (pĕr'mi-an), *adj.* relating to the last period of the Paleozoic formation: *n.* the period, system, or formation in geology characterized by the series of strata in the Carboniferous, by rocks of red sandstone and shale, by the enlargement of land areas and the formation of mountains, and by the appearance of reptiles.

permissible (-mis'i-bl), *adj.* that may be permitted.

permission (-mish'un), *n.* the act of permitting; leave; license.

permissive (-mis'iv), *adj.* granting permission or license; not forbidding.

permissively (-li), *adv.* by permission.

permit (-mit'), *v.t.* to consent to; grant liberty to do something; tolerate: *n.* (per'mit), a written license from an office of customs to remove dutiable goods; permission; a warrant; license.

permit (pĕr-mit'), *n.* the pompano of West Indian waters.

permitter ('ĕr), *n.* one who permits.

permutable (-mūt'å-bl), *adj.* interchangeable.

permutation (-mū-tā'shun), *n.* the exchange of one thing for another; the arrangement of any determinate number of things or letters, in all possible orders, one after the other.

pern (pĕrn), *n.* a honey buzzard.

pernicious (-nish'us), *adj.* highly injurious or hurtful; destructive.

pernickety (nik'i-ti), *adj.* trim; attentive to trifles; overnice; fussily particular.

perorate (pĕr'ō-rāt), *v.t.* to declaim: *v.i.* to speak at length; deliver a bombastic oration.

peroration (-ō-rā'shun), *n.* the concluding part of an oration.

peroxide (-oks'īd), *n.* the oxide of a base which contains the largest proportion of oxygen.

peroxidize ('i-dīz), *v.t.* to oxidize to the greatest degree.

perpend (pĕr'pend), *n.* a stone built through a wall as a binder, jutting out at either side.

perpendicular (-dik'ū-lår), *adj.* standing at right angles to a given line or surface; perfectly upright: *n.* a perpendicular line; hence, an upright position; rectitude.

perpetrate ('pe-trāt), *v.t.* to commit; perform: in a bad sense.

perpetration (-trā'shun), *n.* the act of perpetrating.

perpetrator (pe-trā-tēr), *n.* one who perpetrates.

perpetual (-pet'ū-ăl), *adj.* never ceasing; not temporary.

perpetual day (dā), a period of almost six months, alternately around the north and south pole, during which the sun does not sink below the horizon.

perpetually (-li), *adv.* continually.

perpetual night (nīt), an alternate period of darkness at either pole during which the sun does not appear above the horizon.

perpetuate ('ū-āt), *v.t.* to make perpetual; preserve from extinction or oblivion.

perpetuation (-ā'shun), *n.* the act of perpetuating.

perpetuity (-pe-tū-i-ti), *n.* the state of being perpetual; endless duration.

perplex (-pleks'), *v.t.* to make difficult to be understood; make anxious; puzzle; embarrass or confuse.

perplexity ('i-ti), *n.* embarrassment; doubt; intricacy.

perquisite ('kwi-zit), *n.* a gift or allowance in addition to regular wages or salary; that which is gained, as distinct from that which is inherited.

perron ('on), *n.* a staircase outside a building leading to the first floor.

perry ('i), *n.* the fermented juice of pears.

persecute ('se-kūt), *v.t.* to harass or ill-treat, especially for religious opinions; annoy with importunity.

persecution (kū'shun), *n.* the act of persecuting; the state of being persecuted.

persecutor (-tēr), *n.* one who persecutes.

perseverance (-vē'rāns), *n.* the act or state of persevering; continuance in grace.

persevere (-se-vēr'), *v.i.* to persist in any enterprise or business undertaken; continue steadfastly.

Persian ('shăn), *adj.* pertaining to Persia, its inhabitants, or to its language: *n.* a native or inhabitant of Persia; language of Persia.

Persian lamb (lam), the skin of young sheep of Central Asia which furriers put on the market as astrakhan and karakul.

Persian wheel (hwēl), a wheel furnished with buckets along the circumference for raising water.

persico (-si-kō), *n.* a cordial made from apricot kernels.

persienne (pēr-si-en'), *n.* printed calico in flower designs.

persiennes (-enz'), *n.* window blinds with movable slats.

persiflage (pēr'si-flăzh), *n.* foolish talk; meaningless chatter.

persimmon (-sim'un), *n.* an American plum-like fruit; the tree yielding it, one of the ebony family, of fine hard wood, and having oblong leaves and white bell-shaped flowers.

persist (-sist'), *v.i.* to continue steadily in any course commenced; persevere.

persistence (-sis'tens), *n.* the state or quality of being persistent; obstinacy.

persistent ('tent), *adj.* continuing; constant; persevering; not falling off.

person ('sn), *n.* a human being; an individual; body and soul; one's self; any one having legal rights; [P-], one of the three components of the triune Godhead; a modification in grammar that distinguishes between the one who speaks, the one spoken to, and the one spoken of.

personage (-āj), *n.* a man or woman, especially one of distinction.

personal (-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to men or women; relating, or peculiar, to a person and his private affairs; pertaining to the external appearance; done in person; denoting the person; movable; opposed to real: *n.* a newspaper notice relating to a personal matter: *pl.* movable goods and chattels.

personal equation (ē-kwā'shun), the reaction time of an individual which causes him to record observation of a phenomenon, such as the transit of a star, a fraction of a second later than it really occurs; deviation from an assumed result.

personality (-al'i-ti), *n.* that which constitutes distinction of person; application of remarks (usually offensive) to some individual.

personally (-li), *adv.* in person; particularly; individually.

personalty (-ăl-ti), *n.* personal estate, or all kinds of movable property.

personate (-āt), *v.t.* to represent by an assumed character; counterfeit; assume the character of for fraudulent purposes, as in voting.

personation (-ā'shun), *n.* the counterfeiting of the person and character of another.

personator (-tēr), *n.* one who assumes the character of another.

personification (-son-i-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the act of personifying; figurative endowment of animals, plants, inanimate objects and abstractions with personal traits and human attributes and qualities, representing them as speaking and acting in the manner of human beings; an emblematic representation of an abstract quality.

personify ('i-fī), *v.t.* to represent as endowed with personal qualities.

personnel (per-son-el'), *n.* the persons employed in any public service, especially the army and navy.

perspective (pēr-spek'tiv), *adj.* pertaining to, or in accordance with, the art of perspective: *n.* a vista or view; the art of

representing objects on a plane surface as they appear to the eye; effect of distance upon the appearance of objects; a picture giving the illusion of a scene from nature.

perspectively (-li), *adv.* according to the rules of perspective.

perspectograph ('tō-grăf), *n.* an optical instrument for drawing mechanically the points and outlines of objects.

perspicacious (-spi-kā'shus), *adj.* mentally acute; quick-sighted.

perspicacity (-kas'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being perspicacious; acuteness of sight or discernment.

perspicuity (-kū'i-ti), *n.* freedom from obscurity; mental clearness; lucidity.

perspicuous (-spik'ū-us), *adj.* mentally clear; easily understood; evident; clear.

perspiration (-spi-rā'shun), *n.* excretion by the pores of the skin; sweat.

perspire (-spīr'), *v.i.* to excrete by the pores of the skin; sweat.

persuade (-swād'), *v.t.* to influence by argument, advice, entreaty, etc.; draw or incline the will of; exhort, induce; prevail upon.

persuasibility (swā-si-bil'i-ti), *n.* the capability of being persuaded.

persuasion ('zhun), *n.* the act or art of persuading; the state of being persuaded; settled belief; accepted creed; hence, a sect; a religious denomination.

persuasive ('siv), *adj.* having the power to persuade; influencing the will or passions: *n.* an incitement.

persuasively (-li), *adv.* so as to persuade.

persuasiveness (-nes), *n.* the quality of being persuasive.

pert (pĕrt), *adj.* saucy; forward.

pertain (pĕr-tān'), *v.i.* to belong; have relation or reference to something.

pertinacious (-ti-nā'shus), *adj.* unyielding; obstinate; resolute; tenacious.

pertinacity (-nas'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being pertinacious.

pertinence ('ti-nens), *n.* suitableness; fitness.

pertinent ('ti-nent), *adj.* fitting or appropriate; relevant.

perturb (-tĕrb'), *v.t.* to agitate; disturb; disquiet.

perturbation (-tĕr-bā'shun), *n.* mental agitation or disquietude; an irregularity or deviation in the movement of a heavenly body in its orbit.

pertussis (pĕr-tus'sis), *n.* whooping cough.

peruke (per-ōōk'), *n.* a wig.

perusal (pe-rōō'zăl), *n.* the act of perusing; study or examination.

peruse (-rōōz'), *v.t.* to read with care and attention; examine.

Peruvian (-rōō'vi-ăn), *adj.* pertaining to Peru: *n.* a native of Peru; one of the Inca Indians.

Peruvian bark (bärk), *n.* the bitter bark of various South American trees; cinchona.

Peruvian warts (wartz), an endemic disease of the high latitudes of Peru on the slopes of the Andes, characterized by fever and the development on the skin of excrescences resembling warts which ulcerate and bleed; verrugas: it is very often fatal.

pervade (pĕr-vād'), *v.t.* to penetrate; extend or be diffused all over; permeate.

pervasion (-vā'zhun), *n.* the act of pervading.

perverse (-vĕrs'), *adj.* obstinate; untractable; petulant.

perversely ('li), *adv.* in a perverse manner.

perverseness ('nes), *n.* the quality or state of being perverse; disposition to thwart or annoy.

perversion (-vĕr'shun), *n.* the act of perverting; the state of being perverted; a turning from truth or propriety; misapplication.

perversity, same as perverseness.

perversive (-vĕr'siv), *adj.* tending to pervert.

pervert (-vĕrt'), *v.t.* to turn from the true end or proper purpose; misapply: *n.* (per'-vert) one who has been perverted, especially from truth to error; a person who renounces his religion; an apostate: opposed to *convert.*

perverted ('ed), *p.adj.* turned from the right; corrupted.

pervious ('vi-us), *adj.* admitting passage; permeable; open.

pesade (pē-sād'), *n.* the motion of a horse when he raises or lifts up his fore quarters without advancing.

pesky (pes'ki), *adj.* troublesome; annoying.

peseta (pe-sē'tă), *n.* a silver coin current in Spain and Peru.

peso (pā'sō), *n.* a Spanish, or Mexican, dollar.

pessary (pes'ă-ri), *n.* a vaginal suppository.

pessimism (pes'i-mizm), *n.* the doctrine that the present state of existence is essentially evil; the tendency to exaggerate in thought the evils of life: opposed to *optimism.*

pessimist (-mist), *n.* one who holds the doctrine of pessimism; one who looks on the worst side of everything.

pessimistic (-mis'tik), *adj.* pertaining to, or characterized by, pessimism; gloomy.

pest (pest), *n.* a fatal epidemic disease; plague; anything very mischievous, annoying, or injurious.

pester (pes'tĕr), *v.t.* to annoy.

pestiferous (-tif'ĕr-us), *adj.* conveying pestilence; physically or morally noxious.

pestilence ('ti-lens), *n.* an infectious or contagious disease.

pestilent ('ti-lent), *adj.* noxious to health, morals, or society.

pestilential (-len'shăl), *adj.* pertaining

to, or producing, a pestilence pernicious; destructive.

pestle (pes'l), *n.* an instrument for pounding substances in a mortar: *v.t.* to pound, or grind, with a pestle: *v.i.* to use a pestle.

pet (pet), *n.* any person or animal that is fondled; a sudden fit of peevishness or slight passion: *adj.* favorite: *v.t.* to fondle or indulge.

petal ('ăl), *n.* one of the separate parts of the corolla of a flower; a flower-leaf.

petaled ('ăld), *adj.* having petals.

petaloid ('al-oid), *adj.* having the form, appearance, or texture of a petal.

petard (pe-tärd'), *n.* a bell-shaped explosive machine used for bursting barricades, etc.; a firecracker.

petechiæ (pe-tek'i-ē), *n.* fever-spots on the skin.

Peter (pē'tĕr), *n.* Simon Peter, a fisherman of Galilee, one of the Twelve Apostles, and regarded by Roman Catholics as the first Pope; [p-], *blue peter*, a blue flag with a white square in the center, used as a sailing signal and, also, to recall boats, etc.; [Slang], in thieves' jargon, a trunk, gripsack, bundle, or the like: *v.i.* to become exhausted; run out; fail.

petersham ('tĕr-shăm), *n.* a thick shaggy cloth: used for overcoats and the like.

Peter's Pence (penz), an annual collection taken up in R. C. Churches throughout the world to help defray the expenses of the papal household

petiole (pet'i-ōl), *n.* the footstalk of a leaf connecting the blade with the stem.

petit (pē-tē'), *adj.* small; inconsiderable: now rarely used in English.

petite (pē-tēt'), *adj.* little; small: applied to a woman or girl, of small, but neat and trim figure.

petition (pe-tish'un), *n.* an earnest supplication or prayer; a formal supplication from an inferior to a superior; a paper or document containing a written request: *v.t.* to solicit earnestly; present a petition to.

petitionary (-ă-ri), *adj.* containing a petition.

petit jury (pet'i jōō-ri), a trial jury, as distinguished from a grand jury.

petrel ('rel), *n.* a web-footed, strong-winged, oceanic bird, that appears in its flight to walk upon the water: sometimes called Mother Carey's chicken.

petrescence (-tres'ens), *n.* the process of becoming converted into stone.

petrescent (-tres'ent), *adj.* tending to petrify.

petrifaction (-ri-fak'shun), *n.* the process of changing animal or vegetable substance into stone; a fossil.

petrifactive ('tiv), *adj.* having power to petrify.

petrify ('ri-fī), *v.t.* to change into stone; fix in silent amazement or fear; render callous, obdurate, or hard.

petro- (pet'tō), a combining form from the Greek *petra*, a rock.

petroglyph (pet'rō-glif), *n.* a carving, or inscription, on a rock.

petroglyphy (-trog'li-fi), *n.* the art of carving or cutting figures or inscriptions in stone.

Petrograd (pē'trō-grad), *n.* new name of St. Petersburg, Russia (1914).

petrography (pe-trog'rå-fi), *n.* the study of rocks and stones as to their chemical composition and structure; a classification and description of rocks.

petrol (pet'rōl), *n.* petroleum spirit used as motor force

petrolatum (pet-rō-lā'tum), *n.* an oily substance obtained from petroleum and used as a basis in ointment preparations.

petroleum (-trō'le-um), *n.* an inflammable, dark, yellowish-brown, bituminous liquid issuing from the earth; mineral oil; natural oil; rock oil: it yields several valuable volatile distillates, as paraffin, kerosene, benzine, naphtha, gasoline, petroleum ether, etc.

petroliferous (-lif'ĕr-us), *adj.* containing petroleum.

petrology (pe-trol'o-ji), *n.* that branch of geology which treats of the scientific study of rocks.

petticoat ('i-kōt), *n.* a woman's loose underskirt.

pettifogger ('i-fog-ĕr), *n.* a lawyer who practices in petty cases.

pettily ('i-li), *adv.* in a petty manner.

pettiness ('i-nes), *n.* smallness; unimportance.

pettish ('ish), *adj.* fretful; petulant.

petty ('i), *adj.* trifling; small; inconsiderable; unimportant; contemptible.

petulance ('ū-lăns), *n.* peevishness; caprice.

petulant ('ū-lănt), *adj.* peevish; capricious.

Petunia (pe-tū'ni-å), *n.* a South American genus of ornamental plants of the nightshade family with handsome, funnel-shaped flowers; [p-], a plant of this genus, or its flower.

pew (pū), *n.* an inclosed seat in a church: *v.t.* to furnish with pews.

pewit (pē'wit), *n.* the lapwing.

pewter (pū'tĕr), *n.* an alloy of tin, lead, antimony, etc.: *adj.* made of pewter.

pfennig (fen'ig), *n.* a small copper coin of Germany.

phaeton (fā'e-ton), *n.* an open four-wheeled carriage.

phagocyte (fag'o-sīt), *n.* a leucocyte which devours hurtful bacteria in the human body.

phalange (fā-lanj'), *n.* one of the bones of a finger or toe; segment of an insect tarsus.

phalanger (fā-lan'jēr), *n.* a marsupial; an Australian marsupial with long, prehensile tail.

phalanx (fā'langks), *n.* [*pl.* phalanges (-lan'jez)], among the ancient Greeks, a square battalion of heavy-armed infantry drawn up in close rank; hence, any close compact body: *pl.* the small bones of the fingers and toes.

phallic (fal'ik), *adj.* pertaining to the phalus, or phallicism.

phallicism (fal'i-sizm), **phallism** ('izm), *n.* worship of the generative power of nature, as symbolized by the phallus; phallus worship.

phallus (fal'us), *n.* the penis, or clitoris; symbol of the male organ of generation used in the rites of several religious systems, as emblematic of the generative power of nature; [P-], a genus of fungi.

phantasm (fan'tazm), *n.* a vision or specter.

phantasmagoria (-taz-mā-gō'ri-ā), *n.* an optical illusion in which images thrown on a screen either appear to dwindle into the distance, or rush forward with increasing size; a shifting assembly of figures or images seen through a lens; erroneously, a magic lantern.

phantasy (fan'tā-si), *n.* a fancied image, or representation.

phantom ('tom), *n.* an apparition; spirit; vision.

pharisaic (far-i-sā'ik), **pharisaical** (-sā'i-kal), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, the Pharisees; formally religious; hypocritical.

pharisaism ('i-sā-izm), *n.* the doctrines and practices of the Pharisees.

Pharisee (-isē), *n.* one of a religious sect among the Jews, characterized by their strict observance of the letter of the law, and rites and ceremonies; one who observes the letter, rather than the spirit, of the law.

pharmaceutic (fär-mā-sū'tik), **pharmaceutical** (-sū'ti-kal), *adj.* pertaining to pharmaceutics: *n.pl.* pharmacy.

pharmaceutics (-sū'tiks), *n.* the art or science of preparing and dispensing medicines.

pharmaceutist ('tist), *n.* one who prepares medicines.

pharmacist (fär'mă-sist), *n.* a druggist; a person skilled in pharmacy.

pharmacodynamics (fär'mă-kō-dī-nam'iks), *n.* that branch of pharmacology which deals with the effects of medicine on the human system.

pharmacologist (-kol'ō-jist), *n.* one skilled in pharmacology.

pharmacology (-kol'ō-ji), *n.* the science which treats of drugs and medicines, their composition, nature, administration and effects; materia medica; therapeutics.

pharmacopœia (-kō-pē'yă), *n.* an official publication containing a list of drugs and directions for the preparation of medicines, etc.

pharmacy ('mă-si), *n.* the art of preparing and compounding medicines; a drug-store.

pharology (fa-rol'o-ji), the science of signal lights; a treatise on lighthouses.

pharos (fā'ros), *n.* a lighthouse.

pharyngeal (fă-rin'jē-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to the pharynx.

pharyngitis (far-in-jī'tis), *n.* inflammation of the pharynx.

pharyngology (far-ing-gol'ō-ji), *n.* the branch of medical science that treats of the pharynx and its diseases.

pharyngoscope (fă-ring'go-skōp), *n.* an instrument for viewing the pharynx.

pharyngoscopy (-gos'ko-pi), *n.* examination of the pharynx with a pharyngoscope.

pharyngotomy (-ing-got'ō-mi), *n.* the operation of cutting into the pharynx to remove a tumor or obstruction.

pharynx (far'ingks), *n.* the muscular or membranous sac at the upper part of the esophagus.

phase (fāz), *n.* a recurring change in illumination of the moon, or a planet; aspect; appearance; transparent green quartz.

pheasant (fez'ânt), *n.* a gallinaceous bird with brilliant plumage, preserved as game; one of various other birds, as the ruffed grouse, the Australian lyre-bird, etc.

pheasantry (-ri), *n.* a place where pheasants are bred and preserved.

phenacetine (fe-nas'e-tēn), *n.* a white crystalline, coal-tar compound used in medicine as an antipyretic.

phenakistoscope (-kis'to-skōp), *n.* a toy consisting of a disk near the centre of which are representations of objects which appear to move when viewed before a mirror through radial slits in the disk.

phenazine (fē'nă-zin), a yellowish crystalline substance which forms the basis of many dyestuffs.

phengite (fen'jīt), *n.* a kind of transparent stone which the ancients used for windows.

phenix (fē'niks), *n.* a sacred bird of Egyptian mythology, fabled as coming every 500 years from the Desert of Arabia to burn itself to ashes on the altar at Heliopolis, after which it would arise young and vigorous and more beautiful; hence, a symbol of immortality; an emblem of resurrection.

phenol (fē'nōl), *n.* one of a series of hydroxyl derivatives of benzene, or its homologs; a colorless substance obtained by distillation from several organic bodies, as wood, coal, etc.: also, found in the urine of herbivorous animals: a little water causes it to liquefy to an oil: it is a powerful caustic poison: popularly called *carbolic acid*.

phenology (fe-nol'ō-ji), *n.* the science that treats of the relations between climate

and natural phenomena, such as the migration of birds.

phenomenal (-nom'en-ål), *adj.* pertaining to, or consisting of, phenomena.

phenomenalism (-izm), *n.* the metaphysical doctrine that all positive knowledge, material and spiritual, is but phenomena, that there is no reality or existence outside the phenomenal.

phenomenist ('e-nist) *n.* a believer in phenomenalism.

phenomenology (-nol'ō-ji), *n.* the scientific investigation of phenomena; the branch of metaphysics which treats of phenomena as distinguished from reality.

phenomenon ('e-non), *n.* [*pl.* phenomena ('e-nā)], in its widest sense, any fact, occurrence, or experience; something marvelous or wonderful; something beyond ordinary conception; that which excites the imagination or inspires awe or wonder; that which is conceived by the mind in contrast with what really exists; some event of unique significance.

phenyl (fē'nil), *n.* the hydro-carbon radical of phenol.

phenylene (fen'i-lēn), *n.* a bivalent radical occurring in some derivatives of benzene.

phenylene diamine (di-am'in), an isomeric crystalline substance, a benzene derivative; the *para-* and *meta-* compounds of this are used in dyestuffs.

phew (fū), *interj.* an exclamation of disgust.

phial (fī'ål), *n.* a small glass bottle or vessel: *v.t.* to put or keep in a phial.

philander (fil-an'dēr), *v.i.* to make silly love; to be foolishly sentimental: *n.* a wooly opossum of Central America.

philanderer (-ēr), *n.* a male flirt.

philanthropic (fil-an-throp'ik), *adj.* loving mankind; benevolent.

philanthropically (-ål-li), *adv.* benevolently.

philanthropist ('an-thrō-pist), *n.* one who loves and seeks to benefit mankind.

philanthropy (-pi), *n.* love of mankind; benevolence.

philatelist (fi-lat'e-list), *n.* a collector of postage stamps: *adj.* pertaining to philately.

philately ('e-li), *n.* the systematic collection of postage stamps.

philharmonic (-här-mon'ik), *adj.* loving harmony; noting a musical society: *n.* a lover of music.

philippic (fi-lip'ik), *n.* a speech of vehement invective: from any of the orations of Demosthenes against Philip of Macedon.

Philistine (fil'is-tīn or -is'tin), *n.* an ancient inhabitant of the southwestern coast of Palestine; a non-academical person; an uncultured person, or one of narrow views: *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, the Philistines; uncultured; narrow-minded; prosaic.

Philistinism (-izm), *n.* the manners or modes of thought of a modern Philistine.

philo-, a combining form from the Greek *philos,* loving.

philogynist (fi-loj'i-nist), *n.* a lover of women: opposed to *misogynist.*

philogynous (-nus), *adj.* fond of women.

philogyny (-ni), *n.* fondness, or love, for women.

philological (-o-loj'i-kål), *adj.* pertaining to philology.

philologist (-ol'o-jist), *n.* one skilled in philology.

philology (-ol'o-ji), *n.* the scientific study of languages and their structure and mutual relation.

philomel ('ō-mel), *n.* the nightingale.

philoprogenitiveness (-ō-prō-jen'i-tivnes), *n.* the instinctive love of offspring.

philosopher (-os'ō-fēr), *n.* a student of philosophy; one noted for calm judgment and practical wisdom.

philosopher's stone (stōn), an imaginary stone or substance believed to have the magic power of transmuting the baser metals into gold; hence, something very desirable, or much sought after.

philosophic (-ō-sof'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or in accordance with, philosophy; rational; wise; calm; also philosophical.

philosophically (-ål-li), *adv.* in a philosophic manner.

philosophism (les'o-fizm), *n.* sophistry; spurious or unsound philosophy.

philosophize (-os'ō-fīz), *v.i.* to reason like a philosopher.

philosophy ('ō-fi), *n.* the knowledge of the causes of all phenomena both of mind and matter; reasoned science; a particular philosophic system; calmness of temper.

philter, philtre ('tēr), *n.* a love charm or potion.

phimosis (fī-mō'sis), *n.* a swelling, constriction, or inflammation of the prepuce.

phiz (fiz), *n.* abbreviation of physiognomy.

phlebectasia (fleb-ek-tā'zhi-å), *n.* dilatation of a vein.

phlebectomy (-bek'to-mi), *n.* excision of a vein.

phlebitis (fle-bī'tis), *n.* inflammation of a vein.

phlebo-, combining form from the Greek *phleps,* a vein.

phlebography (fle-bog'rå-fi), description of the veins.

phlebology (-bol'ō-ji), *n.* the anatomy of the veins.

phleborrhagia (fleb-o-rā'ji-å), *n.* hemorrhage from the rupture of a vein.

phlebosclerosis (-skle-rō'sis), *n.* thickening of the inner coat or wall of a vein.

phlebotomy (flē-bot'ō-mi), *n.* the act or practice of opening a vein to let blood.

phlegm (flem), *n.* mucus secreted in the air passages of the throat; coldness; sluggishness.

phlegmatic (fleg-mat'ik), *adj.* abounding in phlegm; sluggish; dull.
phlegmatically (-ål-li), *adv.* in a phlegmatic manner.
phlogistic (-jis'tik), *adj.* pertaining to phlogiston; denoting inflammation or an inflammatory condition; feverish.
phlogiston (flō-jis'ton), *an* assumed principle of fire, or of combustible materials, regarded as a substance.
Phlox (floks), *n.* a large genus of American herbs with purple, white, or red flowers; [p-], the common garden plant of this name and genus.
phloxine (flok'sēn), *n.* a red dyestuff.
Phœbe (fē'be), *n.* the moon personified; [p-], a West Indian fish with a silvery spot on each side.
Phœbus (fē'bus), *n.* the sun personified; the sun god; Apollo in Greek mythology.
Phœnicaceæ (fē-ni-kā'se-ē), *n.* the palm family of trees comprising about 140 genera and 1,200 species.
phonautograph (fo-naw'tō-gråf), *n.* an instrument for recording the vibrations of sound: forerunner of the phonograph.
Phœnician (fe-nish'ån), *adj.* pertaining to ancient Phœnicia, or to its inhabitants.
phœnix, same as phenix.
phone (fōn), *n.* abbreviation of telephone; an element of speech; a single articulate sound; a receiver used in radiotelephony.
phoneidoscope (fo-nī'dō-skōp), *n.* an instrument for studying the movements of sounding bodies by optical observations.
phonendoscope (fō-nen'dō-skōp), *n.* an improved stethoscope in which the sounds are intensified by disks of vulcanite or other vibrating material.
phonesis (fō-nē'sis), *n.* the utterance of vocal sounds.
phonetic (fō-net'ik), *adj.* pertaining to the voice or sounds; representing the simple elementary sounds: *n.pl.* the science of sounds, especially of the human voice.
phonetically (-ål-li), *adv.* by sounds.
phonic (fō'nik), *adj.* pertaining to vocal sound: *pl.* the science of speech sounds; phonetics; acoustics.
phonogram (fō'nō-gram), *n.* articulate sound as recorded by the phonograph; a written character representing a particular sound.
phonograph ('nō-gråf), *n.* a letter or character indicating a distinct spoken sound; an instrument to record or reproduce articulate speech or sounds.
phonographer (fo-nog'rå-fēr), *n.* one skilled in using a phonograph; one versed in phonography, or the system of writing according to sound.
phonographic ('ik), *adj.* pertaining to or representing, articulate sounds, or to phonography.
phonography (-nog'rå-fi), *n.* a description of sounds uttered by the human voice; a system of shorthand, by which every sound is represented by a separate character or mark, especially the system invented by Sir Isaac Pitman.
phonology (-nol'ō-ji), *n.* the science of articulate sounds.
phonometer (fo-nom'e-tēr), *n.* an instrument for measuring the intensity of sounds and the frequency of vibrations.
phonoscope (fō'nō-skōp), *n.* an instrument for observing the motions of sounding bodies, or producing luminous figures by vibrations.
phonotype ('nō-tīp), *n.* a phonetic type.
phonotypy ('nō-tī-pi), *n.* a method of printing each vocal sound by a distinct type.
phormium (fôr'mi-um), *n.* New Zealand flax.
phosphate (fos'fāt), *n.* a salt of phosphoric acid.
phosphaturia (-få-tū'ri-å), *n.* excess of phosphates in the urine.
phosphene (fos'fēn), *n.* the luminescence resulting from closing the eye and pressing or rubbing the eyeball.
phosphide, same as phosphuret.
phosphite (fīt), *n.* a salt of phosphorous acid.
phosphorate ('fo-rāt), *v.t.* to combine with phosphorus.
phosphoresce (-fo-res'), *v.i.* to emit light like phosphorus.
phosphorescence ('ens), *n.* emission of light under certain conditions by substances at common temperatures; faint light.
phosphorescent ('ent), *adj.* luminous.
phosphoric (-for'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, like, or obtained from, phosphorus.
phosphoric acid (-for'ik as'id), *n.* a crystalline substance resembling syrup, obtained by the oxidation, or decomposition of phosphates.
phosphorous (fos'for-us), *adj.* pertaining to, resembling, or containing phosphorus.
phosphorous acid ('for-us as'id), *n.* an acid formed by the union of 1 atom of phosphorus and 3 atoms of oxygen.
phosphorus ('for-us), *n.* a yellowish, waxlike, inflammable, non-metallic element, of the nitrogen group, luminous in the dark.
phosphuret ('fū-ret), *n.* a combination of phosphorus with a metallic base.
phosphuretted ('ed), *adj.* combined with phosphorus.
photic (fō'tik), *adj.* denoting the production of light by the lower animals.
photism (fō'tizm), *n.* hallucinatory luminescence: luminous appearance.
photo (fō'tō), *n.* a photograph.
photo-, a combining form from the Greek *phos,* light.

photochromography (-krō-mog'rå-fi), *n.* the art of printing or reproducing photographic images in color.

photochromy (fo'to-krō-mi), *n.* the art or process of photographing in colors.

photochronograph (-kron'o-gråf), *n.* an apparatus for recording very minute intervals of time; instrument for taking star transits.

photodrama (-drä'må), *n.* a moving picture interpreting some dramatic story.

photodynamic (-nam'ik), *adj.* operating by the energy of light.

photodynamics (-di-nam'iks), *n.* influence of light on plant development; study of plant-curves produced by action of light.

photoengraving (fō'to-en-grāv'ing), *n.* a process for producing printing blocks or plates by photography.

photogen ('tō-jen), *n.* an inflammable hydrocarbon; paraffin.

photoglyphy (-tog'li-fi), *n.* a process of engraving by which photographs are etched into metal plates by the action of light and chemicals.

photograph ('tō-gråf), *n.* a photographic picture: *v.t.* to take a picture of by means of photography.

photographic (-gråf'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or produced by, photography.

photography (-tog'rå-fi), *n.* the art or process of producing pictures by the action of light on certain substances sensitized by various chemical processes.

photogravure (-tō-grå-vūr'), *n.* the process of producing by photography on a sensitized surface an incised engraved metal plate.

photoheliograph (-hē'li-ō-gråf), *n.* a photographic telescope or camera for depicting solar spots, transits, etc.

photophone ('tō-fōn), *n.* an instrument for communicating sounds by the agency of light.

photolithograph (-lith'ō-gråf), *n.* a lithographic picture made from a photograph.

photolithography (-fi), *n.* the art of producing on stone printing impressions, from which lithographs can be taken.

photology (-tol'ō-ji), *n.* the science of light: optics.

photolysis (-tol'i-sis), *n.* chemical decomposition through the action of light.

photometer (-tom'e-tēr), *n.* an instrument for measuring the intensity of light, or comparing the relative intensity of different lights.

photometry (-tom'e-tri), *n.* the art of measuring the intensity of light.

photomicrography (-mī-krog'rå-fi), *n.* the art of enlarging photographs by attaching the camera to a microscope.

photophilous (-tof'i-lus), *adj.* loving light; thriving in strong light.

photophobia (-fō'bi-å), *n.* a morbid dread or fear of light.

photophone (fō'to-fōn), *n.* a form of Bell telephone for transmitting speech by means of light reflected from a vibrating selenium diaphragm.

photophore (fō'tō-fōr), *n.* a luminous spot on certain marine fishes; a surgical instrument for examining a hollow organ by means of electric light.

photoplay (fō'tō-plā), *n.* a moving-picture play.

photoplaywright (-rīt), *n.* a writer of scenarios.

photopsia (top'si-å), *n.* a morbid affection of the eyes in which corruscations of light appear to play before them.

photoradiogram (fō-to-rā'di-o-gråm), *n.* a photograph or picture transmitted by wireless.

photoscope (fō'tō-skōp), *n.* an instrument for measuring the intensity of light; an apparatus for magnifying photographs.

photosphere ('tō-sfēr), *n.* the luminous envelope of the sun.

photostat (fō'tō-stat), *n.* an apparatus for making photographic copies of drawings, maps, etc., without a negative on prepared paper: a trade name.

phototaxis (-tak'sis), *n.* influence of light on the movements of certain of the lower organisms, as algæ and infusorians.

phototelegraphy (-te-leg'rå-fi), *n.* telegraphy by light, as flashings of a heliograph.

phototelephony (te-lef'ō-ni), *n.* a method of sending photographs over a telephone wire by means of corresponding apparatus at the sending and receiving end: a beam of light is passed through a lens and directed upon the photographic film to be transmitted, which is enclosed in a cylinder. As the cylinder revolves the point of light passes through the transparent film and falls upon a potassium pencil which runs through the center of the cylinder. This piece of potassium forms a highly sensitive photo-electric cell, and when light falls on it the electrons fly from the surface of the potassium, forming an electric current, the fluctuations of which are imposed on the direct current which flows through the telephone wires and which reproduce every variation at the receiving end on a similar sensitized film. The first successful pictures sent by this method were photographs from the Republican Convention held at Cleveland, in June, 1924.

phototherapy (fō-tō-ther'a-pi), *n.* method of curing disease by light-rays, electric or solar, focussed on affected parts.

phototropism (fo-tot'ro-pizm), *n.* the tendency of growing plants to move or curve under the influence of light.

phototype ('tō-tīp), *n.* a plate produced by photography from which engravings, etc., can be printed; the process itself; a picture printed from such plate.

photozincography (-zing-kog'rå-fi), *n.* a process by which zinc blocks are prepared for printing from.

phrase (frāz), *n.* a part of a sentence; brief pithy expression; idiom; style or manner: *v.t.* to style; express in appropriate words.

phraseology (-e-ol'o-ji), *n.* style, manner, or peculiarity of expression; a collection of phrases.

phrenetic (fre-net'ik), *adj.* mad; frantic: *n.* a madman.

phrenic (fren'ik), *adj.* pertaining to the diaphragm.

phrenitis (fre-nī'tis), *n.* inflammation of the brain.

phrenological (fren-ō-loj'i-kål), *adj.* pertaining to phrenology.

phrenologist (fre-nol'ō-jist), *n.* one who believes in, or is skilled in, phrenology.

phrenology ('o-ji), *n.* the science of the human mind or brain, as connected with the moral, intellectual, and sensual dispositions of the individual, which are supposed to be indicated by the undulations or "bumps," on the cranium.

phrenopathy (fre-nop'å-thi), *n.* any mental diseases.

phthiriasis (thi-ri-as'sis), *n.* pediculosis; lousiness; the swarm.

phthisic (tiz'ik), *n.* asthma; disease of the lungs.

phthisical (-ål), *adj.* pertaining to, or caused by, phthisis.

phthisicky (tiz'i-ki), *adj.* asthmatic; having symptons of phthisis.

phylloid (fil'oid), *adj.* resembling a leaf.

phthisis (thī'sis), *n.* pulmonary consumption; a wasting away.

phycology (fī-kol'o-ji), *n.* the study of the algæ or seaweeds.

phylactery (fi-lak'tēr-i), *n.* a small square box containing a thin strip of parchment upon which certain texts from the law are inscribed, worn by pious Jews upon the forehead and left wrist.

phyllomancy (fil'ō-man-si), *n.* divination from tea-leaves left in the bottom of a cup after drinking beverage: a favorite means of fortune-telling by country folk.

phyllophagous (fi-lof'å-gus), *adj.* feeding on leaves.

phylloxera (-loks-ē'rå), *n.* a plant louse.

phylogeny (fī-loj'e-ni), *n.* the race history of an animal, or plant.

phylon (fī'lon), *n.* a tribe or race; a group genetically related.

phylum (fī'lum), *n.* a primary division of animal or plant kingdom above an order.

physeter (fi-sē'tēr), *n.* the sperm whale.

physic (fiz'ik), *n.* the science of medicine, or art of healing; medicine; a cathartic: *v.t.* to administer medicine to; cure.

physical ('i-kål), *adj.* pertaining to nature, or to material things; perceptible to the senses; pertaining to physics; medicinal.

physician (fi-zish'ån), *n.* one legally qualified to prescribe remedies for diseases.

physicism (fiz'i-sizm), *n.* materialism.

physicist ('i-sist), *n.* student natural science.

physics ('iks), *n.pl.* physical science or natural philosophy; a treatise on the natural sciences.

physio-, a combining form from the Greek *physis*, nature.

physiognomist (-i-og'nō-mist), *n.* one who is skilled in physiognomy.

physiognomy (-mi), *n.* the science of discerning the character of the mind from the features of the countenance; the face; outward appearance.

physiography (-og'rå-fi), *n.* description of natural objects and phenomena; physical geography.

physiological (-i-ō-loj'i-kål), *adj.* pertaining to physiology.

physiologist (-i-ol'ō-jist), *n.* one who is skilled in physiology.

physiology (-ol'ō-ji), *n.* the science that treats of the vital functions performed by the organs of animals and plants.

physique (fi-zēk'), *n.* physical organization.

phyto-, a combining form from the Greek *phyton*, a plant.

phytobiology (fī-to-bi-ol'ō-ji), *n.* the life history of plants.

phytogenesis (-jen'e-sis), **phytogeny** (fi-toj'e-ni), *n.* the generation and development of plants.

phytogeography (-je-og'rå-fi), *n.* the branch of botany that treats of the geographical distribution of plants.

phytography (-tog'rå-fi), *n.* descriptive botany.

phytopathology (-på-thol'ō-ji), *n.* science of plant diseases; a morbid state due to vegetable parasites.

phytophagous (-tof'å-gus), *adj.* feeding on plants; herbivorous.

phytosis (fī-tō'sis), *n.* any disease caused by vegetable parasites.

pi, pie (pī), *n.* disarranged or jumbled type: *v.t.* to jumble or throw into disorder, as printing type.

pi (pī), *n.* sixteenth letter of Greek alphabet, corresponding to English *p*.

piacular (pī-ak'ū-lår), *adj.* expiatory; requiring sacrifice; atrocious.

pia mater (pī'å mā'tēr), a delicate vascular membrane which invests the brain and spinal cord.

pianissimo (pē-å-nis'i-mō), *adj.* in music, soft: *adv.* softly.

pianist (pi-an'ist), *n.* a performer on piano.

piano (pi-an'ō), *n.* a pianoforte.

pianoforte (-fôr-te), *n.* a stringed musical instrument, the notes of which are produced by hammers acted upon by keys.

pianola (pē-å-nō'lå), *n.* a mechanical piano: trade name.

piano player (plā'ēr), an attachment to a piano causing it to play automatically.

piarhæmia (pī-å-rē'mi-å), *n.* fat in the blood.

piaster (pi-as'tēr), *n.* a small, silver coin of Turkey and Egypt; a Spanish dollar.

piazza (-az'å), *n.* an open square sur-

rounded by buildings or colonnades; a walk under a roof supported by pillars.

pibroch (pē'brokh), *n.* the wild martial music of the Scottish bagpipe.

pica (pī'kă), *n.* a size of type, used as a standard of measurement in printing; a vitiated appetite for unnatural kinds of substances, as coal, sand, chalk, etc.

picador (pik-ă-dōr'), *n.* the horseman who incites the bull, in a Spanish bull fight, by attacking it with a lance.

picarel (pik'ă-rel), *n.* a small marine fish of the European coast.

picaresque (pik-ă-resk'), *adj.* pertaining to rogues or rascals; pertaining to a form of fiction in which a rogue is made the leading character.

picaroon (-rōōn'), *n.* a robber, pirate, or marauder.

picayune (-yōōn'), *n.* a small silver coin; a trifle; a small person; a worthless person or thing.

Piccadilly (pik'ă-dil-i), *n.* a famous London street running from the Haymarket to Hyde Park Corner; [p-], a high, glossy collar, stiffly starched.

piccalilli ('ă-lil-i), *n.* a pickle of chopped vegetables and spices.

piccaninny ('ă-nin-i), *n.* a negro baby or child.

piccolo ('ō-lō), *n.* a small flute having its notes an octave higher than the ordinary flute.

piceous (pis'e-us), *adj.* resembling pitch; inflammable; pitch-black.

pichiciago (pich-i-si-ā'gō), *n.* a burrowing armadillo of South America.

pick (pik), *n.* a sharp pointed iron tool; choice or selection: *v.t.* to strike with a sharp instrument, or with the beak; pierce; open by an instrument; pluck or gather; separate with the fingers; choose or select; clean; rob; *v.i.* to eat, or do anything, leisurely and fastidiously; pilfer.

pick-a-back ('ă-bak), *adv.* on the shoulders like a pack.

pickax, pickaxe ('aks), *n.* an excavating tool, pointed at one end and broad at the other.

picked (pikt), *adj.* carefully chosen; stripped.

pickerel ('ēr-el), *n.* a small pike.

picket ('et), *n.* a pointed stake used in fortification; pale of a fence; a stake to which a horse is fastened; a military guard to give notice of the approach of an enemy, or to bring in deserters; one or more appointed by a trades-union to watch a factory, etc., where non-unionist men are employed during a strike: *v.t.* to place as a picket; fasten to a picket: *v.i.* to go on picket duty.

pickle ('l), *n.* a mixture of brine and water, etc., for preserving food; vegetables, etc., preserved in pickle; embarrassment or difficulty; a mischievous or troublesome child: *v.t.* to preserve in, or as in, pickle.

picklock ('lok), *n.* an instrument for picking locks; a thief.

pickpocket (pik'pok-et), *n.* thief who steals purses, money, jewelry, etc., from pockets.

pick-up (-up), *n.* act of picking up, as a ball; a hasty meal; a chance acquaintance.

pick up (up), to improve in health; increase in speed; receive, as a wireless message.

Pickwick (pik'wik), *n.* the gentle, lovable old man in Dickens' "Pickwick Papers."

picnic ('nik), *n.* a short excursion into the country by a pleasure party carrying their own provisions; [Slang], a pleasant time; an easy job; a cinch.

picotah (pi-kō'tă), *n.* an apparatus operated on a Y-swivel for raising water from wells in India.

picric (pik'rik), *adj.* having a very bitter taste.

picric acid ('rik as'id), *n.* an intensely bitter acid formed by the action of nitric acid on phenol.

picromel ('rō-mel), *n.* a greenish-yellow sweet-bitter substance found in bile.

picrotoxin (pik-rō-tok'sin), *n.* an extremely poisonous bitter crystalline substance obtained from the berries of an East Indian vine.

pictorial (pik-tō'ri-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or illustrated by, pictures.

picture ('tūr), *n.* a painting or drawing; representing a person or thing; vivid representation or description.

picturesque (-esk'), *adj.* giving vivid impression of nature or reality; graphic; wild and beautiful; romantic: *n.* that which is picturesque.

piddle (pid'l), *v.i.* to be concerned about trifles; to urinate.

piddler (-lēr), *n.* a trifler.

piddling ('ling), *p.adj.* trifling; unimportant.

pidgin (pij'in), *n.* Chinese corruption of *business*.

pidgin English (ing'glish), a jargon used by Chinese in intercourse with foreigners.

pie (pī), *n.* the magpie; printer's type confusedly mixed; meat or fruit covered with crust and baked.

piebald ('bawld), *adj.* having patches of different colors.

piece (pēs), *n.* a part of anything; certain quantity; literary or artistic composition; separate performance; coin; gun; person (used contemptuously): *v.t.* to enlarge by adding a piece; patch: *v.i.* to join; unite by coalescence of parts.

piecemeal ('mēl), *adj.* made of pieces or parts; single: *adv.* in pieces or parts.

pied (pīd), *adj.* variegated or spotted.

pier (pēr), *n.* a mass of masonry supporting an arch, bridge, etc.; timbers of a bridge or other building; mole or jetty; wharf; a landing place projecting into the sea.

pierce (pērs), *v.t.* to penetrate, especially with a pointed instrument; affect deeply; explore; dive into: *v.i.* to enter.
piercer (pēr'sēr), *n.* a boring instrument; a gimlet.
piercing ('ing), *adj.* penetrating; keen.
pier glass (pēr glăs), an ornamental mirror, placed in a space between windows.
Pieta (pyā-tä'), *n.* a picture of the Virgin weeping over the dead body of Christ.
pietism (pī'e-tizm), *n.* a religious awakening in the Lutheran Church in Germany in the 17th century, through which it was sought to instil into Protestantism a more emotional religious feeling.
piety (pī-e-tī), *n.* the quality of being pious; reverence for, and duty toward God; reverence to parents.
piffle (pif'l), *n.* nonsense; babble; twaddle: *interj.* a contemptuous exclamation.
pig (pig), *n.* the young of swine; a swine; pork; an oblong mass of unforged metal; a greedy, gluttonous, filthy person: *v.i.* to farrow; live like a pig.
pigeon (pij'un), *n.* a bird of a widely distributed family, especially, one of the many domestic varieties, as a fantail, pouter, carrier, nun, tumbler, etc.; a dove; a simpleton; one who is easily imposed upon or swindled.
pigeon-breasted (-bres'ted), *adj.* having a narrow breast like a pigeon.
pigeon English, see pidgin English.
pigeon-hole (-hōl), *n.* a compartment in a desk or cabinet for papers, etc.: *v.t.* to secrete; put aside indefinitely.
pigeon-toed (-tōd), *adj.* having the toes turned inwards.
piggery (pig'ēr-i), *n.* a place for pigs.
piggin ('in), *n.* a small drinking vessel.
piggish (pig'ish), *adj.* like a pig; greedy; gluttonous; filthy.
pig-headed (hed'ed), *adj.* stubborn; stupid; obstinate.
pig iron (ī'ērn), iron cast in pigs.
pigment ('ment), *n.* paint; coloring matter in plants, or animals.
pigmy, same as pygmy.
pignon (pin'yun), *n.* a low-growing pine of western North America; the nut of this tree.
pignut (pig'nut), *n.* the bitter nut of a species of hickory; the ground chestnut; tuber of dwarf ginseng.
pigskin (-skin), *n.* the skin of a hog; leather made from it; a saddle; a football.
pigsty ('stī), *n.* a pen for pigs.
pigtail ('tāl), *n.* the tail of a pig; hair twisted into the form of a long queue and hanging down the back of the head; tobacco in long twists.
pika (pī'kä), *n.* a rabbit-like rodent of the mountains of Asia.
pike (pīk), *n.* a weapon with a shaft and spearhead; a voracious fresh-water fish with a narrow, elongated, pointed head.
pike (pīk), *n.* a road; a turnpike; a mountain top.
piker (pī'kēr), *n.* a person who shifts responsibilities, or fails to discharge his obligations; a welcher.
pilaster (pi-las'tēr), *n.* a square column or pillar inserted partly in a wall.
pilchard (pil'chärd), *n.* a marine edible fish, resembling the herring; a sardine.
pile (pīl), *n.* a large beam driven into the ground to make a firm foundation; mass or heap; accumulation; large building; a series of plates arranged to produce an electric current; a covering of hair or down; nap of cloth; a fortune: *pl.* hemorrhoids: *v.t.* to heap up; collect in a mass; accumulate; lay on; drive piles into.
pileate (pī-le-āt), *adj.* having a cap; capped.
pileated (-āt-ed), *adj.* having a crest covering the pileum.
pileated woodpecker (wood'pek-ēr), a North American woodpecker of black plumage, with a red crest and white on the sides of the neck.
pile driver (drīv'ēr), a machine for sinking piles into the earth.
pileum (pī'le-um), *n.* the top of a bird's head.
pilfer (pil'fēr), *v.t.* to steal in small quantities.
pilferer (-ēr), *n.* a petty thief.
pilgarlic (-gär'lik), *n.* one who has lost his hair; a wretched, sneaking, fellow.
pilgrim ('grim), *n.* a traveler; one who travels from a distance to visit some sacred place or shrine.
pilgrimage (-āj), *n.* a journey, especially to some sacred place.
Pilgrim Fathers (fä'*th*ērz), the band of men and women, consisting of 102, who separated from the Church of England and came to America on the *Mayflower*, seeking religious freedom: they landed at Plymouth Rock and established the first settlement (Plymouth Colony), in New England, in 1620.
piling ('ing), *n.* act of supplying with piles; a foundation of piles; pile driving; sweating hides by massing them together to take the hair off; heating and working iron fagots into bars.
pill (pil), *n.* a small ball of some medicinal substance to be swallowed entire; something disagreeable that must be accepted: *v.t.* to reject by black balls in a club ballot.
pillage ('āj), *n.* the act of plundering; spoil: *v.t.* to plunder or spoil; lay waste.
pillar ('ăr), *n.* a column to support a structure; monument; something resembling a pillar, or affording support: *v.t.* to support or strengthen, as with a pillar.
pillion ('yun), *n.* a cushion for a woman to ride on horseback behind a horseman; a soft, low saddle.

pillory ('or-i), *n.* a wooden frame supported by an upright post, having holes through which the head and hands of a person exposed to disgrace were passed and secured: *v.t.* to place in a pillory; expose to public disgrace or abuse.

pillow ('ō), *n.* a cloth case filled with feathers, etc., to support the head of a person reposing; the block on which the inner end of a bowsprit is supported: *adj.* noting a kind of lace: *v.t.* to place on a pillow.

pillow-case (-kās), *n.* a covering for a pillow, usually of linen.

pillow lace (lās), hand-made lace formed with bobbins by using a tightly stuffed pad or pillow for a foundation.

pilose (pī'lōs), *adj.* hairy.

pilot ('lot), *n.* one who conducts a vessel in or out of a harbor or where navigation is difficult or dangerous; one qualified to operate a flying machine; a guide: *v.t* to guide or direct as a pilot; operate a flying machine.

pilotage (-āj), *n.* the act of piloting; skill of a pilot; pilot's dues.

pilot-cloth (-klôth), *n.* a stout thick cloth.

pilot-engine (-en'jin), *n.* a locomotive sent on in front to clear the line.

Piltdown man (pilt'doun man), a type of primitive man: from Piltdown, in Sussex, where parts of a skull were found in 1911, in strata of the early Pleistocene period.

pimento (pi-men'tō), *n.* dried, unripe berry of a West Indian tree of the myrtle family; the tree producing this berry.

pimiento (pī'mī-en-tō), *n.* the Spanish sweet pepper, the seeds of which are used to stuff olives.

pimp (pimp), *n.* a procurer: *v.i.* to procure immoral women for others.

pimping (pim'ping), *adj.* petty; pitiful; puny.

pimpernel (pim'pĕr-nel), *n.* a plant of the primrose family with purple, scarlet, or white flowers which close at the approach of rainy weather.

pimple ('pl), *n.* a small pustule.

pimpled ('pld), *adj.* having, or full of, pimples.

pin (pin), *n.* a short piece of wire sharpened at one end and having a head at the other, used for fastening articles together; anything driven to hold parts together; bolt or peg; linchpin; cylindrical wooden roller; anything of small value: *v.t.* to fasten with, or as with, a pin; inclose.

Pinaceæ (pī-nā'se-ē), *n.* the pine family of trees, consisting of about 25 genera and 250 species of wide distribution.

pinachromy (pin-ak'rō-mi), *n.* a method of photographing in colors.

pina-cloth (pē'nyå-klôth), *n.* a fine cloth made in Manila from the fibers of the pineapple leaf.

pinacotheca (pin-å-ko-thē'kå), *n.* a picture gallery.

pinafore (pin'å-fōr), *n.* a loose apron or covering to protect children's dresses.

pinaster (pi-nas'tĕr), *n.* the cluster pine of southern Europe.

pincers, same as pinchers.

pinch (pinch), *v.t.* to squeeze or nip; oppress or distress: *v.i.* to bear hard; be straightened; be mean or niggardly: *n.* a squeeze or nip, as with the fingers and thumb; distress or difficulty.

pinchbeck ('bek), *n.* a yellow alloy of 5 parts of copper and 1 of zinc; a cheap imitation of gold: *adj.* noting jewelry of inferior make.

pinchers ((pinch'ĕrz), *n.* an instrument for drawing out nails, etc.; nippers.

pincushion ('koosh-un), *n.* a soft pad or cushion for holding pins.

pindling (pin'dling), *adj.* puny; sickly; wasting away.

pine (pīn), *n.* a cone-bearing tree with needle-shaped, evergreen leaves, of which there are many varieties; timber of this tree: *v.i.* to waste away from distress, anxiety, etc.

pineal (pin'e-ål), *adj.* shaped like a pine-cone.

pineal body (bod'i), *n.* a small gland in the brain, believed to be the vestige of an ancestral eye, producing a secretion that appears to have great importance in stimulating mental development.

pineapple (pīn'ap-l), *n.* the juicy edible fruit of a tropical plant, consisting of a succulent fleshy inflorescence that ripens into a solid mass.

piner (pīn'ĕr), *n.* an animal with a wasting disease; an Australian lumberman.

pinery (pīn'ĕr-i), *n.* a pine forest; a hothouse in which pineapples are cultivated.

pinetum (pī-nē'tum), *n.* a collection of living pine trees; a treatise on pine trees.

pinfeather (-feth-ĕr), *n.* a rudimentary feather; one not fully developed.

pinfish (-fish), *n.* any of several fishes having sharp dorsal spines.

ping (ping), *n.* a sharp, hissing sound: *v.i.* to make such sound.

ping-pong (-pong), *n.* an indoor table game after the manner of lawn tennis.

pinhead (-hed), *n.* [Slang], a brainless fellow; a stupid person.

pinion ('yun), *n.* the last joint of a bird's wing; a wing; the smaller of two geared wheels; a shackle; a band: *v.t.* to bind or secure, as by binding the arms; confine or fetter.

pink (pingk), *n.* a shade of light-red color; a garden plant with sharp-pointed leaves and fragrant light-red flowers; a narrow-sterned vessel; anything of supreme excellence: *adj.* of the color of a pink: *v.t.* to stab; pierce or punch with small round holes or small scallops; work in eyelet holes.

pinking ('ing), *n.* a method of ornamenting dress materials or leather by scalloping the edges.
pinkroot (-rōōt), *n.* a garden herb with showy, red flowers.
pin money (mun'i), money allowed to a wife by her husband for her private expenses: originally for buying pins.
pinnace (pin'ās), *n.* a small light schooner-rigged vessel with oars; an eight-oared man-of-war's boat.
pinnacle ('å-kl), *n.* a small polygonal turret or elevation above the rest of the building; a high point like a spire: *v.t.* furnish with pinnacles.
pinnate ('āt), *adj.* shaped like a feather; having wing-like parts.
Pinnipedia (pin-i-pē'di-å), *n.* a suborder of aquatic carnivorous mammals with webbed feet developed as fins: it includes the seals and walruses.
pinochle (pē'nuk-l), *n.* a German game at cards, somewhat like the French game of bezique, played with cards above the eight in two packs.
pinon, see pignon.
pint (pīnt), *n.* one-eighth of a gallon.
pintail (pin'tāl), *n.* a duck with a pointed tail.
pintle ('tl), *n.* a bolt; the hook which attaches the rudder to the stern of a vessel.
pinto (pēn'tō), *adj.* piebald; mottled: *n.* a small calico horse of the western plains of the U. S.; a Mexican Indian.
pin wheel (hwēl), a small firecracker wheel throwing off colored lights; a watch wheel with cylindrical cogs.
pinworm (-wērm), *n.* a parasite of the rectum and lower intestines.
pioneer (pī-ō-nēr'), *n.* a soldier or person whose business it is to clear and repair roads, etc., before an army, sink mines, and throw up fortifications; one who goes before to prepare the way for another: *v.i.* act as a pioneer; prepare the way.
pious ('us), *adj.* dutiful to God, or to parents; religious; devout; proceeding from, or actuated by, religious feeling.
pip (pip), *n.* the seed of certain fruit; a disease in fowls; a spot on a playing card: *v.i.* to cry like a chicken or small bird.
pipe (pīp), *n.* any long hollow tube; a tube of clay, wood, etc., with a bowl at one end for smoking tobacco; a wine measure equal to 2 hogsheads, or 105 imperial gallons, or 126 wine-gallons: *v.t.* to play on, or call by, a pipe: *v.i.* to whistle; emit a shrill sound.
pipe-clay (klā), *n.* a grey, plastic clay used for pottery and for brightening military accoutrements: *v.t.* to clean or brighten with pipe-clay.
pipe-dream (pīp'-drēm), *n.* a foolish vision; an improbable fancy.
pipefish (-fish), *n.* a slender fish with a long, straight snout.
pipe organ (ôr'gån), an organ with pipes, as distinguished from one with *reeds*.
piper (pīp'ẽr), *n.* a player of the bagpipes; the European gurnard; a caddis worm; a young pigeon; [P-], a genus of tropical plants made up of the true peppers.
piperine (pi'pẽr-in), *n.* the active principle of black pepper.
pipette (pi-pet'), *n.* a small glass tube for drawing up a small portion of fluid by suction; a funnel-like arrangement in a barometer for preventing air-bubbles.
piping ('ing), *adj.* feeble; weak; shrill; playing upon a pipe; hot like boiling water: *n.* corded trimming for dresses.
piping crow (krō), the laughing jackass of Australia: one of several other Australian birds good at mimicry.
piping frog (frog), a small tree-frog of eastern U. S.
pipit (pip'it), *n.* a small song-bird, resembling the lark; the titlark.
pipkin (pip'kin), *n.* an earthen pot glazed on the inside.
pippin ('in), *n.* a variety of apple.
piquancy (pē'kån-si), *n.* the state or quality of being piquant.
piquant ('kånt), *adj.* pungent; severe.
pique (pēk), *n.* slight anger or resentment; wounded pride; punctilio: *v.t.* to wound the pride of; irritate; displease; pride or value (one's self): *v.i.* to dive down in an airplane for the purpose of attack.
pique (pē-kā'), *n.* a French cotton material, usually with some geometrical pattern.
piquet (pē-ket'), *n.* a card game in which cards from two to six are excluded.
piracy (pī'rå-si), *n.* the act or crime of a pirate; infringement of copyright.
pirate ('rāt), *n.* a robber on the high seas; one who infringes the law of literary or artistic copyright: *v.t.* to take without permission or compensation: *v.i.* to practice piracy.
pirogue (pi-rōg'), *n.* a canoe consisting of the hollowed trunk of a single tree.
pirouette (pir-ōō-et'), *n.* a whirling or turning about on the toes; turning of a horse on the same ground: *v.i.* to execute a pirouette.
piscary (pis'kå-ri), *n.* right or liberty of fishing.
piscatology (pis-kå-tol'ō-ji), *n.* the science of fishing.
piscator (pis-kā'tor), *n.* a fisherman; an angler.
piscatorial (-tō'ri-ål), *adj.* pertaining to fishing.
piscicultural (-i-kul'tū-rål), *adj.* pertaining to pisciculture.
pisciculture ('i-kul-tūr), *n.* the artificial breeding and rearing of fishes.
piscine (pis'in), *adj.* pertaining to, or like, a fish.
piscivorous (pi-siv'o-rus), *adj.* feeding on fish.

pish (pish), *interj.* a contemptuous exclamation: *v.i.* to express contempt.
pisiform (pī'si-fôrm), *adj.* like a pea in size and shape.
pisolite (pī'so-līt), *n.* a limestone made up of little round concretions of the size of a pea.
piss (pis), *v.i.* to urinate: now considered vulgar.
pistachio (pis-tä'shi-ō), *n.* a small tree of southern Europe of the cashew family; the seed of this tree.
pistachio nut, the stone of the fruit of the pistachio tree: it contains a green seed much used in flavoring and confectionery.
pismire (pis'mīr), *n.* an ant.
pistil ('til), *n.* the seed-bearing organ in the center of a flower.
pistillate (-āt), *adj.* having a pistil.
pistol ('tol), *n.* a small hand-gun: *v.t.* to shoot with a pistol.
piston ('tun), *n.* a small solid cylinder of metal or wood, fitting exactly and moving up and down the barrel of a pump, or the cylinder of a steam-engine.
piston-rod (-rod), *n.* the rod moving the piston and connecting it with the external machinery.
pit (pit), *n.* a deep hole in the earth; an abyss; shaft of a mine; a hole used for trapping wild animals; area for cock-fighting; ground floor of a theater; a hollow part of the body, as the stomach; indentation left by small-pox; [P-], Hades (with *the*): *v.t.* to mark with small hollows or depressions; set in competition; place in a pit.
pita (pē'tä), *n.* a fiber of the agave plant from which rope and paper are made; a South American deer with branching horns.
pit-a-pat (-å-pat'), *adv.* with quick beating: *n.* a palpitation; a light quick step.
pitch (pich), *n.* the solid black resinous substance obtained from boiled tar; resinous sap of pines; a casting forward or down; degree of rate; slope; the degree of acuteness or graveness of a musical note; distance between the center of two gearing teeth; at cricket, the distance between the wickets: *v.t.* to smear with pitch; throw; cast headlong; set to a key-note; order regularly; fix in, or on, the ground: *v.i.* to settle; fall headlong; encamp; rise and fall; fix the choice (with *upon*).
pitchblende ('blend), *n.* a black oxide of uranium: used in coloring glass a pale sea-green: it is the chief source of radium.
pitched battle ('t bat'l), a battle in which the opposing forces have taken up a regular position.
pitcher ('ĕr), *n.* one who pitches, especially, the player who pitches the ball to the batsman, in baseball; one who loads cars in a colliery; an earthen vessel for holding water.
pitcher-plant (-plant), *n.* an Eastern plant, the vase-like leaves of which, furnished with lids, hold water.
pitchfork ('fôrk), *n.* a long-handled fork for pitching hay, straw, etc.: *v.t.* to lift or throw with, or as with, a pitchfork.
pitchiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being pitchy.
pitch-wheel (-hwēl), *n.* a toothed wheel that works in another.
pitchy ('i), *adj.* like, or smeared with, pitch; black.
piteous (pit'e-us), *adj.* exciting pity; sorrowful; sad.
pitfall ('fawl), *n.* a pit lightly covered so that wild beasts may fall into it; a trap.
pith (pith), *n.* the soft spongy substance in the center of plants; marrow; quint essence; energy or force.
pithecanthrope (-kan'thrōp), *n.* an extinct primate known from remains consisting of a thigh bone and two molar teeth, found in Java in 1892: this primate was intermediate between man and the present anthropoids.
Pithecanthropus (pith-e-kan-thrō'pus), *n.* a hypothetical genus of primates between the apes and man.
pithily (pith'i-li), *adv.* in a pithy manner.
pithiness ('i-nes), *n.* concentrated force.
pithy ('i), *adj.* of the nature of, or full of, pith; forcible.
pitiable (pit'i-å-bl), *adj.* deserving pity.
pitiably ('i-å-bli), *adv.* in a pitiable manner.
pitiful ('i-fool), *adj.* moving compassion; insignificant.
pitifully (-li), *adv.* in a pitiful manner.
pitiless ('i-les), *adj.* without pity or compassion; merciless.
pitsaw ('saw), *n.* a two-handled saw.
pitta (pit'å), *n.* a small Australian passerine bird resembling a jay.
pittance ('åns), *n.* a small allowance, especially of money.
pitted ('ed), *p.adj.* marked with indentations or small hollows.
pitter-patter (pit'ĕr-pat-ĕr), *n.* silly talk; a sound as of light tapping.
pituitary (pi-tū'i-ta-ri), *adj.* secreting mucus.
pituitary body (pi-tū'i-tā-ri bod'i), *n.* a small gland situated at the base of the brain and producing a secretion, supposed to influence metabolism in certain tissues and organs.
pituitous (pi-tū'it-us), *adj.* resembling, full of, or due to mucus; discharging mucus.
pity ('i), *n.* sympathy with distress; compassion; a subject of pity or grief: *v.t.* to sympathize with: *v.i.* to be compassionate, or affected with pity.
pityriasis (pit-i-rī'å-sis), *n.* a skin disease characterized by irregular scaly patches; a disease of animals characterized by dry scales.

pivot (piv'ot), *n.* the short shaft on which some related part, or mechanism, revolves or rotates; turns; the soldier who is stationary at the flank while the company drilling wheels round: *v.t.* to place on a pivot.

pix, see pyx.

pixy (piks'i), *n.* a fairy.

placability (plā-kā-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being placable.

placable ('kā-bl), *adj.* that may be appeased or pacified; forgiving.

placard (plak'ärd), *n.* a bill placed on a wall, etc., as an advertisement: *v.t.* (plā-kärd'), to advertise by a placard.

placate (plak'āt), *v.t.* to appease; satisfy; conciliate.

placatory (plā'kā-to-ri), *adj.* tending to placate.

place (plās), *n.* a special spot or locality; broadway or square; situation; position; site; residence; office; city or town; room; existence; duty; passage in writing or a book; fortified post; precedence: *v.t.* to put in any place, office, etc.; ascribe; settle; establish; invest; put out at interest.

placeman ('mān), *n.* a government official.

placenta (plā-sen'tā), *n.* the vascular organ attached to the fetus by the umbilical cord and through which the fetus is nourished in the womb: it constitutes the chief part of the afterbirth which is expelled after parturition; that part of the carpel of a plant to which the ovules or seeds are attached.

placental ('tāl), *adj.* pertaining to, or having, a placenta: *n.* a mammal with a placenta.

placer (plas'ẽr), *n.* a mineral deposit which is not a vein.

placid (plas'id), *adj.* calm; peaceful; mild.

placidity ('i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being placid.

placket (plak'et), *n.* a slit in a skirt or petticoat; a woman's pocket.

plagiarism (plā'ji-ā-rism), *n.* the act of plagiarizing; plagiarized matter.

plagiarist (-rist), *n.* one who steals from the writings of another and passes them off as his own production; literary theft.

plagiarize (-īz), *v.t.* to steal from the writings of another.

plague (plāg), *n.* a malignant epidemic; anything very troublesome or annoying: *v.t.* to infest with disease; trouble or annoy greatly.

plaguily ('i-li), *adv.* so as to plague.

plaguy ('i), *adj.* vexatious.

plaice (plās), *n.* an edible flatfish; the European flounder.

plaid (plad), *n.* a checkered woolen cloth, originally worn as a garment by the Highlanders of Scotland; goods of the pattern of a plaid or tartan: *adj.* like a plaid; checkered.

plain (plān), *adj.* level; flat; even; smooth; clear; evident; easily understood; not luxurious; devoid of beauty, or ornament; homely: *n.* level ground; any flat expanse.

plainly (-li), *adv.* clearly; openly; simply.

plainness (-nes), *n.* quality of being plain.

plainsman (plānz'man), *n.* a dweller on the plains.

plain-spoken (-spō-k'n), *adj.* clear; not ambiguous; spoken unreservedly.

plaint (plānt), *n.* lamentation; a mournful song; the exhibiting of an action in writing by a plaintiff.

plaintiff (plān'tif), *n.* one who commences a suit in a court of law.

plaintive ('tiv), *adj.* expressing grief or sorrow; sad.

plaintively (-li), *adv.* in a plaintive manner.

plaintiveness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being plaintive.

plait (plāt), *n.* a flat fold; braid: *v.t.* to fold or braid; interweave.

plan (plan), *n.* a drawing on a flat surface, as of a building, etc.; scheme or project: *v.t.* to make a plan, or sketch of, on a flat surface; form in design; outline.

planarian (plā-nā'ri-an), *n.* a flat, soft, aquatic worm covered with cilia.

planchet ('chet), *n.* a flat piece of metal prepared for coining.

planchette (plăng-shet'), *n.* a heart-shaped board resting on casters and fitted with a pencil which traces words which some interpret as mysterious messages.

plane (plān), *adj.* flat; level; even; without elevations or depressions: *n.* a flat or even surface; in geometry, an even superficies; a level surface parallel to the horizon; one of the supporting surfaces of an airplane; an airplane; a carpenter's tool for smoothing wood: *v.t.* to make level; make smooth with a plane.

planet (plan'et), *n.* a heavenly body revolving round the sun.

planetarium (-ā'ri-um), *n.* an apparatus consisting of mounted globes to show the movements of the planets round the sun, and their relative distances and magnitudes.

planetary ('et-ā-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, consisting of, or produced by, planets; erratic.

planetesimal (-es'i-mal), *n.* a very minute planet: *adj.* pertaining to very small bodies in space.

planetoid ('et-oid), *n.* any one of the numerous small planets revolving in the space between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter; minor planet; an asteroid.

planetology (-ol'ō-ji), *n.* a study and explanation of the surfaces of the planets.

planish (plan'ish), *v.t.* to polish or smooth by hammering.

planisphere ('is-fēr), *n.* a sphere or globe projected on a plane surface.

plank (plangk), *n.* a long broad piece of sawn timber thicker than a board; an item in a political programme or policy: *v.t.* to cover with planks; pay (with *down*).

plankton (plangk'ton), *n.* the minute, floating vegetable and animal life on the surface of a sheet of water.

planner (plan'ẽr), *n.* one who plans; a projector.

planometry (-nom'e-tri), *n.* the process of gaging a plane surface.

plant (plant), *n.* any vegetable organism; sprout or sapling; the tools, machinery, or fixtures of any trade or business; a swindle: *v.t.* to put into the ground for growth, as seed; fix in the mind; establish; [Slang], conceal; hide; 'salt', as a mine, that is, put valuable ore in barren ground to make it appear rich in precious metal.

plantain ('tān), *n.* a tropical broad-leaved tree yielding an edible fruit similar to the banana; a common, roadside weed with flat palmate leaves.

plantation (-tā'shun), *n.* a place planted with trees; a large cultivated estate for cotton, sugar, etc.; a new settlement or colony.

planter ('ẽr), *n.* one who plants; the owner of a plantation.

plantigrade ('i-grād), *adj.* walking on the sole of the foot: *n.* a plantigrade carnivore, as the bear.

plantule ('ūl), *n.* an embryo plant.

planxty (plangks'ti), *n.* an Irish melody for the harp.

plaque (plak), *n.* a metal or terracotta plate upon which flowers, figures, etc., are enameled or painted.

plash (plash), *n.* a puddle; pond: *v.t.* to splash or dash with water.

plasma (plaz'mȧ), *n.* the colorless fluid of the blood in which the red corpuscles float; protoplasm; a grass-green variety of chalcedony.

plaster (tẽr), *n.* a composition of lime, sand, and water, for coating walls; a medicinal application for external use: *adj.* made of plaster: *v.t.* to overlay or cover with, or as with, plaster.

plaster of Paris (par'is), a heavy white powder obtained by calcining gypsum till it is partially freed from water: as a thick paste it easily takes impressions and quickly sets, consequently, it is much used for casts, moldings, etc.

plastic ('tik), *adj.* capable of being formed or molded; giving form.

plasticity (-tis'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being plastic.

plat (plat), *n.* a small area; a plot: *v.t.* to layout in plots; interweave.

plate (plāt), *n.* a thin piece of metal; a small shallow vessel used at table; an engraved piece of metal; a sensitized surface of metal, glass, porcelain, etc.; an electrotype; a book illustration; a thin part, originally of the brisket of beef; household articles, originally of gold or silver; a prize given at a race; the home base, in baseball; armor: *v.t.* to coat with a more valuable metal; to beat into laminæ or thin plates.

plateau (plȧ-tō'), *n.* [*pl.* plateaux (-tōz')], elevated, broad, flat land; table-land; a large ornamental center-dish.

plate glass (plāt glȧs), a fine kind of glass cast in thick plates.

platen (plat'en), *n.* the flat part of a printing-press by which the impression is made; the rubber-covered cylinder of a typewriting machine.

platform ('fôrm), *n.* a flat floor of wood, stone, etc., raised above the level of the ground; the place where guns are mounted on a fortress or battery; political program or policy, of which each item is called a *plank*.

plating (plā'ting), *n.* the art of overlaying or covering anything with a metallic plate.

platinize ('i-nīz), *v.t.* to coat with platinum.

platinoid ('noid), *n.* a combination or alloy of zinc, nickel and copper: used in electric resistance coils.

platinous (-us), *adj.* containing platinum.

platinum (-in-um), *n.* a greyish-white metal very hard and ductile, the heaviest of the known metals.

platitude ('i-tūd), *n.* insipidity; dullness; a weak, empty, trite remark.

Platonic (plȧ-ton'ik), *adj.* pertaining to Plato, the ancient Greek philosopher, or to his philosophy, or school; pure; untainted with carnal desires: *n.* a Platonic lover.

Platonic love (luv), spiritual comradeship; a love between persons of opposite sex, free from sexual feeling or desire.

Platonism (plā'tō-nizm), *n.* the doctrine taught by Plato (427-347 B.C.), the greatest philosopher of all time, in which the Idea of the Good is supreme; a tenet or maxim of Plato; the practise of Platonic love.

Platonist ('tō-nist), *n.* one who subscribes to, or endeavors to live up to, the philosophy of Plato.

platoon (-tōōn'), *n.* two files of soldiers forming a subdivision of a military unit.

Plattdeutsch (plȧt'doich), *n.* Low German, comprising a number of dialects, and mostly confined to the laboring and uneducated classes of northern Germany.

platter (plat'ẽr), *n.* a large, flat dish.

platy-, a combining form from the Greek *platys*, broad, wide, flat.

platypus (plat'i-pus), *n.* the Australian duckbill.

Platyrrhina (plat-i-rī'nȧ), *n.* the American division of monkeys, as distinguished from those of the Old World, usually characterized by a broad septum and prehensile tail.

platyrrhine ('i-rin), *adj.* broad-nosed: *n.* a broad-nosed person, or animal.
plaudit (plaw'dit), *n.* applause.
plauditory ('di-tō-ri), *adj.* applauding.
plausibility (-zi-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being plausible; speciousness.
plausible ('zi-bl), *adj.* specious; superficially pleasing.
plausibly (-bli), *adv.* in a plausible manner.
play (plā), *n.* any exercise or occupation for amusement; exertion of powers; diversion; pastime; drama, tragedy, or comedy; gaming; scope; practice; manner of dealing; style: *v.i.* to engage in some exercise for amusement; sport or frolic; perform upon, as a musical instrument; personate a character; gamble.
player (plā'ĕr), *n.* one skilled in a game; an actor; a performer on a musical instrument; an automatic device for playing music; a gambler.
playful (plā'fool), *adj.* sportive; lively.
playfully (-li), *adv.* in a playful manner.
playfulness (-nes), *n.* playful state or disposition.
playground (-ground), *n.* a place used for recreation, or games.
playhouse (-hous), *n.* a theatre; a building for children to play in
playmate (-māt), *n.* a companion in play.
playwright (-rīt), *n.* a writer of plays.
plaza (plä'zå), *n.* an open square or market place.
plea (plē), *n.* an excuse or apology; the defendant's answer to the plaintiff's declaration in a lawsuit; urgent entreaty.
plead (plēd), *v.i.* to argue or reason in support of a cause against another; argue before a court of law; supplicate earnestly: *v.t.* discuss or defend by arguments; offer as an excuse.
pleadings ('ingz), *n.pl.* the written statements of the two parties in a lawsuit.
pleasant (plez'ânt), *n.* grateful to the mind or senses; delightful; agreeable; cheerful; facetious.
pleasantry (-ri), *n.* merriment; lively talk; gaiety; a laughable trick or joke.
please (plēz), *v.t.* to gratify; give pleasure to; gain approbation from: *v.i.* to afford pleasure or gratification; like or choose.
pleased ('d), *p.adj.* gratified.
pleasing ('ing), *p.adj.* affording pleasure; agreeable.
pleasurable (plezh'ū-rå-bl), *adj.* gratifying; delightful.
pleasurably (-bli), *adv.* in a pleasurable manner.
pleasure ('ūr), *n.* gratification; agreeable emotions, mental or physical; transient enjoyment; sensual gratification: *v.t.* to give pleasure to; gratify: *v.i.* to take pleasure.
pleat, see plait.
plebeian (ple-bē'ân), *adj.* pertaining to the plebs or Roman commonalty; pertaining to the common people; hence, common or vulgar: *n.* one of the common people.
plebeianism (-izm), *n.* vulgarity.
plebiscite (pleb'i-sīt), *n.* a vote taken of the entire male community by universal suffrage on some special matter submitted; decree founded on such a vote.
plebs (plebz), *n.pl.* the lower class in ancient Rome; plebians as a whole; the common people.
pledge (plej), *n.* anything placed as a security or guarantee; pawn; hostage; a health in drinking: *v.t.* to give as security or guarantee; deposit in pawn; drink to the health of.
pledget ('et), *n.* a flat piece of lint placed over a wound; a piece of oakum used for calking.
Pleiades (plī'å-dēz), *n.pl.* in mythology, the seven daughters of Atlas and Pleione, fabled to have killed themselves in grief over the death of their sisters, the Hyades, and to have been placed by Jupiter as a group of stars in the constellation Taurus; the group of stars in Taurus, six of which are visible to the naked eye: almost 500 have been located by astronomers.
Pleiocene, Pliocene (plī'o-sēn), *adj.* in geology, denoting the latest period of the Tertiary: *n.* Pleiocene period or system.
Pleistocene (plīs'tō-sēn), *n.* the epoch following the Pleioscene: *adj.* relating to this epoch.
plenary (plē'nå-ri), *adj.* full; complete.
plenipotentiary (plen-i-pō-ten'shi-ā-ri), *adj.* having full power: *n.* an ambassador to a foreign court invested with full powers.
plenish (plen'ish), *v.t.* to furnish; fill up.
plenishing (-ing), *n.* furnishings of a household.
plenist (plē'nist), *n.* one who holds the theory that all space is filled with matter.
plenitude (plen'i-tūd), *n.* fulness.
plenteous ('te-us), *adj.* abundant; amply sufficient.
plentiful ('ti-fool), *adj.* yielding abundance; copious.
plentifully (-li), *adv.* abundantly.
plenty ('ti), *n.* abundance.
plenum (plē'num), *n.* fulness of matter in space; a body of gas under heavy pressure; a full meeting of a legislative body.
pleo-, a combining form from the Greek *pleon,* more.
pleonasm (plē'ō-nazm), *n.* use of more words than necessary in speaking or writing.
pleonastic (-nas'tik), *adj.* redundant.
plesiosaurus (ple-si-o-saw'rus), *n.* a fossil marine reptile with a long neck.
plethora (pleth'ō-rå), *n.* excess of red corpuscles in the blood; abnormal fulness of blood in the system; excess of juices in plants.

plethoric (plē-thor'ik), *adj.* having excess of blood.

pleura (plōō'rå), *n.* [*pl.* pleuræ ('rē)], a delicate serous membrane covering the interior of the thorax and each lung.

pleural ('rål), *adj.* pertaining to the pleura.

pleuralgia (plōō-ral'ji-å), *n.* pain in the region of the side.

pleurisy ('ri-si), *n.* inflammation of the pleura.

pleuritic (-rit'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or affected with, pleurisy.

pleuritis (-rī'tis), *n.* pleurisy.

pleuro-, a combining form from the Greek *pleura,* side.

pleuro-pneumonia (plōō-rō-nū-mō'ni-å), *n.* inflammation of the pleura and lungs; a very contagious and extremely fatal lung disease among cattle.

plexiform (plek'si-fôrm), *adj.* like a network; complicated.

plexure (plek'shur), *n.* that which is woven together.

plexus (plek'sus), *n.* a network of veins, nerves, etc.: the system of nerves and ganglia immediately behind the stomach and in front of the aorta is called the *solar plexus.*

pliability (plī-å-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being pliable.

pliable ('å-bl), *adj.* easily bent; flexible; easy to be persuaded.

pliably ('å-bli), *adv.* in a pliable manner.

pliancy ('ån-si), *n.* pliant quality.

pliant ('ånt), *adj.* flexible; easily bent; yielding to moral suasion.

plica (plī'kå), *n.* a fold of skin between the fingers; a disease of the hair which causes it to become sticky and matted.

plicate ('kāt), *adj.* plaited; folded in the form of a fan.

pliers ('erz), *n.* a kind of small pinchers for seizing and bending, especially small articles.

plight (plīt), *n.* a dangerous or distressed condition; predicament; pledge; promise; *v.t.* to pledge, as one's faith.

plinth (plinth), *n.* the lowest square-shaped part of the base of a column, pedestal, etc.; the projecting face at the bottom of a wall.

plod (plod), *v.i.* to travel laboriously; drudge or toil; study closely: *n.* a slow, wearied walk; the dull sound of a heavy step.

plot (plot), *n.* a complicated scheme, conspiracy, or plan; intrigue; chain of incidents in a play, novel, etc., gradually developed; a small area of ground: *v.t.* to devise; make a plan of: *v.i.* to conspire; form a plan against another.

plover (pluv'ẽr), *n.* a shore-bird with long wings, short tail and small, thick bill.

plow, plough (plou), *n.* an agricultural implement for turning up the soil; a grooving-plane: *v.t.* to turn up with a plow; furrow.

plowman (man), *n.* a man who guides a plow; a rustic.

plowshare, ploughshare ('shār), *n.* the iron part of a plow that cuts the soil.

pluck (pluk), *v.t.* to pull off, out, or up; snatch; pick or gather; reject as a candidate in an examination: *n.* a pull; the heart, liver and lungs of an animal; courage.

pluckily ('i-li), *adv.* courageously.

plucky ('i), *adj.* having courage or pluck.

plug (plug), *n.* a piece of wood, etc., used for stopping a hole; a spark-plug; a cake of pressed tobacco; something worn out or tired, as an old horse; a silk hat: *v.t.* to stop with a plug; [Slang], to shoot a bullet into; to work without interest; carry on in a dull, listless manner.

plug-ugly (plug'ug-li), *n.* [Slang], a tough; a city ruffian; a hoodlum.

plum (plum), *n.* the edible stone-fruit, or drupe, of any one of various trees of the genus *Prunus;* the tree bearing plums; something like a plum in shape or sweetness; a raisin, as used in cooking; a dark purple color; something desirable, as a political appointment.

plumage (plūm'āj), *n.* a bird's feathers.

plumb (plum), *n.* a heavy bob, usually of lead, suspended at the extremity of a line to indicate the perpendicularity of work done, as a wall, etc.: *adj.* perpendicular: *adv.* perpendicularly: *v.t.* to adjust by a plumb-line; make perpendicular; sound (the depth of water) by a plummet.

plumbago (-bā'gō), *n.* a mineral of carbon and iron, used for lead pencils; a form of carbon.

plumber ('er), *n.* one who is engaged in the business of plumbing.

plumbing ('ing), *n.* the art or occupation of putting into buildings the pipes, traps, etc., for the conveyance of water, gas, and sewage.

plumb-line ('līn), *n.* a line attached to a bob of lead to indicate the perpendicular; perpendicular line.

plumcot (plum'kot), *n.* a new species of fruit produced, by Luther Burbank, by crossing the plum and the apricot.

plume (plōōm), *n.* a feather; a feather worn as an ornament; crest: *v.t.* to pick and adjust the feathers of; adorn with plumes; boast; pride (used reflexively).

plummet (plum'et), *n.* a leaden weight attached to a string used for sounding depths, etc.

plump (plump), *adj.* round and sleek with fulness of flesh; in good condition; downright; unqualified: *adv.* with a sudden or heavy fall: *v.i.* to grow plump; fall or sink down; to vote for a single candidate when one has the right to vote for two or more: *v.t.* to make plump; fatten.

plum pudding (pood'ing), a pudding composed of flour, suet, raisins, currants, citron and other spices and boiled for several hours in a linen bag.

plumule (plōō'mūl), *n.* the first bud of an embryo, or of a young plant.

plumy (plōō'mi), *adj.* feathered.

plunder (plun'dĕr), *n.* booty; pillage: *v.t.* to take by open force; spoil; rob.

plunderage (-āj), *n.* the embezzlement of goods on board ship.

plunge (plunj), *v.t.* to put suddenly into water or any other liquid; immerse; baptize by immersion: *v.i.* to sink, fall, or rush, as into water; dive; throw the body forward and the legs up, as a horse; bet heavily and thoughtlessly: *n.* the act of plunging; sudden fall.

plunger ('ĕr), *n.* one who plunges; a diver; long solid cylinder or piston of a pump; one who bets heavily and thoughtlessly.

pluperfect (plōō'pĕr-fekt), *adj.* noting an event or action occurring prior to some other event or action: *n.* a tense in grammar expressing pluperfect action.

plural ('rål), *adj.* consisting of more than one: *n.* that form of a word that expresses more than one.

pluralism (-izm), *n.* the doctrine that there are more than two causative influences directing the universe: opposed to *monism;* holding two, or more, offices at the same time.

plurality (plōō-ral'i-ti), *n.* the majority; the greatest of three or more numbers; the excess of votes cast for any one candidate over the candidate who receives the next largest number of votes at an election where there are three or more candidates for the same office.

pluralize (-īz), *v.t.* to make plural

plus (plus), *n.* the sign (+) used to denote addition: *adj.* more (by a certain amount); increased (by a specified addition); above zero.

plush (plush), *n.* a kind of shaggy cloth with a pile; woolen velvet.

Pluto (plū'tō), *n.* in Roman mythology, the god of the underworld.

plutocracy (plōō-tok'rå-si), *n.* rule or government by the rich.

plutocrat (plōō'tō-krat), *n.* one who exercises political power or influence by virtue of his wealth.

plutology (plōō-tol'ō-ji), *n.* the scientific study of wealth.

Pluto monkey (mungk'i), *n.* a long-tailed West African monkey, grizzled black color.

Plutonian (-tō'ni-ån), *adj.* pertaining to Pluto, the god of the lower world, or to the lower regions of fire.

Plutonic (-ton'ik), *adj.* pertaining to the Plutonic theory; igneous.

Plutonic theory (thē'ō-ri), the doctrine that the rock structure of the earth was formed by igneous fusions.

pluvial ('vi-ål), *adj.* rainy.

pluviograph (-o-gråf), *n.* a rain guage.

pluviography (-og'rå-fi), *n.* the science that treats of the registration of rainfall.

ply (plī), *v.t.* to work on closely; practice diligently or earnestly; urge or solicit: *v.i.* to run regularly between two ports; work against the wind: *n.* a layer of thickness, as of a carpet: *pl.* small pincers.

Plymouth Brethren (plim'ith bre*th*'ren), a religious sect who reject creeds, ritual and ecclesiastical organization, and take the Bible as their sole guide: they have no ordained ministry: founded at Plymouth, England, 1830, by John Nelson Darby: sometimes called *Darbyites.*

Plymouth Rock (rok), a rock at Plymouth, Mass., said to be the first place stepped on by the Pilgrim Fathers after landing from the *Mayflower;* one of a breed of American domestic fowl of large size, with single comb and white, gray, buff, or black in color.

pneuma (nū'må), *n.* a breath or breathing; soul; spirit.

pneumatic (nū-mat'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, consisting of, containing, like, or moved by, air.

pneumatically (-ål-li), *adv.* by air.

pneumatics ('iks), *n.pl.* the science that treats of the mechanical properties of air and similar elastic fluids.

pneumatic tire (nū-mat'ik tīr'), a tire made of rubber and inflated with air, used for automobile and bicycle wheels.

pneumatology (-må-tol'o-ji), *n.* pneumatics; the doctrine of spirits, or spiritual phenomena.

pneumo- (nū'mō), a combining form from the Greek *pneumon,* lung, *pneuma,* air.

pneumoconiosis (-kō-ni-ō'sis), *n.* disease of the lungs due to inhaling dust or minute metallic particles.

pneumodynamics (-dī-nam'iks), *n.* pneumatics.

pneumogastric (-gas'trik), *adj.* pertaining to the lungs and stomach.

pneumography (nū-mog'rå-fi), a description of the lungs.

pneumonia (-mō'ni-å), *n.* acute inflammation of the lungs.

pneumonic (-mon'ik), *adj.* pertaining to the lungs.

pneumothorax (nū'mō-thō'raks), *n.* accumulation of air or gas in pleural cavity.

pneumotyphoid (-tī'foid), *n.* typhoid fever accompanied with pneumonia.

Poaceæ (pō-ā'se-ē), *n.* the huge grass family, containing 375 genera and over 3500 species.

poach (pōch), *v.i.* to trespass upon preserves to shoot or steal game: *v.t.* to steal game from; plunder by stealth; cook (eggs) by breaking them into boiling water.

poacher ('ĕr), *n.* one who poaches game; the American widgeon; a bleaching tank in paper-making.

poachy ('i), *adj.* swampy; marshy.
pochard ('ård), *n.* the sea-duck.
pock (pok), *n.* a pustule on the skin containing eruptive matter; a pit left by smallpox.
pocket ('et), *n.* a small bag inserted in a garment for carrying small articles; a small netted bag in a billiard table for the reception of the balls; a small quantity; a cavity; a glen; a state or condition caused by irregular or cross air currents in the upper atmosphere which causes an airplane to make a sudden drop: *adj.* small; diminutive: *v.t.* to put into a pocket; appropriate money; accept an insult without retaliation; furnish with pockets.
pod (pod), *n.* pericarp of the covering of the seed of certain plants, as the pea, etc.: flock of whales, walruses, or seals: *v.i.* to swell or fill, as a pod; produce pods.
pod-, a combining form from the Greek *pous*, a foot.
podagra (po-dag'rå), *n.* gout, especially in the foot.
podge (poj), *n.* a puddle.
podgy ('i), *adj.* short and fat.
podiatry ('di-å-tri), chiropody.
podium (pō'di-um), *n.* a low wall, usually with a plinth and cornice, in the front of an edifice to support pillars; that part of an amphitheater which projects over the arena; a balcony.
podophyllin (-ō-fil'in), *n.* a purgative resin obtained from the root of the May apple bush.
poe bird (bērd), the parson bird of New Zealand.
poem ('em), *n.* a metrical or poetical composition; a poetic conception.
poesy ('e-si), *n.* the art of composing poems; metrical composition.
poet ('et), *n.* the author of a poem; one gifted in writing poetry; one who is strongly imaginative.
poetaster (-as'tēr), *n.* a dabbler in poetry; a rimester.
poetess (-es), *n.* a female poet.
poetic (-et'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, suitable to, or expressed in, poetry; sublime.
poetics (-iks), *n.* rules and principles governing poetic composition; treatise on poetry.
poetically (-ål-li), *adv.* in a poetic manner.
poet laureate (law're-āt), *n.* a court poet.
poetry ('et-ri), *n.* a metrical composition produced or embellished by creative imagination.
pogo (pō'gō), *n.* a stout stick with metal projections, controlled by a spring, on each side near the end, on which one can step and so move up and down, or jump from place to place.
pogrom (pō'grôm), *n.* in Russia, a massacre; pillage; especially an outburst against Jews.
pogy (pō'gi), *n.* the menhaden.
poi (poi), in Hawaii, a gelatinous food made as porridge from the ground root of the taro plant.
poignancy (poin'an-si), *n.* state of being poignant.
poignant ('nånt), *adj.* stimulating to the palate; irritating; very painful.
poilu (pwå-lū'), *adj.* hairy; bearded: *n.* French soldier who served in trenches.
Poinciana (poin-si-ā'nå), *n.* a genus of small tropical trees and shrubs bearing scarlet blossoms, or orange-yellow flowers.
Poinsettia (-set'i-å), *n.* a genus of South American shrubs with deep green foliage and scarlet flowers; [p-], an evergreen hothouse Mexican plant with red flowers.
point (point), *n.* the sharp end of any instrument; mark or dot; indivisible part; mark in punctuation; that which has position but no magnitude; a spot; exact place; critical moment; expression or force; sting of an epigram; aim; act of aiming; small cape or promontory; lace wrought with the needle; railway switch; unit of measurement for type-bodies= .0138 inch, or one-twelfth of a pica: *v.t.* to sharpen; give a point to; direct or aim; mark with points; fill the joints of (masonry), with mortar and smooth them with a trowel: *v.i.* to indicate; show clearly.
point-blank ('blangk), *adj.* horizontal; straight to the mark; direct.
pointed ('ed), *p.adj.* sharpened; having a sharp point; direct; telling; personal; epigrammatic; Gothic.
pointer ('ēr), *n.* one who, or that which, points; a variety of dog trained to point game.
pointing ('ing), *n.* punctuation; the act or operation of filling in the crevices of masonry with mortar.
point lace (lās), needlework lace made wholly by hand.
pointsman (-man), *n.* railway switchman.
poise (poiz), *n.* weight; balance; equilibrium: *v.t.* to balance; weigh; ascertain or examine: *v.i.* to be in a state of equilibrium.
poison (poi'zn), *n.* anything noxious or destructive to life, health, or morality; venom: *v.t.* to infect with or kill by, poison; administer poison to; corrupt.
poison ivy (ī'vi), a species of sumac with three broad, ovate leaves, greenish flowers, and white berries.
poisonous (-us), *adj.* having the qualities of poison; deadly; injurious to health.
poison sumac (su'mak), small handsome tree of the U. S. and Canada with smooth leaflets and greenish-yellow drupes.
poke (pōk), *n.* a thrust or push; a bag or sack: *v.t.* to thrust or push against, especially with something pointed; thrust at with the horns: *v.i.* to grope or feel about in the dark; search.
poker ('ēr), *n.* a metal bar for stirring fires; a card game in which each player

bets on the supposed value of the hand he holds.

pokeweed (pōk'wēd), *n.* a perennial herb of the U. S. with purplish poisonous berries, and poisonous root.

poking ('ing), *adj.* servile; drudging.

poky (pō'ki), *adj.* lacking spirit or interest; slow; stupid; stuffy; lacking ventilation.

polar ('lăr), *adj.* pertaining to, or situated near, either of the poles, especially the North Pole; pertaining to the magnetic poles.

polar bear (bār), a large white bear of the arctic regions.

polariscope (-lar'i-skōp), *n.* an instrument for exhibiting polarized light.

polarity ('i-ti), *n.* the property possessed by certain bodies, as in electrified or magnetized bodies, by which they arrange themselves in certain directions or tend to given poles.

polarization (-i-zā'shun), *n.* the act of polarizing; the state of being polarized.

polarize (-īz), *v.t.* to communicate polarity to.

pole (pōl), *n.* a long staff; a measure = 5½ yards; a square measure = 30¼ yards; a measuring instrument; one of the extremities of the imaginary axis of the earth; one of the two points in a magnet in which the attractive or repellent force is concentrated; that on which anything revolves; the extreme opposite.

polecat ('kat), *n.* a small carnivorous animal which emits a strong offensive odor; a skunk.

polemic (pō-lem'ik), *n.* a controversialist: *pl.* the art of controversy; controversial writings, especially those on religious subjects.

polemical ('i-kăl), *adj.* controversial.

polemically (-li), *adv.* controversially.

pole-star (pōl'stär), *n.* the north star (Polaris) situated in Ursa Minor, within 1½ degrees of the true pole; a guide.

police (pō-lēs'), *n.* in a city, town, or district, an organized force of civil officers for preserving order: *v.t.* to guard with policemen.

police court (kōrt), a municipal court for the purpose of investigating minor criminal offenses and imposing fines or punishment for the same.

police dog (dog), a dog, usually a European wolf-dog, trained to assist the police in tracking criminals.

policeman ('măn), *n.* a member of a police force.

policewoman (-woom'ăn), *n.* a female member of a police force.

policlinic (-klin'ik), *n.* a hospital dispensary where outdoor patients are treated.

policy (pol'i-si), *n.* the art or method of government; management of public affairs; system of regulative measures; sagacity in management; course of conduct; prudence; cunning; a document given to insurers containing a contract of insurance; a warrant for money in the public funds; a gambling game.

policyholder (-hōl-dĕr), *n.* person to whom a life insurance policy has been granted.

poliomyelitis (pol-i-ō-mī-ē-lī't'is), *n.* inflammation of the gray matter of the spinal cord; infantile paralysis.

poliosis (-o'sis), *n.* condition of premature grayness of the hair.

polish ('ish), *v.t.* to make smooth or glossy by friction; make polite or refined: *v.i.* to become polished: *n.* a smooth, glossy surface; a preparation for imparting a polish; refinement or elegance of manners.

Polish (pō'lish), *adj.* pertaining to Poland, its language, or to its inhabitants.

polite (-līt'), *adj.* well-bred; refined in manner; courteous or obliging.

politeness ('nes), *n.* good-breeding; courtesy.

politely ('li), *adv.* in a polite manner.

politesse (pol-i-tes'), *n.* over-acted politeness.

politic ('i-tik), *adj.* shrewd; specious; sagacious: especially in policy; adapted to promote the welfare of the state: *n.pl.* the art of government or the administration of public affairs; political opinions; party management or control.

political (pō-lit'i-kăl), *adj.* pertaining to politics, or to a nation or state; derived from government.

politically (-li), *adv.* in a political manner.

political economy (e-kon'o-mi), the science that treats of wealth, its nature, production, distribution, and consumption, and the laws which regulate and govern these.

politician ('i-tish-un), *n.* one who is skilled in politics; a statesman.

polity ('i-ti), *n.* form of constitution of civil government of a state; constitution.

polka (pōl'kă), *n.* a dance of Bohemian origin, performed by two persons; music suitable for such a dance.

polka-dot (-dot), *n.* a pattern on a textile fabric of many little round dots on a background of different color.

poll (pōl), *n.* the head, especially the back part of it; a register of persons, especially those entitled to vote at elections; an election; number of votes recorded at an election; place where votes are cast: *v.t.* to lop; clip or shear; remove the horns; enroll in a register; bring to the poll, as a voter; to cast or deposit in a ballot box.

Poll (pol), *n.* a parrot.

pollack (pol'ak), *n.* a species of codfish.

pollard ('ărd), *n.* a tree lopped or polled; a stag that has cast its horns; a coarse kind of bran; a mixture of bran and meal; the chub-fish.

pollen (len), *n.* the fertilizing powder in the cells of the anthers of flowers.
pollinate (pol'i-nāt), *v.t.* to convey pollen to (a pistil).
pollination (-i-nā'shun), *n.* the conveyance of pollen from the anther to the stigma of a flower.
poll-tax (pōl'taks), *n.* a capitation tax.
pollute (pol-lūt'), *v.t.* to defile; render unclean; taint with guilt; corrupt; violate.
pollution (-lū'shun), *n.* the act of polluting; the state of being polluted; defilement; legal or ceremonial uncleanness.
polo (pō'lō), *n.* a game similar to hockey, played on horseback.
polonaise (pō-lo-nāz'), *n.* a dress, body and skirt made in one; a Polish air or dance.
polonium (pō-lō'ni-um), a supposed radio-active element not yet isolated.
poltroon (pol-trōōn'), *n.* a coward.
poly-, a prefix from the Greek *polys*, many, much.
polyandry (pol-i-an'dri), the possession, by a woman, of more than one husband at the same time: opposed to *monandry*.
polyanthus (-an'thus), *n.* a handsome, cultivated variety of the oxlip primrose; the narcissus.
polyarchy (-är-ki), *n.* government by many.
polyarthritis (-är-thrī'tis), *n.* inflammation of several joints at the same time.
polycephalous (-sef'ă-lus), *adj.* having many heads.
polychotomous (-kot'o-mus), *adj.* dividing into many parts or branches.
polychromatic (-krō-mat'ik), *adj.* exhibiting a play of colors.
polychrome ('i-krōm), *adj.* having many colors: *n.* a work executed in many colors.
polyclinic, see policlinic.
polygamist (pō-lig'ă-mist), *n.* one who practices or upholds polygamy.
polygamous ('ă-mus), *adj.* pertaining to, or practicing, polygamy.
polygamy ('ă-mi), *n.* the possession, by a man, of more than one wife at the same time.
polygenesis (-jen'e-sis), *n.* a plurality of origin.
polygenetic (-je-net'ik), *adj.* having many sources; originating at various times or places.
polyglot (pol'i-glot), *adj.* containing many languages; versed in many languages: *n.* a book, especially an edition of the Bible, in several languages; one versed in many languages.
polygon ('i-gon), *n.* a figure having many angles.
Polygonaceæ (-gō-nā'se-ē), *n.* the buckwheat family of plants, consisting of 30 genera and 800 species.
polygraph ('i-gråf), *n.* a manifold writer.
polyhedral (-hē'drål), *adj.* having many sides or faces.
polyhedron ('dron), *n.* a solid having many sides or faces; a polyscope.
polymorphous (-môr'fus), *adj.* assuming various forms.
Polynesian (-nē'shan), *n.* one of the brown people of Polynesia or the South Sea Islands; the language of Polynesia: *adj.* pertaining to Polynesia, or its people.
polynomial (-nō'mi-al), *n.* an algebraic expression consisting of two or more terms.
polyp ('ip), *n.* one of an extensive group of radiated animals including the hydra, sea-anemone, coral, etc.
polyphagia (-fā'ji-ă), *n.* abnormal hunger; ability to exist on various kinds of food.
polyphagous (po-lif'ă-gus), *adj.* eating many kinds of food.
polyphony (po-lif'o-ni), *n.* multiplicity of sounds, as in an echo; in phonography, the representation of more than one sound by the same written character.
polyphyletic (-fī-let'ik), *adj.* derived from more than one ancestral type.
polyphyllous (-fil'us), *adj.* many-leaved.
polypus ('pus), *n.* [*pl.* polypi (-pī)], a fleshy tumor in the nose or uterus.
polyscope ('skōp), *n.* a multiplying lens.
polystyle ('stil), *n.* a building with many columns: *adj.* having many columns.
polysyllabic (-sil-ab'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or consisting of, three or more syllables.
polysyllable ('ă-bl), *n.* a word consisting of three or more syllables.
polytechnic (-tek'nik), *adj.* noting, including, or giving instruction in, the arts and sciences: *n.* a school for imparting instruction in the arts and sciences.
polytheism ('i-thē-izm), *n.* the doctrine of a plurality of gods, each taking a part in the government of the world.
polytheist ('ist), *n.* a believer in polytheism.
polytype (-tīp), *n.* a facsimile in metal of an engraving on wood.
polyuria (-ū'ri-ă), *n.* excessive secretion and discharge of urine.
polyvalent (pol-i-vā'lent), *adj.* multivalent; powerful against many infections.
pomace (pum'as), *n.* the substance of apples crushed to a mass.
pomade (pō-mād'), *n.* a perfumed ointment for dressing the hair.
pomato (pō-mā'tō), *n.* a raw fruit-vegetable obtained by Luther Burbank by grafting tomato scions on potato plants.
pomatum (-mā'tum), *n.* same as pomade.
pomegranate (pom'gran-āt), *n.* the fruit of a tropical Asiatic tree of the myrtle family: it resembles an orange in size and color, and has a very hard rind enclosing a subacid red, pulpy mass, interspersed with many seeds.
Pomeranian (pom-ēr-ā'ni-an), *n.* one of a

breed of small dogs of German origin, with long silky hair, foxlike muzzle and pointed ears: sometimes called *spitz dog*.

pomfret (pom'fret), *n.* a black, pelagic food fish of the North Atlantic; a licorice confection in the form of a black, flat cake.

pomiferous (-mif'ĕr-us), *adj.* bearing pomes, or apples.

pommel (pum'el), *n.* a knob at the front of a saddle, or on the hilt of a sword; a tool for raising the grain of leather; a globular body on top of a pillar: *v.t.* to beat with something knobby so as to inflict severe punishment; hence, to thrash soundly with the fists.

pommeling (-ing), *n.* a beating.

pomology (pō-mol'o-ji), *n.* the science of cultivating fruit and fruit trees, especially apples; a treatise on fruits.

Pomona (pō-mō'na), *n.* the Roman goddess presiding over the orchard and vineyard.

pomp (pomp), *n.* ostentatious display; grandeur; parade.

pompadour (pom'på-dūr), *n.* a style of dressing a woman's hair by drawing it straight back from the front and elevating it with a roll; also, a mode of arranging a man's hair by combing it straight up from the forehead without shading; hair thus treated; a dress low and square in the neck; a shade of pink color.

pompano (pom'på-nō), *n.* a valuable food fish of the waters of the southeastern coast of the U. S.: it reaches from 18 inches to 2 feet.

pompom (pom'pom), *n.* a rapid-fire gun invented by Sir Hiram Maxim.

pompon (pom'pon), *n.* a tufted ornament; a variety of chrysanthemum.

pomposity (-pos'i-ti), *n.* the state of being pompous.

pompous (pom'pus), *adj.* stately; grand; self-important; ostentatious.

poncho (pon'chō), *n.* a sort of cloak or loose woolen garment worn in Spanish America.

pond (pond), *n.* a pool of standing water.

ponder (pon-dĕr), *v.t.* to weigh mentally: *v.i.* to deliberate.

ponderability (-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state of being ponderable.

ponderable ('dĕr-å-bl), *adj.* capable of being weighed.

ponderosity (-os'i-ti), *n.* weight.

ponderous ('dĕr-us), *adj.* very heavy; weighty; important; dull.

pone (pōn), *n.* bread made of maize meal and milk; johnny-cake; (pō'nē), a kind of writ; the player who cuts the cards.

ponerology (pon-ĕr-ol'o-ji), *n.* the branch of theology which treats of evil or sin.

pongee (pon-jē'), *n.* an inferior kind of silk.

poniard (pon'yård'), *n.* a small dagger: *v.t.* to stab with a poniard.

pontiff ('tif), *n.* a high priest; the bishop; specifically, the Pope.

pontifical ('i-kål), *adj.* pertaining to a pontiff, high priest, or pope; papal: *n.* a book containing ecclesiastical rites and ceremonies: *pl.* the full dress worn by an officiating priest or bishop.

pontifically (-li), *adv.* in a pontifical manner.

pontificate ('i-kāt), *n.* office or dignity of a high priest or pope; the reign of a pope.

pontoon (pon-tōōn), *n.* a buoyant, flat-bottomed structure supporting a floating military bridge; a bridge of boats; a lighter.

pony (pō'ni), *n.* a small horse; a small glass of liquor; student's key to translation of lessons: *adj.* denoting something small of its kind, as a *pony* engine: *v.t.* & *v.i.* to translate with a pony; [Slang], to pay (with *up*).

poodle (pōō'dl), *n.* one of a breed of dogs noted for intelligence and aptitude in learning tricks: in color they are black, white, or black and white: the French variety are usually white with curled ringlets, the German kind have long strands of hair resembling ropes.

pooh (pōō), *interj.* pshaw! pish! nonsense!

pookoo (pōō'kōō), *n.* an African antelope of a reddish color.

pool (pōōl), *n.* a small body of water; a variety of play at billiards in which each player stakes a certain sum, the winner taking all; the stakes in certain games, or the receptacle for them: *v.t.* to unite or aggregate together, as in mercantile risks, railway traffic, etc.

pool room (rōōm), a room or hall where gambling on horse races, prize fights, and the like, is carried on.

pool table (tā'bl), a kind of billiard table for playing pool.

poop (pōōp), *n.* the stern of a ship; the raised deck in the stern of a vessel: *v.t.* to strike the stern of; break heavily over the stern of: said of waves.

pooped (pōōpt), *p.adj.* having a poop; struck on the poop by a heavy sea.

pooping (pōōp'ing), *n.* a breaking of a heavy sea over the taffrail of the poop; the action of a vessel running her stern against the stern of another.

poor (pōōr), *adj.* necessitous; having little or no means; destitute of riches; without strength, beauty, or dignity; dejected; spiritless; insignificant; humble; lean; without fertility; an expression of tenderness, compassion, or disdain.

poorly ('li), *adv.* without adequate means; with scant success: *adj.* somewhat ill; delicate in health.

Poor Richard (rich'ård), Richard Saunders, a pseudonym of Benjamin Franklin, under which he edited *Poor Richard's Almanac*.

pop (pop), *n.* a short, smart, quick sound; [Slang], an elderly man; an effervescent beverage; to thrust suddenly; pawn: *v.i.* to make a short, smart, quick sound; move quickly; dart; come suddenly into view: *adv.* suddenly.

pop-corn ('kôrn), *n.* any variety of Indian corn or maize having small ears and small hard grains which "pop" and expand when exposed to heat.

Pope (pōp), *n.* the bishop of Rome and head of the R. C. Church; a title of priests of the Greek Church; [p-], a person of much authority; the ruff (fish); a grain weevil.

popedom ('dum), *n.* the office, dignity, or jurisdiction of the Pope.

Pope Joan (jōn), an alleged female Pope who posed as a man, said to have been elected under the title of *John* about 855, as successor to Leo IV: now regarded as a fiction; a card game.

popery (pōp'ĕr-ĭ), *n.* the doctrines and practices of the R. C. Church: used opprobriously.

popinjay ('in-jā), *n.* a parrot; fop.

popish (pōp'ish), *adj.* pertaining to the doctrines and practices of the R. C. Church: used opprobriously.

poplar (pop'lăr), *n.* a tree of rapid growth, with a white soft wood.

poplin ('lin), *n.* a fabric of silk and worsted, corded.

poppet ('et), *n.* one of the timbers that support a ship in launching; a piece of wood for supporting a rowlock.

poppy ('ĭ), *n.* an herb or plant of the poppy family with bright showy flowers of various shades, scarlet, red, white; the juice of one species from which opium is prepared; the foxglove; a vivid scarlet color: *adj.* of a scarlet color.

poppy fish (fish), a harvest fish of the California coast, resembling the pompano.

populace ('ū-lās), *n.* the common people.

popular ('ū-lăr), *adj.* pertaining to, suitable for, or pleasing to, the common people; easily understood; plebeian.

popularity (-lar'i-tĭ), *n.* the state or quality of being popular; general esteem.

popularize (-īz), *v.t.* to render popular.

populate ('ū-lāt), *v.t.* to furnish with inhabitants.

population (lā'shun), *n.* the inhabitants of a country, place, town, etc., collectively.

Populist (-list), *n.* a member of a political party in the U. S. known as the Populist or People's party.

populous ('ū-lus), *adj.* thickly peopled.

porbeagle (pôr'bē-gl), *n.* a very voracious shark from 8 to 10 feet long, found in the North Atlantic and North Pacific.

porcelain (pōrs'lān, pôrs'lān), *n.* a fine, white, thin, semi-transparent kind of earthenware: *adj.* pertaining to, or made of, porcelain.

porch (pōrch), *n.* a vestibule supported by pillars; portico.

porcine (pôr'sin), *adj.* pertaining to swine.

porcupine ('kū-pīn), *n.* a large rodent, about two feet long, having strong, stiff, sharp, erectile spines, interspersed through the hair, which are used for defense: the Old World porcupine is usually black, but the American variety has yellow hair.

pore (pōr), *n.* a minute hole in the skin through which perspiration passes to the surface; an opening between the molecules of a body: *v.i.* to look with close and steady attention, as on a book.

porgee (pôr'jē), *n.* a coarse kind of silk.

porgy ('jĭ), *n.* a marine fish much esteemed for food.

pork (pōrk), *n.* the flesh of swine either fresh or salted; swine collectively.

pork barrel (bar'el), a fund of money obtained from the Federal treasury through Congressional appropriation bills for rivers, harbors, and public buildings: it is regarded as the reward for political services.

porker ('ĕr), *n.* a pig.

porkfish (-fish), *n.* a fish of West Indian waters with black and yellow stripes.

porkling ('ling), *n.* a young pig.

porky (pōr'ki), *adj.* fat; greasy.

pornerastic (pôr-nē-ras'tik), *adj.* unchaste; lewd; licentious.

pornographer (por-nog'ră-fer), *n.* a writer on prostitution; one who treats of lewd or lascivious subjects.

pornography (-nog'ră-fĭ), *n.* obscene writing, or painting; a treatise on prostitutes, or prostitution.

porosity (pōr-os'i-tĭ), *n.* the state or quality of being porous.

porous ('us), *adj.* having pores.

porphyritic (pôr-fi-rit'ik), *adj.* having the appearance, or texture of, porphyry.

porphyrogenite (por-fi-roj'e-nīt), *n.* one born in the purple, that is, a child born to a sovereign after his accession to the throne.

porphyry ('fi-rĭ), *n.* originally a reddish igneous rock found in Egypt, with enclosed crystals of feldspar; now applied to any rock having a feldspathic base with feldspar crystals.

porphyry shell (shel), a marine gastropod shell, with a dark-brown polished surface and light dots.

porpoise (pôr'pus), *n.* a gregarious cetacean of the North Atlantic of from 5 feet to 8 feet long; the sea-hog; a dolphin.

porridge (por'ij), *n.* oatmeal boiled slowly in water until it thickens.

porringer ('in-jĕr), *n.* a small dish for porridge, etc.

port (pōrt), *n.* a harbor; harem; deportment or carriage; the left side of a ship;

porthole; gate; a dark-colored Portuguese wine: *v.t.* to turn to the port or left side of a ship as, to *port* the helm.

portability (-å-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state of being portable.

portable ('å-bl), *adj.* that may be easily carried by hand or about the person.

portage ('āj), *n.* carriage; cost of carriage; act of transporting boats and stores from one waterway to another; route of such transportation.

portal ('ål), *n.* a gate or entrance; an arch over a gateway or door.

portcullis (-kūl'is), *n.* a strong narrow-shaped grating hung over the doorway of a fortified place and capable of being let down to defend the gate.

Porte (pōrt), *n.* the Turkish government and court: from the gate of the Sultan's palace where justice was administered.

portemonnaie ('mon-ā), *n.* [French], a purse.

portend (pōr-tend'), *v.t.* to indicate in advance; presage; forebode.

portent ('tent), *n.* an omen, especially of ill.

portentous ('us), *adj.* ominous; foreshadowing evil; wondrous.

porter (pōr'tĕr), *n.* a door- or gate-keeper; a dark-colored malt beer; one who carries parcels, etc., for hire.

porterage (āj), *n.* money charged for carriage by a porter.

porterhouse (-hous), *n.* a chophouse; a place where malt liquors are served

porterhouse steak (stāk), a choice cut of meat from back of the ribs: so named from being much called for in the porterhouses of New York in the early '70's.

portfire (pōrt'fīr), *n.* a paper tube filled with powder, etc., formerly used for firing guns.

portfolio (-fō'li-ō), *n.* a portable case for loose papers, drawings, etc.; the office and functions of a minister of state.

porthole ('hōl), *n.* a window-shaped hole in the side of a ship, especially of a man-of-war.

Portia (pōr'shi-å), *n.* a female lawyer: from the rich heiress in *The Merchant of Venice.*

portico (pōr'ti-kō), *n.* a walk covered by a roof supported on columns; a columned porch.

portiere (-tiār'), *n.* [French], a door-curtain.

portion ('shun), *n.* a piece or part; allotment; dividend; final state; dowry; part of an estate descending to an heir: *v.t.* to divide; allot; endow with a fortune.

Portland Cement (pōrt'land se-ment'), a hydraulic cement composed of limestone, chalk, clay, marl, slate, slag and mud mixed in such a way as to contain silica, alumina and lime in the proper proportions.

portliness ('li-nes), *n.* the state of being portly.

portly ('li), *adj.* stately of mien; corpulent.

portmanteau (-man'tō), *n.* [*pl.* portmanteaux ('tōz)], a bag or trunk for carrying clothes or traveling necessities.

portrait ('trāt), *n.* a picture or representation of an individual or face drawn from life; a vivid graphic description in words.

portraiture ('trā-tūr), *n.* the art or practice of drawing or painting portraits; vivid delineation in words.

portray (-trā'), *v.t.* to paint or draw the likeness of; describe in words.

portrayal ('ål), *n.* description.

Portuguese (pōr-tū-gēz'), *adj.* pertaining to Portugal, its inhabitants, or language: *n.* a native of Portugal; the natives of Portugal collectively.

pose (pōz), *n.* attitude or position: *v.i.* to assume an attitude: *v.t.* to puzzle or perplex; lay down; propose; assert: *v.i.* to assume a studied attitude, or affect a certain style.

poser (pōz'ĕr), *n.* a puzzling question; one who, or that which, poses or puzzles.

position (pō-zish'un), *n.* the state of being set or placed; situation; attitude; principle laid down; office; social status; sphere of influence.

positive (poz'i-tiv), *adj.* clearly expressed; actual; direct; explicit; overconfident; dogmatical; settled; incontestable; not admitting of doubt; noting one of two opposed qualities, etc., with the sign +; noting the simple form of an adjective: *n.* that which may be affirmed; reality; a word which affirms or asserts existence; a photograph with the natural lights and shades restored; in grammar, the positive degree of comparison.

positively (-li), *adv.* absolutely; expressly.

positiveness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being positive.

positivism ('i-tiv-izm), *n.* the philosophy of Auguste Compte (1798-1857), which maintains that man can have no knowledge of anything but phenomena and that merely relative, and that inquiry into the origin or cause of phenomena is absolutely useless; the theory that nothing can be discovered or ascertained beyond physical facts and that which is cognizable by the senses.

positivist (-ist), *n.* an adherent of positivism.

posse (pos'e), *n.* an improvised force of men.

posse comitatus (kom-i-tā'tus), the force of citizens which the sheriff of a county is empowered to raise to quell a riot, etc.

possess (pō-zes'), *v.t.* to have as an owner; be master of; occupy; seize; control mentally; dominate the will, or the spirit.

possessed (-zest'), *p.adj.* owned; mad;

beyond self-control; controlled by, or as if by, an evil spirit.

possession (-zesh'un), *n.* the having, holding, or detention of property; the thing possessed; property or estate; the state or condition of being possessed as by an evil spirit.

possessive (-zes'iv), *adj.* noting possession: *n.* the possessive case; a possessive pronoun.

possessor ('ĕr), *n.* owner; one who possesses.

possessory ('o-ri), *adj.* pertaining to possession.

posset (pos'et), *n.* hot milk curdled with wine and spices.

possibility (-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state of being possible; contingency.

possible ('i-bl), *adj.* that may happen or exist.

possibly ('i-bli), *adv.* by possibility; perhaps.

possum (pos'um), an opossum.

post (pōst), *n.* a piece of timber, etc., set erect, usually to support something else; a messenger or postman; established system of conveying and delivering letters; the mail; a post office; a relay of horses; situation or office; a size of paper double that of common note-paper; military station; a trading post: *v.t.* to affix (a notice) to a wall, board, etc.; to placard; enter (a name) on a list, etc.

post-, a prefix signifying *behind, after.*

postage ('āj), the fee for the conveyance of letters by post.

postal ('l), *adj.* pertaining to the post-office or mail service.

postal savings bank (sāv'ings bangk), a savings bank, in connection with a post office, paying 2 per cent on deposits: established in U. S. 1910: will not accept over $2,500 from one person.

postal zone (zōn'), one of a series of concentric zones to facilitate the operation of the parcels post.

post card (kärd), a card having a printed government stamp, allowed through the mail at a cheaper rate than a sealed.

postdiluvial (-di-lū'vi-ål), *adj.* taking place after the Deluge.

poster ('ĕr), *n.* a large advertising bill; one who posts; a post horse.

posterior (pos-tē'ri-ĕr), *adj.* subsequent in time or place; hinder: *n.pl.* the hinder parts of an animal.

posterity (-ter'i-ti), *n.* succeeding generations; descendants.

postern (pōs'tĕrn), *n.* a small gate or door; private entrance; vaulted passage beneath the parapet and through the rampart of a fortification: *adj.* behind; private.

post facto (pōst fak'tō), done after the act; retrospective.

postfix ('fiks), *v.t.* to affix: *n.* an affix.

post-graduate (-grad'ū-āt), *adj.* denoting studies pursued after graduation: *n.* one who is taking up, or who has completed, post-graduate studies.

post-haste (-hāst), *adj.* instant; done with speed: *n.* great haste or speed: *adv.* hurriedly.

posthumous (post'ū-mus), *adj.* born after the death of the father; published after the death of an author.

postilion (pōs-til'yun), *n.* the rider on the near leader of a carriage; team.

post impressionism (im-presh'un-izm), the practice of a group of French artists, including cubists and futurists, in painting, sculpture, and music, of putting into their work self-expression, that is, in treating their subjects according to their own ideas, without regard to professional traditions or ethics.

postmaster (pōst'mås-tĕr), *n.* the superintendent of a post office; one who supplies post horses.

postmaster-general (-jen'ĕr-ål), *n.* the chief officer of the post-office department.

postmeridian (-me-rid'i-ån), after noon: abbreviated P. M.

postnuptial (-nup'shal), *adj.* made, or occurring, after marriage.

post office (of'is), the governmental department for forwarding mail; an office where mail is received and distributed.

post-office, *adj.* pertaining to, issued from, or conducted by, a government post office.

postpone (pōn'), *v.t.* to delay; defer.

postponement ('ment), *n.* the act of deferring to a future time; temporary delay.

postscript ('skript), *n.* a paragraph added to a letter after the writer's signature; appendix to a book.

postulant (pos'tū-lant), *n.* a petitioner, especially, one seeking admission to a religious order.

postulate (pos'tū-lāt), *v.t.* to assume without proof; solicit; demand; claim; affirm; assert: *v.i.* to request or demand: *n.* a self-evident problem; a proposition assumed as self-evident.

posture ('tūr), *n.* attitude; placing or position of parts of the body; state: *v.t.* to place; set: *v.i.* to assume a particular position.

posturize (-īz), *v.i.* to pose.

posy (pō'zi), *n.* a bunch of flowers; originally, a motto or verse sent with a bouquet.

pot (pot), *n.* a metallic or earthenware vessel of a round shape, used for various culinary and domestic purposes; the contents of such vessel; a crucible; a mug for liquor; a quart; a vessel for holding plants; a large amount; [Slang], a bigwig; a bigbug; a person of consequence; also, a sot; a drunkard: *v.t.* to preserve, put into, or plant in pots; shoot.

potable (pō'tå-bl), *adj.* drinkable: *n.pl.* beverages.

pot ale (āl), refuse from a grain distillery used to fatten hogs.

potamic (po-tam'ik), *adj.* pertaining to rivers.

potamography (-mog'rå-fi), *n.* a description of rivers.

potamology (pot-å-mol'o-ji), *n.* the science of rivers.

potamophilous (-mof'i-lus), *adj.* loving rivers.

pot and pan (pan), [Australian Slang], father and mother: very commonly used, usually with *the old*.

potash (pot'ash), *n.* a powerful alkali obtained from the ashes of certain plants; potassium carbonate.

potassium (po-tas'i-um), *n.* a soft, bluish-white, brittle, waxy, metallic element, widely distributed in nature, but always combined in compounds: it reacts violently with water, throwing off hydrogen which readily takes fire; its salts are used in medicine, the arts, for dyeing, in gunpowder, and for fertilizers.

potassium carbonate (kär'bon-āt), a white salt which forms a strong alkaline solution: much used in soap-making.

potassium cyanide (sī'å-nīd), a white crystalline salt, exceedingly poisonous: much used in electroplating.

potassium ferrocyanide (fer-ō-si'å-nīd), a waxy, yellow, crystalline salt: used as a basis in the manufacture of nearly all cyanogen compounds.

potassium iodide (ī'ō-dīd), a colorless crystalline compound, which dissolves readily in water: used for rheumatism and syphilis.

potassium sulphate (sul'fāt), a white crystalline salt: used in the manufacture of alum, as a fertilizer, and in medicine as a mild purgative.

potation (pō-tā'shun), *n.* drinking bout; a draught or drink.

potato (-tā'tō), *n.* the edible tuber of a South American plant, widely cultivated; the plant itself.

potato bug, (bug), a bug, originating in the Rocky Mountains region, very destructive to the potato plant: has alternate black and yellow stripes.

pot-au-feu (po-to-fu'), *n.* [French], meat and vegetables boiled in a pot: a dish very common among the French peasantry.

pot-belly (-bel-i), *n.* a protuberant belly; a person having such belly.

pot-boiler (-boil'ẽr), *n.* [Slang], a literary, or artistic, work hurriedly produced to obtain ready money.

potency ('ten-si), *n.* power, physical or mental.

potent ('tent), *adj.* powerful; having great authority or influence.

potentate ('ten-tāt), *n.* one who possesses great power; sovereign or monarch.

potential (-ten'shål), *adj.* existing in possibility, not in reality; latent; in grammar, a mood expressing power, possibility, liberty, or obligation.

potentiality (-shi-al'i-ti), *n.* possibility without reality.

potentially ('shål-li), *adv.* in a potential manner.

pother (*poth'ẽr*), *n.* confusion; bustle: *v.i.* to make a stir: *v.t.* to confuse; tease.

potherb (-ẽrb), *n.* any plant which furnishes leaves or stems used in cooking.

pothook (-hook), *n.* an S-shaped hook on which to hang pots, kettles, etc., over a fire; a curved character used in writing.

pothouse (pot'hous), *n.* a low public-house.

potion (pō'shun), *n.* a draft; dose.

potluck (-luk), *n.* chance; a chance meal.

pot metal (met'ål), cast iron for making pots and other hollow utensils; an alloy of much lead and little copper.

potpourri (pō-pōō-rē'), *n.* a medley, especially of musical airs; a dish composed of various kinds of meats and vegetables.

potsherd (pot'shẽrd), *n.* a fragment of a broken pot.

pot still (stil), a form of still yet used in Ireland and Scotland in the manufacture of whiskey: when the *wash* is ready the heat of the fire is applied directly to the still (pot), containing it and, as a consequence, the liquor has a burnt or smoky taste.

pottage ('āj), *n.* a thick soup; porridge.

potter ('ẽr), *n.* a maker of pottery.

pottery ('ẽr-i), *n.* earthenware of all kinds; the place where earthenware is manufactured.

pottle (pot'l), *n.* a liquid measure = 4 pints; a small conical basket for holding fruit.

potto (pot'ō), *n.* a West African, arboreal, slow-moving monkey.

Pott's disease (di-zēz'), disintegration of the vertebrae, usually resulting in curvature of the spine and general paralysis of the limbs: from Percival Pott, English surgeon.

potvaliant ('vāl-yant), *adj.* having a false courage stimulated by strong drink.

pot-walloper (-wawl'up-ẽr), *n.* a scullion; one who washes pots and other kitchen ware.

pouch (pouch), *n.* a small bag; pocket; bag or sack of an animal; cartridge-box; protuberant stomach: *v.t.* to put into a pouch: *v.i.* to swallow.

poulard (pōō-lärd'), *n.* a pullet from which the ovaries have been taken in order to fatten the bird; a fat pullet.

poulp (pōōlp), *n.* the octopus.

poult (pōlt), *n.* a pullet; a young chicken, turkey, partridge, etc.

poult-de-soie (pōō-dē-swä′), *n.* a heavy, corded, silk fabric.
poulterer (pōl-tĕr-ĕr), *n.* dealer in poultry.
poultice (′tis), *n.* a soft preparation of bread, meal, etc., applied to a sore or inflamed part of the body; a cataplasm: *v.t.* to apply a poultice to.
poultry (′tri), *n.* domestic fowls.
pounce (pouns), *n.* a fine powder formerly used for drying ink on paper, now chiefly used in sprinkling into holes in paper in pattern-making; the talon or claw of a bird of prey: *v.t.* to sprinkle with pounce: *v.i.* to fall upon and seize with, or as with, the claws.
pound (pound), *n.* a standard weight = 16 ounces avoirdupois, or 12 ounces troy; a monetary unit of Great Britain = 20 shillings; an inclosure for confining stray cattle: *v.t.* to shut in or confine in a pound; beat; pulverize as in a mortar: *v.i.* to plod.
poundage (′ăj), *n.* an allowance of so much in the pound.
pound-cake (-kāk), *n.* a cake made of equal portions of flour, butter, sugar and eggs.
pour (pōr), *v.t.* to empty, as a liquid, out of a vessel; discharge in a continuous stream; send forth; give vent to; utter: *v.i.* to stream; rush tumultuously.
pourboire (pōōr-bwär′), *n.* a tip; douceur; originally, money given for drink.
pourparler (pōōr-pär′lā′), *n.* a diplomatic consultation preliminary to a treaty; an informal conference.
pousse-cafe (pōōs′kå-fā′), *n.* a liqueur or cordial served after dinner coffee.
pout (pout), *n.* a pout; a thrusting out of the lips; fit of sullenness; a kind of codfish: *v.i.* to thrust out the lips in sullenness, contempt, or displeasure; look sulky.
pouter (′ĕr), *n.* one who pouts; one of a breed of handsome pigeons with long legs, slender body and distensible crop: they are of various colors.
poverty (pov′ĕr-ti), *n.* the state of being poor; indigence; necessity; penury; deficiency or defect, as of words, etc.
powan (pou′ăn), *n.* a fish of English lakes, similar to a whitefish.
powder (′dĕr), *n.* any dry substance in fine particles; gunpowder; face powder; a medicinal preparation: *v.t.* to reduce to, or sprinkle with powder.
power (pou′ĕr), *n.* the faculty of doing or performing something; ability; energy; force; strength; rule or authority; dominion; government; influence; mental capacity; legal authority; ruler or sovereign; state or nation; supernatural being or agent; force tending to produce motion; magnifying power of a lens; the product arising from multiplication of a number or quantity into itself.
powerful (-fool), *adj.* having great power; mighty; forcible; strong; efficacious.
powerfully (-li), *adv.* in a powerful manner.
power house (hous), a building in which mechanical energy is generated.
powerless (-les), *adj.* destitute of power; weak; ineffectual.
pow-wow (pou′wou), *n.* a North American Indian priest or conjurer; an incantation accompanied with noise and dancing for the cure of disease; a noisy political meeting: *v.i.* to conjure; frolic noisily; hold a meeting or conference.
pox (poks), *n.* an eruptive disease characterized by pustules; syphilis.
poyou (poi′ōō), *n.* an armadillo of the Argentine having six movable plates on the back.
pozzuolana (potz-ōō-ō-lä′nå), *n.* volcanic ashes used in hydraulic or Roman cement.
praam (präm), *n.* a flat-bottomed boat or lighter used in Holland and the Baltic.
practicability (prak-ti-kå-bil′i-ti), *n.* the state of being practicable.
practicable (′ti-kå-bl), *adj.* that may be done, used, or passed over; feasible; possible.
practicably (ti′kå-bli), *adv.* so as to be practicable.
practical (′ti-kål), *adj.* pertaining to action or use; useful; capable of applying knowledge or theory to practice; derived from, or reduced to, practice.
practically (-li), *adv.* in a practical manner.
practice (prak′tis), *n.* frequent or customary action; dexterity acquired by habit; use; exercise of any profession; systematic exercise; a rule in arithmetic: *v.t.* to do habitually or repeatedly; perform; exercise, as a profession: *v.i.* to form a habit; exercise a profession.
practician (prak-tish′an), *n.* one skilled by practice; a practitioner.
practise, *v.t.* & *v.i.* same as practice.
practitioner (-tish′un-ĕr), *n.* one who is engaged in the exercise of any profession, especially medicine or law.
præ-, a prefix from the Latin *prae*, before.
præcipe (pres′i-pe), *n.* a writ requiring something to be done, or the reason why it is not performed.
præcoces (prē′kō-sēz), *n.pl.* those birds, the young of which are covered with down and are able to run about as soon as they leave the shell: opposed to *altrices*.
prædial (prē′di-al), *adj.* of the nature of, or relating to, land or landed property.
prædium (prē′di-um), *n.* land; landed property.
prænomen (prē-nō′men), *n.* the family name among the Old Romans; the modern Christian name.
Praesidium (pre-sid′i-um), *n.* a group of nine men in the Russian Soviet government in whom is vested all power to rule and carry out the laws.
prætor (′tĕr), *n.* a Roman magistrate ranking next to consul.

pragmatic (prag-mat'ik), **pragmatical** (-mat'i-kal), *adj.* meddling; officious; assuming business airs.

pragmaticism (prag-mat'i-sizm), *n.* a form of pragmatism which gives consideration to how the difference in results would affect one's life and actions by taking either an affirmative or negative position in reference to the meaning of a question, proposition, word, or object.

pragmatism (prag'mā-tizm), *n.* officiousness; impertinence; the doctrine that the test of everything depends upon results; the theory that the purpose of thinking should be to develop beliefs on which to base laws to govern right living and conduct.

prairie (prā'ri), *n.* an extensive, treeless tract of level or slightly undulating land covered with tall coarse grass.

prairie chicken (chik'en), a spotted grouse of the Mississippi valley.

prairie dog (dog), a small burrowing rodent that lives in communities on the prairies.

prairie schooner (skōōn'ēr), a long canvas-covered wagon in which the early emigrants and pioneers crossed the deserts and western plains to California.

praise (prāz), *n.* approbation; commendation; tribute of gratitude for benefits; worship of God; renown; applause; object or reason of praise: *v.t.* to bestow commendation upon; honor; worship; glorify.

praiseworthy (prāz'wĕr-*thi*), *adj.* worthy of praise; laudable.

praline (prä'lēn), *n.* a confection of boiled sugar and nuts.

prance (prans), *n.* a spring or bound: *v.i.* to spring or bound; ride ostentatiously; strut about in a showy or bellicose manner.

prancer (prân'sēr), a mettlesome horse.

prank (prangk), *n.* a freak or frolic; mischievous trick: *v.t.* to dress up in a showy style; decorate.

prate (prāt), *v.i.* to prattle; talk idly; be loquacious: *v.t.* to utter without sense or meaning: *n.* trifling talk.

pratincole (prat'ing-kōl), *n.* a shore-bird, resembling a plover, with long-pointed wings and forked tail.

pratique (prâ-tēk'), *n.* a license to a ship to trade after quarantine; or after a certificate has been given that the vessel has not come from an infected port.

prattle (prat'l), *n.* childish or empty talk: *v.i.* to talk much and lightly; chatter.

prawn (prawn), *n.* a small marine crustacean, allied to the shrimp.

praxis (prak'sis), *n.* an example or series of examples for exercise; practice of an art.

pray (prā), *v.t.* to ask earnestly; address or petition; ask with humility and reverence; supplicate: *v.i.* to make supplication to God.

prayer (prār), *n.* a solemn address to the Supreme Being; entreaty; a formula of worship; that part of a petition which specifies the request or desire.

prayerbook (book), a manual of public or private devotion, containing forms of prayer.

prayerful ('fool), *adj.* using prayer; devotional.

prayerfully (-li), *adv.* in a prayerful manner; devoutly.

pre-, a prefix signifying *before* in time, place, or rank: many words beginning with this particle are self-explanatory and so are omitted from the list of definitions: see *præ*.

preach (prēch), *v.i.* to pronounce a public discourse on a sacred subject, especially from a text of Scripture; give advice in an offensive or obtrusive manner on religious or moral grounds: *v.t.* to teach publicly.

preadamite (prē-ad'am-īt), *adj.* existing before Adam: *n.* one who, or that which, existed before Adam; one who believes that there were men before Adam.

preamble (prē'am-bl), *n.* an introduction or preface; the opening clauses of a statute setting forth the reasons and object of the act: commencing with the word *whereas*.

preaudience (-aw'di-ens), *n.* the right of previous audience; precedence at the bar.

prebend (pre'bend), *n.* the stipend granted to a canon out of the estate of a cathedral or collegiate church.

prebendary (preb'en-da-ri), *n.* a clergyman who gets a prebend.

precarious (pre-kā'ri-us), *adj.* depending upon the will or pleasure of another; uncertain; held by a doubtful tenure.

precative (prek'ă-tiv), *adj.* expressing entreaty or supplication.

precaution (pre-kaw'shun), *n.* caution taken beforehand; preventive measure.

precautionary (-ā-ri), *adj.* containing, or proceeding from, precaution.

precede (prē-sēd'), *v.t.* to go before in time, place, rank, or importance.

precedence (-se'dens), *n.* the act of going before in time, rank, etc.; priority; relative rank in social etiquette.

precedent (pre-sēd'ent), *adj.* going before; anterior: *n.* (pres'e-dent), something previously said or done, serving as an example to be followed; a parallel case in the past.

preceding (pre-sēd'ing), *p.adj.* going before; antecedent; former.

precentor (-sen'tĕr), *n.* the leader of a cathedral choir, etc.; the leader of the psalmody in a Presbyterian church.

precept (prē'sept), *n.* an authoritative

command; rule of action or moral conduct; maxim; written mandate.

preceptor ('tĕr), *n.* an instructor or teacher; the head of a preceptory of Knights Templars; a member of an inner circle in the order of Orangemen.

preceptory (-sep'tō-ri), *adj.* giving or containing, precepts: *n.* a college or religious house of the Knights Templars.

preceptress (-tres), *n.* a female teacher.

precession (-sesh'un), *n.* a going forward, especially the slow but continual shifting of the equinoctial points along the ecliptic from east to west (*precession of the equinoxes*).

precinct (prē'singkt), *n.* an outward limit or boundary; minor territorial district; a division of a city, as for police control; a subdivision of a ward or county.

precious (presh'us), *adj.* of great price or value; costly; highly esteemed; worthless: used sarcastically.

precipice (pres'i-pis), *n.* a steep descent, especially one nearly or quite perpendicular.

precipitance (pre-sip'i-tâns), **precipitancy** (-sip'i-tan-si), *n.* haste in resolving or carrying out a purpose.

precipitant ('i-tânt), *adj.* falling headlong; hasty: *n.* any chemical substance that causes something held in solution by a liquid to fall down in a mass.

precipitate (-sip'i-tāt), *v.t.* to throw headlong; urge on violently; hurry on rashly, thoughtlessly, or unexpectedly; throw to the bottom of a vessel: *v.i.* to fall to the bottom of a vessel: *adj.* headlong; overhasty; rash; falling, flowing, or rushing headlong: *n.* a substance precipitated.

precipitately (-li), *adv.* in a precipitate manner.

precipitation (-tā'shun), *n.* the act of precipitating; rash haste; that which is precipitated.

precipitous ('i-tus), *adj.* very steep; headlong; rash; hasty.

precis (prā-sē'), *n.* [French], an abstract; summary; concise statement.

precise (prē-sīs'), *adj.* exact; strict; accurate; definite; adhering rigidly to rule; punctilious.

precisely ('li), *adv.* in a precise manner.

preciseness ('nes), *n.* the quality of being precise.

precisian (-sizh'ân), *n.* a punctilious person, especially in religious observances.

preclude (-klōōd'), *v.t.* to shut out; hinder from access; obviate; prevent.

preclusion (-klōō'zhun), *n.* the act of precluding; the state of being precluded.

preclusive ('siv), *adj.* precluding or tending to preclude.

preclusively (-li), *adv.* in a preclusive manner.

precocious (-kō'shus), *adj.* prematurely ripe or developed; pertly forward.

precociousness (-kō'shus-nes), *n.* same as precocity.

precocity (-kos'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being precocious; premature development.

precognition (-kog-nish'un), *n.* previous knowledge or thought.

preconceive (-kon-sēv'), *v.t.* to form an opinion beforehand.

preconization (-ko-ni-zā'shun), *n.* a publishing by proclamation; a papal endorsement to an ecclesiastical office or dignity.

preconize (prē'ko-nīz), *v.t.* to commend publicly; to approve an ecclesiastical preferment or appointment; said of the Pope.

precursor (-kĕr'sĕr), *n.* one who, or that which, precedes; forerunner; omen.

precursory ('sō-ri), *adj.* indicating something that is to happen or follow.

predacious (dā'shus), *adj.* living by prey.

predatory (pred'â-tō-ri), *adj.* rapacious; plundering; pillaging.

predecessor (prē-de-ses'ĕr), *n.* one who has preceded another in the same office, business, position, etc.; an ancestor.

predestinarian (des-ti-nā'ri-ân), *adj.* pertaining to predestination: *n.* one who believes in the doctrine of predestination.

predestinate ('ti-nāt), *adj.* foreordained by divine decree: *v.t.* to ordain beforehand by an unchangeable purpose.

predestination (-nā'shun), *n.* the act of foreordaining; the doctrine that God has from all eternity decreed whatever comes to pass, especially, by an unchangeable purpose, the eternal life or death of man.

predicability (pred-i-kâ-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being predicable.

predicable ('i-kâ-bl), *adj.* capable of being predicated: *n.* in logic, a term that can be predicated of others: one of the five relations that follow one another in logical arrangement, namely, genus, species, difference, property, and accident.

predicament (pre-dik'â-ment), *n.* in logic, that which is predicated or asserted; a category; a peculiar situation; critical condition or state.

predicate ('i-kāt), *v.t.* to affirm one thing of another; found: *n.* in logic, that which is affirmed or denied of the subject; in grammar, the word or words which express what is said of the subject.

predication (-kā'shun), *n.* affirmation.

predicative (-tiv), *adj.* affirmative.

prediction (pre-dik'shun), *n.* the declaration of a future event; prophecy.

predictor ('tĕr), *n.* one who predicts or foretells.

predigestion (prē-di-jes'chun), *n.* the peptonizing of food by artificial means before eating, thereby avoiding irritation of the stomach.

predilection (prē-di-lek'shun), *n.* preference beforehand; prepossession; partiality.

predispose (-dis-pōz'), *v.t.* to incline beforehand; adapt previously.

predisposition (pō-zish'un), *n.* previous inclination or propensity; prejudice.

predominancy (-dom'i-nân-si), *n.* prevalence over others; superiority in strength, power, authority, etc.

predominant ('i-nânt), *adj.* having superior influence, etc.; superior; controlling.

predominate ('i-nāt), *v.i.* to be superior in strength, power, authority, etc.; prevail; be ascendant.

predomination (-nā'shun), *n.* the act or state of predominating.

preëminence (pre-em'i-nens), *n.* state of being preëminent; superiority in rank, order, quality, condition, etc.

preëminent (-nent), *adj.* distinguished above others; prominent among the eminent; surpassing in quality, state, condition, rank, etc.

preëmpt (prē-empt'), *v.t.* to secure or occupy by preëmption; establish a right or claim to, before others.

preëmption (-emp'shun), *n.* the act or right of purchasing before others.

preen (prēn), *v.t.* to cleanse, trim and compose with the beak, as birds.

preëxistence (-egs-zist'tens), *n.* existence in a former state, especially that of the soul in the doctrine of transmigration.

preface (pref'ās), *n.* the introduction to a book, etc.; preamble: *v.t.* to introduce by preliminary remarks: *v.i.* to say or do something introductory.

prefatory ('ā-tō-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, a preface; introductory.

prefect (prē'fekt), *n.* a civil magistrate or governor; commander; monitor; the civil governor of a department in France.

prefecture (-tūr), *n.* the office, jurisdiction, or official residence of a prefect.

prefer (-fēr'), *v.t.* to regard or esteem more than something else; present; place in advance.

preference (pref'ēr-ens), *n.* the act of preferring; the thing preferred; choice of one thing more than another; predilection.

preferential (en'shâl), *adj.* having a preference.

preferment (pre-fēr'ment), *n.* promotion, especially in the church; in law, priority of right.

prefigure (-fig'ūr), *v.t.* to foreshadow; represent beforehand, as by some antecedent type.

prefix (prē'fiks), *n.* a particle or syllable placed before a word to modify its signification: *v.t.* (prē-fiks'), to place before or at the beginning of.

pregnancy (preg'nân-si), *n.* the state of being pregnant; quickness of wit, or apprehension.

pregnant ('nânt), *adj.* being with young; fruitful; teeming; fertile; full of importance or significance.

prehensible (prē-hen'si-bl), *adj.* that may be seized.

prehensile ('sil), *adj.* adapted for holding or seizing.

prehension ('shun), *n.* a taking hold; act of grasping physically, or mentally.

prejudge (prē-juj'), *v.t.* to judge without a hearing or investigation; condemn beforehand, or hastily.

prejudgment (-juj'ment), *n.* a judgment without a hearing; prejudice.

prejudice (prej'u-dis), *n.* previous and unfavorable bias; prejudgment without due examination; detriment; injury: *v.t.* to prepossess against; bias the mind of; create a prejudice against; hurt, impair, or damage in any way.

prejudicial (-dish'âl), *adj.* disadvantageous; injurious; biased.

prejudicially (-li), *adv.* injuriously.

prelacy (prel'â-si), *n.* the office or status of a prelate; episcopacy: bishops collectively.

prelate ('āt), *n.* an ecclesiastical dignitary having episcopal authority.

prelatic (pre-lat'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, prelates or prelacy.

prelection (-lek'shun), *n.* a lecture, etc., read before students or others.

prelector ('tēr), *n.* a lecturer, or reader, as in a university.

preliminary (-lim'i-nā-ri), *adj.* preceding the main discourse or business; introductory: *n.* an introduction; something preceding.

prelude (prel'ūd, prē'lūd), *n.* a short piece of music played as an introduction to a larger piece; preface: *v.t.* to serve as a prelude to; precede: *v.i.* to furnish an introduction.

prelusive (prē-lū'siv), **prelusory** (-sō-ri), *adj.* introductory; serving as a prelude or introduction.

premature (prē-mâ-tūr'), *adj.* arriving, occurring, or done, before the proper time; untimely.

premeditate (-med'i-tāt), *v.t.* to design, conceive, or deliberate, beforehand.

premeditation (-tā'shun), *n.* the act of premeditating.

premier (prem'i-ēr, prē'mi-ēr), *adj.* first; chief: *n.* the prime minister; first officer of state.

premiere (prē-mī-yēr'), *n.* [French], the leading woman in a theatrical cast; the first performance of a play; first night.

premiership (-ship), *n.* the office or dignity of prime minister.

premillenarian (-mil-e-nā'ri-an), *n.* one who believes in premillennialism: *adj.* occurring before the millenium.

premillennialism (-mi-len'i-al-izm), *n.* the doctrine that the second coming of Christ will precede the millennium, that is, that

Christ will personally return to introduce the millennium.

premise (pre-mīz'), *v.t.* to explain previously; lay down as propositions to reason from: *v.i.* to state antecedent propositions: *n.* (prem'is), a proposition antecedently assumed and laid down: *pl.* the two propositions of a syllogism in logic, the major and minor, from which the conclusion is drawn; a building and its adjuncts; foregoing statements of facts of a deed of conveyance.

premium (prē'mi-um), *n.* a recompense or reward; prize or bounty; bonus; payment for insurance value above the original price or *par* of stock, etc.

premonition (prē-mo-nish'un), previous warning; forewarning; anticipation that something, usually evil, is about to come or occur.

premonitory (-mon'i-tō-ri), *adj.* giving warning beforehand.

preoccupy (prē-ok'ū-pi), *v.t.* to take prior possession of; to occupy to the exclusion of another; to occupy beforehand.

preparation (prep-å-rā'shun), *n.* the act of preparing or fitting for a particular purpose; state of being prepared; readiness; a part of an animal body prepared for anatomical use; that which is prepared or made ready, as a medicine, etc.

preparative (pre-par'å-tiv), *adj.* tending to prepare or make ready: *n.* that which prepares.

preparatively (-li), *adv.* by preparation.

preparatory (-par'å-tō-ri), *adj.* previously necessary; introductory.

prepare (prē-pār'), *v.t.* to make ready for; to make adaptable; to arrange: *v.i.* to get things ready.

prepared (pre'pārd), *p.adj.* in readiness.

preparedness (pre-pār'ed-nes), *n.* a state of readiness in the army and navy in case of hostile attack.

prepense (-pens'), *adj.* premeditated.

preponderance (-pon'dēr-åns), *n.* superiority of weight, power, force, or influence.

preponderant (-ånt), *adj.* outweighing.

preponderate ('dēr-āt), *v.t.* to outweigh; exceed in power or influence: *v.i.* to incline to one side.

preposition (prep-ō-zish'un), *n.* a word placed before a noun or pronoun to indicate its relation to some other word in the sentence.

prepositive (pre-pos'i-tiv), *adj.* placed before: *n.* a word or particle placed before another word.

prepossess (-poz-es'), *v.t.* to occupy beforehand; bias.

prepossessing ('ing), *p.adj.* tending to win or secure favor; attractive.

prepossession (-zesh'un), *n.* prior possession; preconceived opinion or judgment.

preposterous (-pos'tēr-us), *adj.* contrary to nature or reason; ridiculous; absurd.

prepotency (-pō'ten-si), *n.* predominance; greater power in one parent than another to transmit qualities and characteristics to offspring.

prepuce (prē'pūs), *n.* the loose skin covering the glans of the penis, or clitoris; in the male, the foreskin.

prerequisite (-rek'wi-zit), *n.* something necessary to accomplish an end or object.

prerogative (-rog'å-tiv), *n.* an exclusive or peculiar privilege, especially of a sovereign.

presage (pres'āj), *n.* a foreboding or presentiment: *v.t.* (prē-sāj'), to forebode; predict.

presbyopia (-bi-ō'pi-å), *n.* long-sightedness while near objects are indistinctly seen, caused by a change in the refractive power of the eye, due to rigidity of the crystalline lens: characteristic of old age.

presbyter (pres'bi-tēr), *n.* an elder, minister, or priest; in the Presbyterian Church, a member of a presbytery; an elder with authority to rule in the early Christian church.

Presbyterian (-bi-tē'ri-ån), *n.* one of a religious body governed by presbyters: *adj.* pertaining to a presbyter, or to the Presbyterian Church.

Presbyterianism (-izm), *n.* the doctrine of the Presbyterian Church which is Trinitarian and Calvinistic; the system of church government by presbyters, all of whom are regarded as having equal rank and function.

presbytery ('bi-tēr-i), *n.* in the early Christian church, a body of elders; in the Presbyterian Church, a court composed of the pastors and ruling elders of the churches in a given district; such district so represented.

prescience (prē'shiens), *n.* foreknowledge.

prescient ('shient), *adj.* foreknowing.

prescribe (-skrīb'), *v.t.* to set down authoritatively; direct medically; appoint: *v.i.* to write medical directions; give law; claim by prescription.

prescript ('skript), *adj.* prescribed; directed: *n.* a direction; prescription.

prescription (-skrip'shun), *n.* the act of prescribing; the thing prescribed; a written direction for the preparation of a medicine; recipe; custom or title continued until it has acquired force of law.

presence (prez'ens), *n.* the state or quality of being present; quickness at expedients; approach face to face; society; mien; bearing; carriage; an apparition.

presence of mind (mīnd), quick wit; mental alertness at a critical moment, or in time of danger.

present ('ent), *adj.* being in a certain place; at hand or in sight; at this time; not past or future; instant or immediate: *n.* the present time; a gift or donation: *pl.* what is written in a document or conveyance now present or referred to: *v.t.*

(pre-zent'), to introduce to a superior; exhibit to view; offer; give formally; point or aim, as a gun; appoint to an ecclesiastical benefice; lay before for consideration.

presentation (prez-en-tā'shun), *n.* the act of presenting; representation; the right or act of presenting to an ecclesiastical benefice; position of a child at parturition.

presentationalism (-al-izm), **presentationism** (-izm), the doctrine that man has an immediate perception or knowledge of all cognitive realities and elements, as matter, time, space, etc.

presentative ('tā-tiv), *adj.* having the right of presentation; directly apprehending or apprehended by the mind.

presentee (-en-tē'), *n.* one who is presented to an ecclesiastical benefice.

presentient (-sen'shient), *adj.* having previous perception.

presentiment ('ti-ment), *n.* previous apprehension of something about to come or happen (usually of impending evil.)

presently (prez'ent-li), *adv.* ere long.

presentment (pre-zent'ment), *n.* the act of presenting; the thing presented; representation; notice taken of an offense by a grand jury from their personal knowledge; act of offering a document or such for acceptance or payment; formal complaint of parishioners to a bishop.

preservable (-zēr'vâ-bl), *adj.* that may be preserved.

preservation (prez-ēr-vā'shun), *n.* the act of preserving; the state of being preserved from injury or decay.

preservative (pre-zēr'vâ-tiv), *adj.* having the power of preserving: *n.* that which preserves.

preserve (-zērv'), *v.t.* to keep from injury; defend; uphold; save; keep in a sound state; season with sugar for preservation: *n.* fruit, etc., seasoned and kept in sugar; a place set apart for preserving game.

preserver (pre-zēr'vēr), *n.* one who saves from destruction; a defender; one who has charge of game or fish preserves; one who makes or puts up fruit or other preserves.

preside (pre-zīd'), *v.i.* to direct or control, especially at a public meeting; superintend.

presidency (prez'i-den-si), *n.* the office, dignity, term, jurisdiction, or residence of a president; [P-], one of the three principal divisions of British India.

president ('i-dent), *n.* one who presides over a corporation or assembly; [P-], the highest officer of a republic; the chief officer of a college, university, or society; a kind of upholstery damask.

presidential (den'shâl), *adj.* pertaining to a president.

presidio (pre-sid'i-ō), a fortification; military post; a garrisoned enclosure.

press (pres), *v.t.* to urge; squeeze or crush strongly; hug or embrace; compel; crowd upon; distress; hurry; make smooth, as cloth, etc.; formerly, to force for service into the navy: *v.i.* to exert pressure; move forward forcibly; crowd: *n.* an instrument or machine for compressing anything; a printing machine; newspaper and periodical literature; literature generally; a crowd; act of urging forward; pressure; urgency; a closet with shelves; wine crusher.

press agent (ā'jent), a person engaged to obtain newspaper publicity for some institution, enterprise, theatre, sport, or private individual.

pressing ('ing), *p.adj.* urgent; importunate.

pressman ('mân), *n.* a printer; a journalist.

pressroom (-rōōm), *n.* a place where printing presses are operated.

pressure (presh'ūr), *n.* act of pressing; state of being pressed; any constraining force; electromotive force; a depressing influence.

presswork (-wērk), work done by a printing-press; operation and management of a printing-press; cabinetwork consisting of cross-grained veneers glued together and pressed.

prestidigitation (-ti-dij'i-tā'shun), *n.* sleight of hand; legerdemain.

prestidigitator (-dij'i-tā-tēr), *n.* an expert juggler; one skilled in legerdemain.

prestige ('tij or -tēzh'), *n.* moral influence due to past reputation, achievements, etc.

presume (prē-zūm'), *v.t.* to take for granted on probable grounds; suppose: *v.i.* to venture without actual leave; form confident or arrogant opinions; behave with overconfidence or presumption.

presumption (-zump'shun), *n.* the act of presuming; the thing presumed; strong probability; arrogance or overconfidence; the assumption of the credibility of certain facts from circumstantial evidence.

presumptive ('tiv), *adj.* taken by previous supposition; proving circumstantially; arrogant.

presumptively (-li), *adv.* in a presumptive manner.

presumptuous ('tū-us), *adj.* bold and confident to excess; arrogant; wilful; rash.

presuppose (prē-sup-ōz'), *v.t.* to take for granted; imply as antecedent.

presupposition (-ō-zish'un), *n.* a supposition previously formed.

pretend (-tend'), *v.t.* to allege or put forward falsely; make a show of; simulate; counterfeit; assert: *v.i.* to put forward a claim, true or false.

pretended (-ten'ded), *p.adj.* ostensible; feigned.

pretender ('ẽr), *n.* one who lays claim to anything under the guise of a right; one who makes a show of anything not real.

pretense (-tens'), *n.* false or hypocritical profession; unfounded claim; pretext.

pretension (-ten'shun), *n.* a claim, true or false; assumed right.

pretentious ('shus), *adj.* assuming an air of superiority.

preter-, a prefix signifying *beyond, past, more than.*

preterit, preterite (pret'ẽr-it), *adj.* past; noting the tense which expresses past or completed time or action: *n.* the past tense.

preterition (-ish'un), *n.* act of passing over or omitting; a figure of speech, in which the speaker or writer pretends to pass over what he really emphasizes; predestination, the Calvinistic doctrine that God chooses a certain number for eternal life, leaving the rest to eternal death.

pretermission (-mish'un), *n.* see first and second definitions of preterition.

pretermit (-mit'), *v.t.* to omit; pass over; disregard.

preternatural (-nat'ū-rål), *adj.* beyond what is ordinarily natural, but not supernatural; strange; abnormal; inexplicable.

pretext (prē'tekst), *n.* a pretense or excuse; ostensible motive put forward to conceal the real one.

prettily (prit'i-li), *adv.* in a pretty manner; pleasingly and elegantly.

prettiness (-nes), *n.* the quality of being pretty; attractiveness without dignity; neatness with taste; agreeable manner.

pretty ('i), *adj.* pleasing without being absolutely beautiful; neatly arranged or ornamented; trim; moderately large or excellent; fine: *adv.* fairly; moderately; tolerably.

prettyface (-fās), *n.* a Californian plant or herb of the lily family with a handsome yellow flower.

pretypify (prē-tip'i-fi), *v.t.* to prefigure.

pretzel (pret'zel), *n.* a hard wheaten biscuit, made in the form of a knot and salted on the surface.

prevail (prē-vāl'), *v.i.* to overcome; gain the advantage; operate effectually; obtain influence or superiority; persuade (with *on*).

prevalence (prev-å'lens), *n.* superior strength, influence, or efficacy; preponderance; general diffusion.

prevalent ('lent), *adj.* powerful; predominant; victorious; most general.

prevaricate (prē-var'i-kāt), *v.i.* to evade the truth; quibble; equivocate; dissemble; use deceptive language; pervert; shuffle.

prevarication (-kā'shun), *n.* a quibbling to evade the truth; deviation from truth or fair dealing.

prevaricator (-var'i-kā-tẽr), *n.* one who prevaricates.

prevent (-vent'), *v.t.* to hinder, obstruct, or impede; thwart; check; frustrate.

prevention (-ven'shun), *n.* the act of preventing; hindrance or obstruction.

preventive ('tiv), *adj.* tending to prevent: *n.* that which prevents.

preventorium (-tō'ri-um), *n.* an institution for treatment of tuberculosis, and other diseases, in the early stages.

previous ('vi-us), *adj.* going before; anterior.

previse (pre-vīz'), *v.t.* to warn beforehand.

prevision (-vizh'un), *n.* foreknowledge.

prey (prā), *n.* plunder; booty; that which may be, or is, seized by a wild beast for food: *v.i.* to take booty or plunder; seize and devour an animal as prey; weigh heavily (with *on* or *upon*).

Priapus (prī-ā'pus), *n.* the god of procreation and fruitfulness; the male generative power personified.

price (prīs), *n.* the current value of a commodity; cost; value; recompense; reward.

priceless ('les), *adj.* invaluable.

prick (prik), *n.* a puncture; dot or point; slender pointed instrument; a sharp stinging pain; thorn; goad; remorse; small roll; footprint of a hare or deer: *v.t.* to pierce with, or as with, a prick; puncture; goad; spur; erect, as the ears; track, as a hare.

pricket (prik'et), *n.* a two-year-old buck; a sharp point on which to stick a candle; hence, a candlestick.

pricking ('ing), *n.* the act of piercing with a sharp point; sensation of a sharp, tingling pain; laming of a horse by bad shoeing; the nicking of a horse's tail.

prickle (il), *n.* a sharp point growing from the bark of a plant: *v.t.* to cover with dots; produce a pricking feeling in.

prickliness ('li-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being prickly.

prickly ('li), *adv.* full of prickles.

prickly heat (hēt), summer rash, a cutaneous eruption of little red pimples accompanied by intense itching and a tingling sensation in the part affected, as if needles were puncturing the skin: due to inflammation of the sweat glands.

pride (prīd), *n.* inordinate self-esteem; arrogance; high opinion of one's own importance or worth; undue sense of superiority; honorable self-respect; personal dignity; that of which one is proud; consciousness of power; high spiritedness; ostentation; show; pomp; glory: *v.i.* to exult; glory: used reflexively; make a display; feel exalted or elated.

prie-dieu (prī-dū'), *n.* a praying-desk; a small desk with a rest whereon to kneel and a shelf for prayer-books.

prier (pri'ẽr), *n.* one who pries.
priest (prēst), *n.* an ecclesiastic in full orders, below a bishop and above a deacon; one who officiates in sacred offices, especially by offering sacrifice.
priestcraft ('kråft), *n.* the policy pursued by priests for the aggrandizement of their order and material interests.
priesthood (hood), *n.* the priestly order; office or character of a priest.
priestly ('li), *adj.* pertaining to, or befitting, a priest; sacerdotal.
priestliness ('li-nes), *n.* the appearance or manner of a priest.
priestridden (-rid'n), *adj.* wholly under the domination of priests or clerics; oppressed by priestly arrogance or tyranny; frightened by clerical threats.
prig (prig), *n.* a conceited fellow who gives himself airs of wisdom; [Slang], a low, petty thief: *v.t.* to dress up; primp; prink; [Slang], to pilfer; steal.
priggish ('ish), *adj.* conceited.
priggism ('izm), *n.* the manners of a prig.
prill (pril), *n.* a nugget of virgin metal.
prim (prim), *adj.* precise; affectedly nice; formally neat: *v.t.* to deck with affected nicety; make prim.
primacy (prī'må-si), *n.* the office or dignity of a primate.
prima donna (prē'må don'å), *n.* the principal female singer in an opera.
prima facie (prī'må fā'shi-ē), on first appearance; at first view.
primage (prīm'āj), *n.* a small allowance paid to the captain and crew of a vessel for loading or unloading a cargo, etc.
primal ('ål), *adj.* first.
primarily (prī'må-ri-li), *adv.* in the first place; originally.
primary ('måri), *adj.* in the first order of time, place, or rank; chief; original; principal; preparatory; denoting the inducing current in an electric circuit: *n.* that which is first in rank, place, or importance; a meeting of voters of an election district for the purpose of selecting a candidate; balloting of voters to endorse a candidate for office: *pl.* large quill feathers on the last joint of a bird's wing.
primary colors (kul'ẽrz), red, yellow, blue.
primary rocks (roks), rocks in which no organic remains occur.
primate ('māt), *n.* highest dignitary in national church; archbishop; a metropolitan.
prime (prīm), *adj.* first in order of rank, time, or importance; original; early; excellent: *n.* the spring of life; first or best part; beginning or dawn; height of perfection; the first canonical hour; pitch between two musical tones; a prime number: *v.t.* to prepare for firing, as a gun; lay the first coat of paint on: *v.i.* to serve for the charge of a gun; convey water with steam to the cylinder of an engine: *v.t.* make ready, as a pump, by pouring water in to start suction.
prime minister (min'is-tẽr), *n.* the head of a ministry in a monarchical government.
primeness ('nes), *n.* supreme excellence.
prime number (num'bẽr), a number not divisible without remainder.
primer (prim'ẽr), *n.* a manual of elementary instruction; a small prayer-book; one of two sizes of type.
primeval (prī-mē-vål), *adj.* of the earliest age or time; original.
priming (prīm'ing), *n.* the first coat of paint; powder in the nipple of a firearm.
primipara (prī-mip'å-rå), *n.* a woman who has borne but one child; a woman in parturition of a first child.
primiparous (-mip'å-rus), *adj.* designating a woman of one child, or referring to a woman giving birth to a first child.
primitive (prim'i-tiv), *adj.* pertaining to the beginning; original; not derivative; old-fashioned: *n.* a word in its simplest form and not derived from another; a term in mathematics from which another is derived.
primitively (-li), *adv.* originally.
primitiveness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being primitive.
primogeniture (prī-mō-jen'i-tūr), *n.* seniority of birth; right of the eldest son to succeed to real estate.
primordial (-môr'di-ål), *adj.* existing from the beginning; first in order; original: *n.* first principle or element.
primordialism (-môr'di-al-izm), *n.* the survival of early arts and customs.
primordium (-môr'di-um), *n.* origin; the beginning of an organ or cell.
primrose (prim'rōz), *n.* an early spring flower of a pale yellow color: *adj.* pale yellow.
Primrose Day (dā), in England, April 19, the anniversary of the death of Lord Beaconsfield, whose favorite flower was a primrose.
Primrose League (lēg), an organization of English Conservatives founded in 1883, followers of Benjamin Disraeli (Earl of Beaconsfield).
prince (prins), *n.* a ruler or sovereign; the son of a king or sovereign; the chief of a body of men; a good fellow.
prince consort (kon'sôrt), the husband of a female sovereign.
princely ('li), *adj.* resembling, or befitting, a prince; royal; high-born; dignified; magnificent.
princess (prin'ses), *n.* the daughter of a sovereign; the wife of a prince.
princess royal (roi'ål), the eldest daughter of a sovereign.
principal (prin'si-pål), *adj.* occupying the first place or rank; chief in character, degree, or importance; essential: *n.* a principal person or thing; one who takes

the lead; the chief in authority; head of a firm, school, or college; a capital sum lent at interest.

principality (-si-pal'i-ti), *n.* the territory of a prince; the country from which he derives his title; royal state; supreme power.

principally ('si-pål-li), *adv.* chiefly.

principia (-sip'i-å), *n.pl.* [Latin], first principles.

principle ('si-pl), *n.* source of origin; element; fundamental truth or doctrine; settled rule or law of action or conduct; reason; foundation of morality or religion; uprightness: *v.t.* to establish firmly in the mind.

prink (pringk), *v.t.* to dress up, or deck out, in a showy or ostentatious fashion; arrange with nicety.

print (print), *n.* a mark or character made by impression; impression of type; anything that being impressed leaves its form on any substance; anything produced by printing, as a newspaper, engraving, etc.: *pl.* engravings; printed cotton cloth: *v.t.* to impress; fix or stamp deeply: *v.i.* to practice the art of printing; publish books.

printer ('ẽr), *n.* one engaged in the business of printing; a type-setter; a compositor; a recording machine.

printer's devil (dev'l), an errand boy, or apprentice, in a printing office.

printer's ink (ingk), a thick, viscid composition of lampblack and linseed oil, used in printing; hence, reading matter.

printing ('ing), *n.* the art or act of impressing figures or characters on paper, etc.; typography; the business of a printer.

prior (prī'ẽr), *adj.* coming before, in time; former: *adv.* previously: *n.* the head of a priory or monastery, next in rank below an abbot.

priorate (-āt), *n.* the office, dignity, or government of a prior.

prioress (-es), *n.* a woman superioress of a community of nuns.

priority (-or'i-ti), *n.* the state of being first in rank, time, or place; first claim.

priory ('ẽr-i), *n.* a religious house, in dignity below an abbey.

Priscillianism (pri-sil'yan-izm), *n.* the teaching or doctrine of Priscillian, a Spanish bishop of the 4th century, that the Devil created the human body and that Christ came to save only the soul, created by God: he was the first Christian to be put to death for heresy.

prism (prizm), *n.* a solid whose bases are similar, equal, and parallel, and whose sides are parallelograms; an optical instrument with, usually, three plane rectangular surfaces as sides, and two equal triangular bases.

prismatic (priz-mat'ik), *adj.* refracted by a prism; resembling the spectrum; showing vari-colored tints.

prismatic colors (kul'ẽrz), the seven colors into which a ray of light is decomposed when refracted from a prism.

prismoid (pris'moid), *n.* any solid in the form of a prism: *adj.* shaped like a prism.

prison (priz'n), *n.* a public building for the confinement of criminals, etc.; jail; any place of confinement or detention: *v.t.* to imprison.

prisoner (-er), *n.* one confined in a prison; a captive; a person confined against his will.

pristine (pris'tin), *adj.* pertaining to an early period; first; original; primitive.

prithee (prith'ē), *interj.* corruption of "I pray thee."

prittle-prattle (prit'l-prat'l), *n.* trifling talk; loquacity.

privacy (prīv'å-si, priv'å-si), *n.* a state of retirement; place of seclusion; secrecy.

private (prī'vāt), *adj.* peculiar to one's self; personal; alone; secret; not public; secluded; unofficial: *n.* a common soldier.

privately (-li), *adv.* in a private manner.

privateness (-nes), *n.* the state of being private; privacy; seclusion.

privateer (-vå-tēr'), *n.* a private vessel licensed by the government to seize and plunder the ships of an enemy: *v.i.* to cruise in a privateer.

privation (-vā'shun), *n.* the state of being deprived of something, especially of the necessaries of life; destitution; hardship; absence.

privative (priv'å-tiv), *adj.* causing privation; taking away; negative: *n.* that which depends on the absence of something else; a prefix or suffix, noting absence or negation.

privet (priv'et), *n.* an ornamental, bushy, evergreen shrub with white flowers and black berries: much used for borders and low, close hedges.

privilege ('i-lej), *n.* a law, or exemption from the common provisions of a law, in favor of an individual or a body; peculiar advantage, right, or immunity; prerogative: *v.t.* to invest with a privilege; exempt.

privily (priv'i-li), *adv.* secretly.

privity ('i-ti), *n.* joint knowledge; secrecy.

privy ('i), *adj.* private; secret; clandestine; admitted to the knowledge of something secret (with *to*): *n.* a person having an interest in a legal action; a necessary house.

privy council (coun'sil), in England, the council or body of men who advise the sovereign.

prize (prīz), *n.* a reward gained in a com-

petition, lottery, etc.; that which is taken from an enemy in war, especially a captured vessel; a lever used for forcing or raising heavy bodies, etc.: *adj.* awarded as a prize; denoting that which has received, or merited, a prize: *v.t.* to value; esteem; to force with a lever.

prize fight ('fīt), a boxing match for stakes.

prize ring (ring), a roped arena for a pugilistic contest; the practice, system, rules, conduct and general management of prize fighting.

pro (prō), *n.* one who votes on the affirmative side: *adv.* on, or on behalf of, the affirmative side.

pro-, a prefix signifying *before, forward, in front*, and the like.

pro and con (prō, kon), for and against.

pros and cons (prōs, konz), arguments or reasons on both sides of a debate or dispute.

proa (prō'å), *n.* a swift canoe, with lateen sail, used in the waters of the Malay Archipelago.

probability (prob-å-bil'i-ti), *n.* appearance of truth; likelihood.

probable ('å-bl), *adj.* specious; likely to occur; supported by testimony admitting of proof.

probably ('å-bli), *adv.* likely; reasonably.

probate (prō'bāt), *n.* the official proof of wills; the official copy of a will with the certificate of its having been proved.

probation (-bā'shun), *n.* the act of proving; evidence; proof; moral trial; novitiate; trial of abilities prior to election, etc., to office or employment.

probationary (-å-ri), *adj.* serving for probation or trial.

probationer (-ēr), *n.* one on trial; a novice.

probation officer (of'is-ēr), an officer appointed by a magistrate to watch and report on one who has been discharged on a suspended sentence.

probe (prōb), *n.* a surgical instrument for examining a wound: *v.t.* to examine with a probe; scrutinize.

probity (prob'i-ti), *n.* integrity; sincerity.

problem ('lem), *n.* a question for solution; a proposition requiring something to be demonstrated.

problematical (-at'i-kål), *adj.* questionable; doubtful.

proboscis (prō-bos'is), *n.* the trunk of an elephant; the elongated snout of certain animals and insects.

proboscis monkey (mungk'i), *n.* a long-nosed, long-tailed monkey of Borneo.

procedure (-sēd'ūr), *n.* manner of proceeding; conduct; process.

proceed (-sēd'), *v.i.* to pass from one step or place to another; advance; issue; make progress; be produced; carry on a legal process: *n.pl.* money resulting from a commercial transaction.

proceeding ('ing), *n.* advancement; course of conduct; transaction; operation: *pl.* legal process; transactions of a learned or scientific society.

process (pros'es), *n.* progressive course; series of measures or changes; operation; projection on a bone; proceedings in a legal action.

procession (prō-sesh'un), *n.* a train of persons in a formal march.

processional (-ål), *adj.* pertaining to, or consisting in, a procession: *n.* a book relating to the ritual to be observed in the processions of the R. C. Church.

proclaim (-klām'), *v.t.* to announce officially; publish; outlaw by public proclamation.

proclamation (prok-lå-mā'shun), *n.* an official announcement to the public; edict.

proclitic (pro-klit'ik), *adj.* dependent on a following word: said of monosyllables which have no accent of their own: *n.* a proclitic word.

proclivity (prō-kliv'i-ti), *n.* an inclination; tendency.

proclivous (-klī'vus), *adj.* inclined; slanting forward and upward or downward: as, *proclivous* teeth.

proconsul (-kon'sul), *n.* a Roman official who governed a province; a magistrate invested with consular authority without the office.

proconsular (-år), *adj.* pertaining to, or governed by, a proconsul.

proconsulate (-āt), *n.* the jurisdiction, office, or term of office, of a proconsul.

procrastinate (-kras'ti-nāt), *v.t.* to put off to a future time; defer: *v.i.* to be dilatory.

procrastination (-nā'shun), *n.* delay.

procrastinator ('ti-nā-tēr), *n.* one who delays.

procreate ('krē-āt), *v.t.* to generate and produce; beget.

procreation (-ā'shun), *n.* the begetting and production of young.

procreative ('krē-a-tiv), *adj.* generative.

procreativeness (-nes), *n.* the power of generating.

procreator (-tēr), *n.* one who begets.

Procrustean (-krus'tē-ån), *adj.* pertaining to Procrustes, a fabled robber of ancient Greece, who tortured his victims by stretching them on an iron bed to which their limbs were made to fit by mutilation; hence, producing conformity to a measure or standard by violent means.

proctalgia (prok-tal'ji-å), *n.* pain in the anus.

proctatresia (prok-tå-trē'si-å), imperforate condition of the anus.

proctectomy (-tek'to-mi), *n.* excision into the anus.

proctitis (-tī'tis), *n.* inflammation of the anus.

proctoplasty (prok'to-plas-ti), *n.* plastic surgery of the anus.

proctor (prok'tẽr), *n.* one employed to manage the affairs of another; an attorney in an ecclesiastical, admiralty, or probate court; a university official charged with the maintenance of university regulations.

procumbent (-kum'bent), *adj.* lying down; prostrate; trailing.

procurable (-kū'rå-bl), *adj.* obtainable.

procuration (prok-ū-rā'shun), *n.* agency; proxy; power of attorney; the act of obtaining young women for immoral purposes.

procurator ('ū-rā-tẽr), *n.* one who manages another's affairs, especially legal interests; a monk who has charge of the treasury and disbursements of his house or order.

procure (prō-kur'), *v.t.* to get or obtain; cause.

procurer ('ẽr), *n.* one who procures; one who engages in the business of procuration; a pimp.

procuress (-es), *n.* a woman agent; a woman who entices young girls for immoral purposes.

prod (prod), *n.* a goad; prick: *v.t.* to goad.

prodigal ('i-gål), *adj.* extravagant in expenditure; lavish; wasteful: *n.* a spendthrift; one who is lavish or wasteful.

prodigality ('i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being prodigal; extravagance; lavishness.

prodigious (-dij'us), *adj.* enormous; adapted to excite wonder.

prodigy (prod'i-ji), *n.* anything wonderful or extraordinary; a miracle; portent; a person of surpassing mental attainment.

prodrome (prō'drōm), *n.* a symptom of approaching disease.

produce (prō-dūs'), *v.t.* to exhibit or bring to view; yield or bring forth; manufacture; extend: *n.* (prod'ūs), that which is yielded or brought forth; result.

producible (prō-dūs'i-bl), *adj.* capable of being produced.

product (prod'ukt), *n.* that which is produced by nature, or made by art; work; result; the result of multiplying two or more numbers together.

production (prō-duk'shun), *n.* that which is produced; act of producing; fruit; result.

productive ('tiv), *adj.* having the power of producing; generative; fertile.

productiveness (-nes), *n.* quality of being productive.

proem ('em), *n.* a preface or introduction.

profanation (prof'å-nā'shun), *n.* the act of treating sacred things with disrespect or irreverence; desecration.

profane (prō-fān'), *adj.* secular; irreverent; irreligious; blasphemous: *v.t.* to treat with irreverence; desecrate; violate (holy things); put to an improper use.

profanely ('li), *adv.* in a profane manner.

profaneness (-nes), *n.* irreverence toward holy things; blasphemy.

profanity (-fan'i-ti), *n.* state of being profane; that which is profane; profane language or action.

profess (-fes'), *v.t.* to make open declaration of; acknowledge or avow; declare publicly.

professed (-fest'), *p.adj.* openly declared; bound by vows.

profession (-fesh'un), *n.* the act of professing; open declaration or avowal; calling or vocation, especially one that requires a good education; collective body of persons in a profession; the formal entrance of a novice into a religious order under a sacred vow.

professional (-ål), *adj.* pertaining to a profession: *n.* one who makes his living by his art, as distinguished from an amateur.

professionalism (-izm), *n.* the cultivation of athletic sports for pecuniary considerations.

professionally (-li), *adv.* in a professional manner.

professor ('ẽr), *n.* one who makes an outward profession of religion; one who publicly teaches any branch of knowledge.

professorate (prō-fes'ẽr-āt), *n.* professional staff.

professorial (-sō'ri-ål), *adj.* pertaining to professors.

professorship (prō-fes'ẽr-ship), *n.* the office or position of a professor.

proffer (prof-ẽr), *v.t.* to offer for acceptance; tender: *n.* an offer made.

proficiency (prō-fish'en-si), *n.* degree of advancement in any branch of knowledge, science, or art.

proficient ('ent), *adj.* thoroughly qualified, or skilled: *n.* an expert, or adept.

profile ('fil), *n.* a head or portrait in a side view; outline or contour, especially of a building in vertical section: *v.t.* draw in profile.

profit (prof'it), *n.* pecuniary gain; benefit or advantage; emolument: *v.t.* to benefit; improve: *v.i.* to be of advantage; make improvement.

profitable (-å-bl), *adj.* yielding or bringing profit; lucrative.

profitableness (-nes), *n.* the quality of being profitable.

profitably (-bli), *adv.* with profit.

profiteer, *n.* a mercenary speculator, especially in public necessities.

profligacy ('li-gå-si), *n.* vicious conduct; blackguardism; corruption of morals.

profligate ('li-gāt), *adj.* abandoned to vice; dissolute; openly vicious: *n.* a blackguard; an abandoned person.

profound (prō-found'), *adj.* deep in skill or knowledge; abstruse; deep; intense.

profundity (fun'di-ti), *n.* depth of place, knowledge, skill, etc.

profuse (-fūs′), *adj.* liberal to excess; exuberant.
profusely (′li), *adv.* in a profuse manner.
profusion (-fū′zhun), *n.* lavishness; excess; abundance.
progenitor (-jen′i-tẽr), *n.* an ancestor; forefather.
progeniture (′i-tūr), *n.* a birth or begetting.
progeny (proj′en-i), *n.* offspring; descendants; lineage.
prognathous (prog′nā-thus), *adj.* having projecting jaws, as certain races.
prognosis (-nō′sis), *n.* knowledge of the probable result of a disease from its symptoms; opinion so formed.
prognostic (-nos′tik), *adj.* foreshadowing; foretelling: *n.* an omen or prediction.
prognosticate (′ti-kāt), *v.t.* to foretell: *v.i.* indicate the future by present signs.
prognostication (-kā′shun), *n.* the act of prognosticating; a foretoken.
prognosticator (′ti-kā-tẽr), *n.* one who foretells.
program, programme (prō′gram), *n.* an outline of a public entertainment, ceremony, etc.; a course of action prepared or announced beforehand.
progress (prog′res), *n.* a moving or going forward; advancement; proficiency; journey of state: *v.i.* (pro-gres′), to move forward; advance; increase in proficiency.
progression (pro-gresh′un), *n.* motion onwards; intellectual advance; regular and gradual advance; progress; a series of numbers increasing or decreasing by proportional differences.
progressive (′iv), *adj.* moving forward; making progress; improving.
progressively (-li), *adv.* in a progressive manner.
progressiveness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being progressive.
prohibit (-hib′it), *v.t.* to forbid; interdict by authority; hinder.
prohibition (-hi-bish′un), *n.* the act of prohibiting; interdict.
Prohibition Act, see Eighteenth Amendment.
prohibitionist (-ist), *n.* one who desires to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors.
prohibitive (-hib′i-tiv), *adj.* tending to prohibit.
project (proj′ekt), *n.* a design or scheme: *v.t.* (pro-jekt′), to throw or cast forward; plan or scheme: *v.i.* to jut out.
projectile (pro-jek′til), *n.* a body thrown forward, especially through the air; a bullet, shot, etc.: *adj.* impelled or impelling forward.
projecting (-jekt′ing), *p.adj.* jutting out.
projection (-jek′shun), *n.* the act or state of projecting; that which juts out; a plan or delineation represented on a plane.
projector (′tẽr), *n.* one who projects; an optical instrument for projecting a picture on a screen, or a beam of light, as a searchlight.
projecture (′tūr), *n.* a jutting out.
prolapse (laps′), *n.* a falling down or out of some internal part of the body: *v.i.* to fall down or out.
prolate (′lāt), *adj.* elongated in the direction of the poles: opposed to *oblate.*
prolegomenon (prō-le-gom′e-non), *n.* [*pl.* -gomena (-gom′e-nâ)], a preliminary remark; a preface.
prolepsis (pro-lep′sis), *n.* anticipation; a figure of rhetoric by which opposing arguments are anticipated and answered; use of a noun or adjective as an objective predicate in anticipation of the result of verbal action; a mistake in chronology by giving an event a date anterior to its happening.
proletarian (-le-tā′ri-ân), *adj.* pertaining to the common people; low; vulgar: *n.* one of the lowest class of society; a workman.
proletariat (′ri-at), *n.* proletarians collectively; the wage-earning class; the workers.
prolicide (prō′li-sīd), *n.* the crime of murdering one's own child before birth or after; feticide or infanticide.
proliferate (-lif′ẽr-āt), *v.t.* to produce new cells, buds, or offspring in quick succession: *v.t.* to grow by producing quickly.
proliferation (-lif-ẽr-ā′shun), *n.* rapid production, as new cells or buds.
proliferous (-lif′e-rus), *adj.* producing freely, as buds.
prolific (-lif′ik), *adj.* productive; fertile.
prolix (prō′liks′, prō′liks), *adj.* tedious and verbose; not concise.
prolixity (′i-ti), *n.* verbosity; minute detail.
prolocutor (-lok′ū-tẽr), *n.* the speaker or chairman of a convocation.
prologue (′log), *n.* an introduction or preface, especially verses spoken before a dramatic performance by way of introduction: *v.t.* to introduce by a preface.
prolong (lông′), *v.t.* to lengthen; extend.
prolongation (-long-gā′shun), *n.* extension in time or space; delay or postponement.
prolusion (pro-lu′zhun), *n.* prelude; introduction; introductory essay.
promenade (prom-e-nād′), *n.* a walk for pleasure, show or exercise; a public place for walking: *v.i.* to walk for pleasure, etc.
Promethean (pro-mē′the-an), *adj.* pertaining to Prometheus, fabled to have stolen fire from heaven; hence, life-giving, or instinct with quickening fire.
prominence (prom′i-nens), *n.* the state or quality of being prominent; a projection.

prominent ('i-nent), *adj.* projecting; conspicuous; chief; protuberant.
promiscuity (prō-mis-kū'i-ti), *n.* confusion; mixture; a jumbling together; promiscuous concubinage.
promiscuous (prō-mis'kū-us), *adj.* confused; mingled; indiscriminate; not restricted to any particular person.
promise (prom'is), *n.* an engagement to do or not to do something; basis for expectation; the thing promised: *v.i.* to assure one by a promise: *v.t.* to make a promise of; afford reason to expect.
promiser (-ẽr), *n.* one who promises.
promisor (-ẽr), *n.* one who makes a legal promise or covenant.
promissory ('is-so-ri), *adj.* containing a promise or covenant to do, or not to do, something.
promissory note (nōt), a written promise to pay a certain sum at a specified date in consideration of value received.
promontory ('on-to-ri), *n.* a high cape, a point of land jutting into the sea.
promote (prō-mōt'), *v.t.* to advance, forward, or elevate; excite or stir up; raise to higher rank.
promoter ('ẽr), *n.* one who promotes, especially one who makes it his business to float new companies, etc.
promotion (-mō'shun), *n.* the act of promoting; state of being promoted; advancement; preferment.
promotive ('tiv), *adj.* tending to promote.
prompt (prompt), *adj.* ready and quick to act as occasion demands; immediate; done without delay: *v.t.* incite to action; assist (a speaker) when at a loss for words.
promptitude (promp'ti-tūd), *n.* quickness of decision and action; readiness; alacrity.
promulgate (pro-mul'gāt), *v.t.* to publish.
promulgation (-gā'shun), *n.* publication.
promulgator ('mul-gā-tẽr), *n.* one who promulgates.
pronate (prō'nāt), *adj.* slightly prone; inclined: *v.t.* to cause to assume a pronate position.
pronation (-nā'shun), *n.* a movement of the hand so that the palm is turned downward; state of lying prone or face down.
prone (prōn), *adj.* lying with the face downwards; not erect; inclined; disposed.
proneness ('nes), *n.* the state of being prone; propensity.
prong (prông), *n.* a sharp-pointed instrument; the spike of a fork.
pronghorn (-hôrn), *n.* a ruminant animal resembling an antelope, inhabiting the wastes of western North America.
pronominal (pro-nom'i-nal), *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, a pronoun.
pronoun (prō'noun), *n.* a word which refers to, or is used in the place of, a noun.
pronounce (-nouns'), *v.t.* to speak or utter distinctly; articulate; utter formally, authoritively, or rhetorically; affirm: *v.i.* to speak with confidence or authority.
pronounceable ('å-bl), *adj.* that may be pronounced.
pronounced (-nounst'), *p.adj.* strongly marked or decided.
pronouncement (-nouns'ment), *n.* an emphatic declaration.
pronunciamento (-nun-si-å-men'tō), *n.* a proclamation.
pronunciation (-si-ā'shun), *n.* the act or manner of articulating words or syllables; graceful and proper public speaking.
proof (prōōf), *n.* testimony or convincing evidence; test or experiment; reason; argument; demonstration; impenetrability; capability of resistance; a standard strength of spirit; an impression taken from type for correction; an early impression of an engraving: *adj.* strong to resist impression or penetration; capable of moral or physical resistance.
proof reader (rēd'ẽr), a person who corrects printed proofs.
prop (prop), *n.* a support or stay: *v.t.* to support by something under or against; sustain.
propædeutics (prō-pe-dū'tiks), *n.* preliminary instruction; a preparatory course in any branch of knowledge.
propagable (prop'å-gå-bl), *adj.* denoting what may be propagated.
Propaganda (-gan'då), *n.* a society of cardinals at Rome charged with the management of the missions of the R. C. Church: [p-], an organization having for its object the spreading or encouraging of particular principles or doctrines; method for the propagation of doctrines, principles, etc., religious or secular.
propagandism ('dizm), *n.* the act or practice of zealously propagating doctrines, etc.
propagandist ('dist), *n.* one who devotes himself to the propagation of any system of principles, etc.
propagandize (-å-gan'diz), *v.t.* to disseminate principles or ideas by organized effort: *v.i.* to carry on propaganda.
propagate ('å-gāt), *v.t.* to continue or spread by generation or successive production; extend; impel forward in space: *v.i.* to be produced by generation, or by new shoots or plants.
propagation (-gā'shun), *n.* the act of propagating; spreading or extension.
propagator ('å-gā-tẽr), *n.* one who propagates.
propel (prō-pel'), *v.t.* to drive forward; urge onward by force.
propellent ('ent), *adj.* tending to propel.
propeller ('ẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, propels; a screw-propeller; vessel so propelled.

propense (pro-pens'), *adj.* inclined; prone; disposed.
propensity (-pen'si-ti), *n.* natural tendency; inclination; bias.
proper (prop'ẽr), *adj.* noting a particular person or thing; peculiar; fit or suitable; correct; appropriate; conforming to good usage; becoming in appearance; respectable; chaste.
property ('ẽr-ti), *n.* a peculiar attribute, quality, or disposition; exclusive right of possession; the thing owned; estate; goods; attribute common to a class: *pl.* articles, including dresses, required by actors on the stage, or in moving pictures.
prophecy (prof'e-si), *n.* prediction of something to take place in the future, especially a prediction by divine inspiration.
prophesy ('e-si), *v.t.* to foretell future events, especially by divine inspiration: *v.i.* to utter prophecies; preach.
prophet ('et), *n.* one who foretells future events, especially one inspired by God; [P-], Mohammed, to Mohammedans: (with *the*); *pl.* the prophetic books of the Old Testament.
prophetess (-es), *n.* a woman prophet.
prophetic (prō-fet'ik), *adj.* pertaining to prophecy; predictive.
prophylactic (prof-i-lak'tik), *adj.* guarding, or preserving, against disease: *n.* a preventive of disease.
prophylaxis (-lak'sis), *n.* the act of guarding against disease; observance of the rules of health.
propinquity (pro-ping'kwi-ti), *n.* nearness of place, time, or relationship.
propitiate (-pish'i-āt), *v.t.* to conciliate; make propitious: *v.i.* to atone.
propitiation (-ā'shun), *n.* the act of propitiating; atonement.
propitiator ('i-ā-tẽr), *n.* one who propitiates.
propitiatory (-tō-ri), *adj.* capable of propitiating; expiatory.
propitious (-pish'us), *adj.* favorable; disposed to be merciful.
proponent (-pō'nent), *n.* one who makes a proposal; advocate of a principle.
proportion (prō-pōr'shun), *n.* comparative relation of one thing to another; ratio; rate; symmetrical relation; rule of three; equal or just share: *v.t.* to form symmetrically; apportion.
proportional (-ăl), *adj.* having due proportion; having the same ratio: *n.* a quantity or number in proportion.
proportionality (-al'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being proportional.
proportionally ('li), *adv.* in proportion.
proportionate ('shun-āt), *adj.* adjusted to something else according to a certain rate: *v.t.* to adjust according to a settled rate.
proportionately (-li), *adv.* in a proportionate degree.
proportionment (-ment), *n.* act of putting in proportion; arrangement.
proposal (-pōz'ăl), *n.* that which is offered for consideration or acceptance; offer of marriage; terms or conditions proposed.
propose (-pōz'), *v.t.* to bring forward or offer for consideration; nominate for election: *v.i.* to make an offer of marriage.
proposition (prop-ō-zish'un), *n.* an offer of terms; proposal; a complete sentence, or one that affirms or denies something; a theorem or problem for solution.
propositional (-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or considered as, a proposition.
propound (-pound'), *v.t.* to offer for consideration; put or set as a question.
proprietarian (-prī-e-tā'ri-an), *n.* one who observes the proprieties; a stickler for etiquette and good manners.
proprietary (-prī'e-tă-ri), *adj.* belonging to a proprietor or proprietary: *n.* a possessor in his own right; proprietors collectively.
proprietary articles (ăr'ti-kls), manufactured goods for the sale of which the manufacturer, or some other person, has exclusive rights.
proprietor ('e-tẽr), *n.* one who has a legal right to anything; owner.
propriety ('e-ti), *n.* conformity to established rules or custom; decorum; fitness: *pl.* the standards or usages of good society: with *the*.
propulsion (-pul'shun), *n.* the act of propelling.
propulsive ('siv), *adj.* having power to propel.
propylon (prop'i-lon), *n.* the gateway of an ancient Egyptian temple.
pro rata (prō-rā'tă), according to share or liability; in proportion.
prorate ('rāt), *v.t.* to divide proportionally; distribute in equal shares.
prorogate (prō'ro-gāt), *v.t.* to defer; put off.
prorogation (-rō-gā'shun), *n.* the act of proroguing.
prorogue (-rōg'), *v.t.* to terminate a session of; to postpone.
prosaic (-zā'ik), *adj.* like prose; commonplace; uninteresting.
prosaism ('zā-izm), *n.* prosaic expression.
proscenium (-sē'ni-um), *n.* that part of the stage from the curtain to the orchestra.
proscribe (-skrīb'), *v.t.* to punish with civil death; outlaw; interdict; reject.
proscription (-skrip'shun), *n.* the act of proscribing; outlawry; interdiction.
proscriptive ('tiv), *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, proscription.
prose (prōz), *n.* ordinary spoken or written language; unmetrical composition: *v.i.* & *v.t.* to write or speak tediously: *adj.* dull; tedious; commonplace.
prosecute (pros'e-kūt), *v.t.* to follow or pursue with the view to reach or accomplish; accuse of a crime before a legal tribunal: *v.i.* to carry on a legal prosecution.
prosecution (-ku'shun), *n.* the act of prosecuting; pursuit; the institution and

carrying on of a legal suit; prosecutors collectively.

prosecutor ('e-kū-tĕr), *n.* one who carries on a legal suit with another; one who pursues any purpose, etc.

prosecutrix (-kū'triks), *n.* a female prosecutor.

proselyte ('e-līt), *n.* a convert to some religion, belief, or party; a Gentile convert to Judaism; a heathen or pagan convert to Christianity: *v.t.* to proselytize.

proselytism ('e-li-tizm), *n.* the act of proselytizing; conversion to a creed or system.

proselytize (-tīz), *v.t.* to make a convert of.

proser (prōz'ĕr), *n.* a tedious talker, or writer.

prosily (prōz'i-li), *adv.* in a prosy manner.

prosiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being prosy.

prosing ('ing), *n.* tedious minuteness; dull talk.

prosit (prō'sit), *interj.* [Latin, may it do (you) good], a drinking salutation used by Germans.

proso (prō'sō), *n.* the common millet, which is used as a breadstuff in eastern Europe.

prosody (pros'ō-di), *n.* that part of grammar that treats of quantity, accent, and the laws of versification.

prosopopœia (pros-o-po-pē'yå), *n.* personification: a figure of speech by which inanimate things and abstractions are represented as animate.

prospect ('pekt), *n.* a view of something distant; scene; object of view; expectation: *v.t.* (prō-spekt'), to search or explore, especially for gold or valuable minerals.

prospective (-spek'tiv), *adj.* looking forward; acting with, or characterized by, foresight; in prospect.

prospectively (-li), *adv.* with regard to the future.

prospectiveness (-nes), *n.* regard for the future.

prospector (pros'pek-tĕr), *n.* one who searches for valuable minerals.

prospectus (prō-spek'tus), *n.* an outline of a proposed undertaking; sketch, or plan.

prosper (pros'pĕr), *v.t.* to render successful; favor: *v.i.* to thrive; succeed.

prosperity ('i-ti), *n.* successful progress in any business or enterprise; good fortune.

prosperous ('us), *adj.* successful; thriving.

prostate (pros'tāt), *adj.* designating a small glandular body of a male mammal situated at the base of the bladder and surrounding the commencement of the urethra, known as the *prostate gland:* it discharges by ducts into the floor of the urethra.

prosthesis (pros'the-sis), *n.* the addition of artificial parts to the human body; in grammar, the prefixing of one or more letters to a word.

prosthetics (-iks), *n.* the branch of surgery that treats of prosthetics.

prostitute ('ti-tūt), *v.t.* to offer or expose to hire for lewd use; devote to infamous or improper purposes: *adj.* openly given to prostitution; devoted to a bad purpose: *n.* a woman who indulges in lewdness, especially for hire; a base mercenary or hireling.

prostitution (-tū'shun), *n.* the act or practice of prostituting the person to lewd purposes for hire; the state of being devoted to infamous or base purposes.

prostitutor ('ti-tū-tĕr), *n.* one who prostitutes himself or another for any base ends.

prostrate ('trāt), *adj.* lying at full length; extended on the ground: lying at mercy as a suppliant: *v.t.* to lay flat; throw down; bow in humble reverence.

prostration (-trā'shun), *n.* the act of prostrating; great depression; exhaustion of the vital powers under disease.

prostyle (prō'stīl), *n.* a portico or range of columns in front of a building; a temple with a portico in front.

prosy (prōz'i), *adv.* tedious; dull.

protagonist (pro-tag'o-nist), *n.* one who takes the lead in any movement or cause; an advocate.

protasis (prot'å-sis), *n.* in grammar, the introductory clause of a conditional sentence.

Proteaceæ (prot-ā'se-ē), *n.* a large family of trees and shrubs, mostly Australian, containing over fifty genera and almost 1,000 species.

protean (prō'tē-ån), *adj.* readily assuming different shapes: from Proteus, the sea deity of classic mythology.

protect (-tekt'), *v.t.* to cover over; defend; shield; shelter; support.

protection (tek'shun), *n.* the act of protecting; the state of being protected: defense; shelter; security; passport; encouragement of home industry by duties on imports, bounties, etc.

protectionism (-izm), *n.* the doctrine that certain home industries and produce should be encouraged by the imposition of duties on foreign imports.

protectionist (-ist), *n.* one who advocates or supports protectionism; one who opposes free trade unless it be reciprocal.

protective ('tiv), *adj.* serving to protect; defensive.

protector ('tĕr), *n.* one who protects, especially from injury or oppression; guardian.

protectorate (-āt), *n.* government or defense by a protector; a relation of authority by one state over another whereby the weaker is protected from foreign interference.

protege (-tā-zhā′), *n.* one who is under protection, guardianship, or care of another.

protegeé (-tā-zhā′), *n.* a female protege.

proteids (′tē-idz), *n.pl.* a class of nitrogenous compounds, as albumen, fibrin, casein, etc., which form animal tissue: all contain the four elements, nitrogen, hydrogen, oxygen and carbon.

protein (′tē-in), *n.* the gelatinous, semi-transparent substance obtained from albumen, fibrin or casein, the essential principle of food.

proteolysis (prō-te-ol′i-sis), *n.* the change effected during digestion by splitting up the proteids into simpler products.

proteose (prō′te-ōs), *n.* one of a group of intermediate soluble products formed from the proteids during digestion by the aid of the gastric and pancreatic juices.

protest (-test′), *v.i.* to affirm with solemnity; make a solemn declaration against some public act or measure; remonstrate: *v.t.* to make a solemn declaration or affirmation of; to declare formally to be insufficiently provided for by deposit or payment: said of a note or bill of exchange: *n.* (prō′test), a solemn declaration of opinion against something; a document containing reasons for dissent; a formal declaration by the holder of a bill of exchange of its non-payment or non-acceptance by the drawer.

Protestant (prot′es-tânt), *n.* a member of any of those bodies of Christians that protest against the spiritual supremacy of the Church of Rome; originally, one of the party who adhered to Luther after the second diet of Spires, 1529: *adj.* pertaining to Protestants or Protestantism.

Protestant Episcopal Church (e-pis′kopal chĕrch), the Anglican Church in the U. S., organized 1789.

Protestantism (-izm), *n.* the doctrines or religion of Protestants, the chief principle of which is strict conformity to the letter and spirit of the Holy Scriptures.

Protestant Pope (pōp), Clement XIV (1769–1774), so called because he issued a decree suppressing the Jesuits: distinguished for his learning and liberal policy.

Protestant Reformation (ref-ôr-ma′-shun), the great religious upheaval in Western Christendom in the 16th century which resulted in the formation of the various Protestant Churches of Europe: the leaders were Luther in Germany, Calvin and Zwingli in Switzerland, Cranmer in England, and Knox in Scotland: Roman Catholics very much resent the word *Reformation*, as applied to the movement.

protestation (-tā′shun), *n.* a formal declaration of dissent; solemn affirmation.

protevangelium (pro-tē-van-jel′i-um), *n.* the first announcement of a Redeemer to come, as made in the Garden of Eden after the Fall: see *Gen. iii*, 15; [P-], one of the apocryphal gospels, ascribed to St. James the Less.

prothalamium (prō-thâ-lā′mi-um), *n.* a song composed for a marriage feast.

prothesis (proth′e-sis), *n.* in the Greek Church, the preparation of the Eucharistic elements previous to the liturgical service; in grammar, the addition of a letter at the beginning of a word, as *s* in splash, for plash.

prothonotary (-thon′o-tā-ri), *n.* a chief clerk or notary; the principal clerk or registrar in certain courts; one of the chief secretaries of the Papal Chancery.

proto-, a prefix signifying *first, primary*.

protocol (′tō-kol), *n.* the rough draft of a treaty, diplomatic despatch, etc.

protolithic (prō-to-lith′ik), *adj.* pertaining to the early stone age.

protomartyr (-mär′tĕr), *n.* the first martyr in any cause, especially, St. Stephen, the first Christian martyr.

proton (prō′ton), an electrically charged particle, a component of the atom, smaller than the electron.

protopepsia (-pep′si-â), *n.* digestion; the stomach-process of converting foodstuffs into aliment.

protoplasm (′tō-plazm), *n.* semifluid albuminous substance, regarded as the ultimate basis of physical life, from which all living organisms are formed and developed.

protoplasmic (-plaz′mik), *adj.* pertaining to, or formed of, protoplasm.

protoplast (′tō-plast), *n.* the hypothetical original ancestor of a species; the cell nucleus of a plant.

protoplastic (-plas′tik), *adj.* first formed.

prototype (′tō-tīp), *n.* the original from which others are copied; accepted standard; an ancestral form.

protoxide (-toks′īd), *n.* a compound of one equivalent of oxygen with another element.

Protozoa (-zō′â), *n.pl.* the lowest division of the animal kingdom, embracing organisms of a single cell: found in ocean beds and stagnant water.

protract (-trakt′), *v.t.* to draw out or lengthen in time; prolong; defer.

protracter (′tĕr), *n.* one who protracts.

protraction (′shun), *n.* the act of protracting; delay; the act of laying down on paper the dimensions of a plot of land, etc.

protractor (′tĕr), *n.* a mathematical instrument for laying down angles on paper: used in surveying, etc.; a surgical instrument for drawing out extraneous bodies; a muscle that draws forward any part.

protrude (-trūd′), *v.t.* thrust out or push forward: *v.i.* to shoot forward; project.

protrusile (-trōō′sil), *adj.* capable of being thrust out, as the tongue of insectivora; protrusive; protractile.

protrusion (-trū′zhun), *n.* the act of protruding; the state of being protruded.

protrusive ('siv), *adj.* thrusting or impelling forward.
protrusively (-li), *adv.* protrusive manner.
protuberance (-tū'bĕr-ăns), *n.* a swelling; a prominence; tumor.
protuberant (-ant), *adj.* swelling; prominent.
proud (proud), *adj.* having excessive self-esteem; arrogant; ostentatious; haughty; spirited; of lofty mien; pleased; grand; gratified.
provable (prōōv'ă-bl), *adj.* capable of being proved.
prove (prōōv), *v.t.* to ascertain or try by an experiment or test; establish or ascertain by argument or other evidence; ascertain the genuineness of; experience; endure; try by suffering; show or demonstrate the accuracy of (a calculation).
proven ('en), *adj.* proved.
provender (prov'en-dĕr), *n.* dry food for beasts, as hay, etc: *v.t.* to feed, as a horse.
proverb ('ĕrb), *n.* a short, familiar, pithy saying, expressing some well-known truth or common fact of experience; adage.
proverbial (prō-vĕr'bi-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to proverbs; mentioned in, or like, a proverb; widely spoken of, or well known.
provide (prō-vīd'), *v.t.* to make ready beforehand; furnish; stipulate as a preliminary condition: *v.i.* to procure supplies; make preparations (with *for* or *against*).
provided ('ed), *conj.* on condition.
providence (prov'i-dens), *n.* timely care or preparation; economy; prudence; foresight; care of God for his creatures; an event directly caused by the power of God.
Providence (prov'i-dens), *n.* God, as exercising his providence.
provident ('i-dent), *adj.* careful for the future; prudent; economical.
providential (-den'shăl), *adj.* effected by, or proceeding from, divine providence.
providentially (-li), *adv.* in a providential manner.
province ('ins), *n.* a division of an empire or state; a dependent country; region; jurisdiction of an archbishop; proper office or business; department of knowledge: *pl.* the country districts.
provincial (prō-vin'shăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, a province; rustic: *n.* one who belongs to a province; countryman.
provincialism (-izm), *n.* an idiom or dialect peculiar to a province.
provision (-vizh'un), *n.* the act of providing; the things provided; measures taken beforehand; accumulation of stores: *pl.* food: *v.t.* to supply with food.
provisional (-ăl), *adj.* provided for present use; temporary.
provisionally (-li), *adv.* in a provisional manner.
proviso (-vī'zō), *n.* a conditional clause or stipulation in a deed.
provisory ('zō-ri), *adj.* conditional.
provocation (prov'ō'-kā'shun), *n.* that which excites to anger or resentment; act of provoking.
provocative (prō-vŏk'ă-tiv), *adj.* tending to provoke; inciting: *n.* anything that tends to provoke; incitement.
provoke (-vōk'), *v.t.* to excite or stir to action; enrage or irritate; exasperate.
provoking ('ing), *p.adj.* tending to arouse passion; vexatious.
provost (prov'ust, prō-vō'), *n.* the head of a college; superintendent or president; chief dignitary of a cathedral; chief magistrate of a city or town.
provost marshal (mär'shăl), an officer at the head of a body of military police.
prow (prou), *n.* the bow of a ship.
prowess ('es), *n.* bravery; valor.
prowl (proul), *v.i.* to wander stealthily, as for prey or plunder: *n.* a roving for prey or plunder.
proximate (proks'i-māt), *adj.* immediate; next, preceding or following.
proximity (-im'i-ti), *n.* immediate nearness in place, time, or alliance.
proximo ('i-mō), *adv.* in, or of, the next or coming month.
proxy ('i), *n.* the agency of a substitute; the document by which one person is authorized to act or vote for another.
prude (prōōd), *n.* a woman who affects great reserve, coyness, and excessive virtue.
prudence (prōō'dens), *n.* quality of being prudent; wisdom applied to practice.
prudent ('dent), *adj.* practically wise; careful of the consequences of measures or actions; judicious; cautious; circumspect.
prudential (-den'shăl), *adj.* proceeding from, or influenced by, prudence.
prudery (prōō'dĕr-i), *n.* affected niceness or scrupulousness in conduct; manners of a prude.
prud'homme (prōō-dom'), *n.* in France, one of a board of conciliation of masters and workmen to settle trade disputes.
prudish (prōō'dish), *adj.* like a prude; affectedly precise, nice, or scrupulous.
prune (prōōn), *n.* a dried plum: *v.t.* to cut superfluous twigs or branches from (a vine, bush or tree); trim.
prunella (prōō-nel'ă), *n.* a smooth woolen stuff, used for shoes and gaiters; a kind of dried plum.
Prunus (prōō'nus), *n.* a large and important genus of trees of the plum and cherry family: usually they have smooth fruit enclosing a flat stone.
prurience ('ri-ens), **pruriency** (-en-si), *n.* the state or quality of being prurient.
prurient ('i-ent), *adj.* having an eager desire for, or characterized by, lewdness; itching.
pruriginous (prōō-rij'i-nus), *adj.* of the nature of, or caused by, prurigo.
prurigo (prōō-rī'gō), *n.* a chronic inflam-

mation of the skin, characterized by eruptive, itching papules.

pruritus (prōō-rī'tus), *n.* itching; the itch.

Prussia (prush'å), *n.* formerly a kingdom of the then German Empire: proclaimed a republic November 3, 1918.

Prussian (-an), *n.* an inhabitant of Prussia; language of Prussia; a generic name for a German.

Prussian blue (prush'ân blōō), a rich blue-color obtained from ferrocyanide of iron.

Prussianism (prush'an-izm), *n.* the practice and behaviour of the Prussian ruling class during the ascendancy of Germany, characterized by militarism, despotism and a desire to make the rest of the world subservient to German ideals and policy; tyranny.

prussiate (prus'i-āt), *n.* salt of prussic acid.

prussic acid ('ik ăs'id), *n.* a hydrocyanic acid, a compound of hydrogen, carbon, and nitrogen, one of the most deadly poisons.

pry (prī), *n.* a peep; a sly inspection; a lever; a beam: *v.i.* to observe carefully; inspect slyly: *v.t.* to raise up, as with a lever.

psalm (sälm), *n.* a sacred song.

psalmist ('ist), *n.* a composer of psalms, especially of any of the Scriptural psalms.

psalmodist ('ō-dist), *n.* one who composes or sings psalms.

psalmody ('ō-di), *n.* the art or practice of singing psalms.

Psalter (sawl'tĕr), *n.* the Book of Psalms; the Prayer Book version of the Psalms.

psalterium (-tē'ri-um), *n.* the third stomach of a ruminant.

psaltery (-i), *n.* a stringed musical instrument, used by the ancient Hebrews.

psammite (sam'īt), *n.* a rock composed of sandstone.

psammitic (-ik), *adj.* having the texture or appearance of fine sand.

psammophilous (-mof'i-lus), *adj.* living in sandy places.

psammophyte (sam'o-fīt), *n.* a plant growing or thriving on sandy soil.

psammotherapy (sam-o-ther'å-pi), *n.* the taking of sand baths as a curative or remedial treatment of bodily ills.

psammous (sam'us), *adj.* sandy.

psellism (sel'izm), **psellismus** (sel-iz'-mus), *n.* defective speaking or pronunciation, as in lisping, stuttering, etc.

pseud-, pseudo-, combining forms from the Greek, *pseudes*, false, *pseudos*, falsehood.

pseudæsthesia (sū-des-thē'si-å), *n.* an imaginary feeling or false sense of perception, as in the case of one who has lost a leg, but imagines he still feels pain in it.

pseudarthrosis (sū-dăr-thrō'sis), *n.* formation of a false joint.

pseudepigrapha (sū-de-pig'rå-få), *n.pl.* spurious writings, falsely attributed to Biblical characters in Biblical times.

pseudepigraphy (-fi), the ascribing of false names to writings, especially Bibical works.

pseudocarp (sū'do-kärp), *n.* a false fruit, that is, one which does not consist exclusively of the ripened ovary and its contents, as the strawberry.

pseudocyesis (sū-do-si-ē'sis), *n.* false pregnancy.

pseudogeusia (sū-do-gū'si-å), *n.* false perception of taste.

pseudograph (sū'do-grăf), *n.* a false writing; a forgery.

pseudography (su-dog'rå-fi), *n.* incorrect writing or printing; bad spelling.

pseudomorph (sū'do-môrf), *n.* a mineral having an irregular form, or one with the external crystalline form of another.

pseudonym (sū'dō-nim), *n.* fictitious name.

pseudopsia (su-dop'si-å), *n.* false vision; delusion of sight.

pseudoscope ('dō-skōp), *n.* an optical instrument which exhibits bodies in reversed relief.

pseudosmia (su-doz'mi-å), *n.* a false sense of smell.

pshaw (shaw), *interj.* an expression of contempt.

psilanthropy (sī-lan'thro-pi), *n.* the doctrine that Christ was only a mere man and not God.

psilology (sī-lol'ō-ji), *n.* the love of empty talk or chatter.

psilosis (sī-lō'sis), *n.* a falling out of the hair, attended by anæmia and emaciation.

psilosopher (sī-los'ō-fĕr), *n.* a pretender to knowledge; an empty fellow who fain would pass as a philosopher.

psora (sō'rå), *n.* itch; scabies.

psoriasis (so-rī'a-sis), *n.* itch; red, scaly lesions affecting the upper skin.

psorosis (so-rō'sis), *n.* a disease of citrus trees in which the bark scales and falls off.

Psyche (sī'ke), *n.* in classical mythology, the goddess who personifies the soul; [p-], the human soul; the spiritual essence of being.

psychiatry (si-kī'a-tri), *n.* treatment of diseases of the mind.

psychical (sī'ki-kål), *adj.* pertaining to, or connected with, the human soul, spirit, or mind; spiritualistic; psychological.

psychoanalysis (sī-ko-å-nal'i-sis), *n.* a diagnosis of mental and nervous afflictions by analyzing the emotions and investigating the history of the patient: it is based on the theory of Sigmund Freud, of Vienna, that in many forms of neurosis and mental disorders certain factors persist unconsciously, while rejected consciously.

psychogenesis (-kō-jen'e-sis), *n.* the development of mind as given in consciousness; biogenesis regarded as resulting from the operation of higher agency than natural selection.

psychological (-loj'i-kål), *adj.* pertaining to psychology.

psychologist ('o-jist), *n.* one skilled in psychology.

psychology (-kol'o-ji), *n.* the science that treats of mental phenomena, and their classification and analysis; mental philosophy; metaphysics.

psychometry (sī-kom'e-tri), *n.* the science of measuring psychophysical processes as to their time duration; alleged occult power of divining mental processes.

psychonosology (sī-ko-no-sol'o-ji), *n.* the classification of mental diseases.

psychopannychism (-pan'i-kizm), *n.* doctrine that the soul falls asleep at death and does not wake until the Resurrection.

psychopathology (-på-thol'o-ji), *n.* the pathology of mental diseases.

psychopathy (sī-kop'å-thi), *n.* mental disease.

psychophysical (-fiz'i-kal), *adj.* pertaining to mental phenomena, or to the relations of the psychical and physical.

psychophysics (-fiz'iks), *n.* science which treats of correlation of mind and matter.

psychophysiology (-fiz-i-ol'o-ji), *n.* psychology which treats of the physical and mental processes.

psychosis (sī-kō'sis), *n.* a physical state considered as a mental one; a functional derangement of the mental faculties.

psychotheum (sī'kō-thē-izm), *n.* the doctrine that God is a pure spirit.

psychotherapy (sī-kō-ther'å-pi), *n.* a system for treating functional nervous disorders by mental suggestion.

psychrometer (sī-krom'e-tēr), *n.* instrument for measuring aqueous vapor in air.

Ptah (ptä), *n.* the great god of ancient Egypt, regarded as the father of gods and men.

ptarmigan (tär'mi-gan), *n.* a northern grouse with speckled white plumage and feathered to the toes.

pterodactyl (ter-o-dak'til), *n.* an extinct flying reptile of the Jurassic period.

pteropod (tēr'ō-pod), *n.* an individual of the Pteropoda.

Pteropoda (te-rop'o-då), *n.* a division of mollusks or gastropods having the feet extended into wing-like lobes with which they swim on, or near, surface of the water.

Ptolemaic (tol-e-mā'ik), *adj.* pertaining to Ptolemy, the Greek geographer and astronomer, or to his system of astronomy which supposed the earth to be the center or fixed point of the universe, and that the heavenly bodies moved around it.

ptomaines (tō'må-inz), *n.pl.* a class of alkaloids of a highly poisonous nature, originating in decaying or dead matter.

ptosis (tō'sis), *n.* a permanent drooping of the upper eyelid.

ptyalin (tī'å-lin), the diastase of sputum.

ptyalism ('å-lizm), *n.* abnormal flow of saliva.

puberal (pū'bēr-ål), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, puberty.

puberty ('bēr-ti), *n.* the age at which a person of either sex is capable of generation.

pubes (pū'bēz), *n.* the hair which appears on the pubic or hypogastric region at the age of puberty; the pubic region.

pubescence (-bes'ens), *n.* the state or age of puberty; soft, short, downy hair.

pubescent ('ent), *adj.* arriving at age of puberty; covered with soft, downy hairs.

pubic (pū'bik), *adj.* of, or pertaining to, the lower part of the abdomen.

public (pub'lik), *adj.* pertaining to a nation, state, or community; belonging to the people; circulating among all classes; open; generally known; common to all; open to general use: *n.* people in general.

publican ('li-kån), *n.* one who keeps a public house; among the ancient Romans, a farmer of the public revenues; a collector of tolls, tribute, or customs.

publication (-li-kā'shun), *n.* the act of publishing or making public; the act of publishing a book, etc.; any printed work.

public house (hous), in England, an inn, tavern, or hotel licensed to sell spirituous or intoxicating liquors; tavern; hotel.

publicist ('li-sist), *n.* a writer on international law, or on current events.

publicity ('lis-i-ti), *n.* public; notoriety.

publicly ('lik-li), *adv.* in a public manner.

public school (skōōl), in the U. S., a common school controlled and maintained by civil authority; in England, one of the famous preparatory institutions where the classics are taught and from which students are sent to the great universities of Oxford, Eton, Cambridge, etc.

publish ('lish), *v.t.* to make known; announce or proclaim; divulge; print and offer for sale; put into circulation.

puce (pūs), *adj.* dark-brownish purple.

puck, *n.* a mischievous sprite or elf.

pucker ('ėr), *v.t.* & *v.i.* to gather into small folds; wrinkle: *n.* a small fold or wrinkle.

pudding (pood'ing), *n.* a soft kind of food made of flour and various ingredients; an intestine stuffed with meat, etc.

puddle (pud'l), *n.* small pool of dirty water; clay worked in with sand: *v.t.* to make muddy; render watertight with puddle; convert (pig-iron) into wrought-iron.

pudency (pū'den-si), natural modesty; bashfulness.

pudendum (pu-den'dum), *n.* the vulva.

pudgy (puj'i), *adj.* short and fat; dumpy.

pudu (pōō'dōō), *n.* a small deer of the Andes Mountains regions of a reddish color and with long thin antlers.

pueblo (pweb'lō), *n.* building of adobe or sun-dried brick built by Pueblo Indians.

puerile (pū'ėr-il), *adj.* pertaining to children; juvenile; boyish; trifling.

puerility (-il'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being puerile; childishness.

puerperal ('pėr-ål), *adj* pertaining to, or following, childbirth.

puff (puf), *n.* a short, quick blast; sudden forcible breath; a fungous ball filled with dust; anything light and porous or swollen; a light kind of tart, exaggerated

praise or advertisement: *v.i.* to expel air from the mouth with a sudden forcible blast; breathe quick and hard; swell with air; blow in contempt; move with hurry: *v.t.* to drive with a puff; swell, as with wind; praise in exaggerated terms.

puffer ('ĕr), *n.* one who puffs; one who praises in exaggerated terms; one who is hired to force up bids at sales; a globefish.

puff adder (ad'ĕr), an exceedingly venomous South African viper, which can distend its body when irritated.

puffin ('in), *n.* a diving bird with a short, thick, projecting beak, allied to the auk.

puffing ('ing), *n.* exaggerated praise, especially with the view to advertisement; quick and hard breathing: *p.adj.* praising in exaggerated terms.

puffiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being puffy.

puffy ('i), *adj.* distended with air or other light matter; windy; bombastic; tumid.

pug (pug), *n.* a monkey; a small dog with the face and nose like a bull-dog; imp or elf; plastic clay: *v.t.* to line or fill up with plastic clay or like material.

pugging ('ing), *n.* the act or operation of working up clay for bricks; any substance to deaden sound between spaces.

pugh (pōō), *interj.* an exclamation of contempt or disdain.

pugilism (pū'jil-izm), *n.* the art or practice of boxing or fighting with the fists; prize-fighting.

pugilist (-ist), *n.* a prize-fighter; boxer.

pugilistic ('ik), *adj.* pertaining to pugilism.

pugnacious (pug-nā'shus), *adj.* disposed to fight; quarrelsome.

pugnacity (-nas'i-ti), *n.* inclination to fight; quarrelsomeness.

puisne (pū'ne), *adj.* younger or inferior in rank: said of judges.

puissance ('is-ans), *n.* power; strength.

puissant (-ant), *adj.* powerful; strong.

puke (pūk), *v.i.* & *v.t.* to vomit; cause to vomit: *n.* vomit; an emetic.

pukras (puk'ras), *n.* a pheasant of the Himalayas: the male is crested.

pulchritude (pul'kri-tūd), *n.* beauty; comeliness.

pule (pūl), *v.t.* to whine.

Pulex (pū'leks), *n.* the typical genus of fleas.

pulicose (-kōs), *adj.* abounding in, or infected with, fleas.

puling (pūl'ing), *adj.* whining.

pull (pool), *v.t.* to draw toward one.

pullet ('et), *n.* a young hen.

pulley (li), *n.* a small wheel turning about an axis, and having a groove in which a rope works.

Pullman (pool'man), *n.* a sleeping-car on a railroad: after Geo. M. Pullman (1831–1897), American inventor.

pullulate (pul'ū-lāt), *v.i.* to germinate; bud; breed abundantly.

pulmonary (pul'mon-ĕr-i), *adj.* pertaining to, or affecting, the lungs.

pulmonic (-mon'ik), *n.* a person suffering from disease of the lungs; a medicine for the lungs: *adj.* pertaining to the lungs.

pulmotor (pul-mo'tĕr), *n.* an apparatus for producing artificial respiration by pumping oxygen, or air, or both, into and out of the lungs, in cases of asphyxiation, gas poisoning, electric shock, and the like.

pulp (pulp), *n.* soft, fleshy part of bodies, as of fruit; any soft uniform mass.

pulpit (pool'pit), *n.* an elevated or inclosed desk in a church from which the sermon is delivered; preachers or preaching.

pulpy (pul'pi), *adj.* consisting of, or like pulp; soft; succulent.

pulque (pool'kā), *n.* a favorite Mexican beverage made from the juice of the agave.

pulsate (pul'sāt), *v.i.* to throb or beat.

pulsation (-sā'shun), *n.* a throb or beat, especially of the heart.

pulsative ('så-tiv), *adj.* beating or throbbing.

pulsatory ('så-to-ri), *adj.* capable of pulsation; throbbing.

pulse (puls), *n.* the rhythmic beating of the heart or arteries; vibration; public or private opinion; tendency of public feeling on some cause or movement; leguminous plants or their seeds, as peas, beans, etc.: *v.i.* to beat or throb, as the pulse.

pulsimeter (pul-sim'e-tĕr), *n.* an instrument to ascertain the force or movement of the pulse; a sphygmograph.

pulsometer (-som'e-tĕr), *n.* a kind of steam-condensing vacuum pump.

pultaceous (pul-tā'shus), *adj.* pulpy; softened.

pulu (pū'lōō), *n.* a kind of vegetable silk obtained from the fibers of a fern-tree of Hawaii.

pulverization (pul-vĕr-i-zā'shun), *n.* the act of pulverizing.

pulverize ('vĕr-īz), *v.t.* to reduce to powder: *v.i.* to be ground into fine or minute particles.

pulverous (pul'vĕr-us), *adj.* powdery.

pulvillar (pul'vi-lăr), *adj.* like a cushion.

pulvillus (pul-vil'us), *n.* the pad or cushion between the tarsal claws of an insect.

pulvinar (pul-vi'năr), *adj.* resembling a cushion: *n.* a prominence on the end of the optic thalamus; a medicated pillow or cushion.

puma (pū'mă), *n.* a large, cat-like carnivorous animal of America; mountain lion; cougar.

pumice (pum'is), *n.* a hard, light, spongy, volcanic lava or rock.

pump (pump), *n.* a machine for raising water or other liquid; a light low shoe or slipper: *v.t.* to raise (water or a liquid) by means of a pump; free from water by

a pump; extract (information) by artful questions.

pumpernickel (pum'per-nik'l), *n.* a coarse bread made from unbolted rye: formerly, much eaten by German peasants.

pumpkin ('kin), *n.* a large trailing, coarse, hairy vine with heart-shaped leaves and yellow flowers; the large, round, gourd-like, edible fruit of this vine, much used in pie-making; squash, in England.

pun (pun), *n.* a play upon words: *v.i.* to play upon words similar in sound, but having a different meaning.

punch (punch), *n.* a tool for stamping or perforating; a beverage of rum, whisky, etc., water, lemon-juice, and sugar; a blow or thrust; the harlequin or buffoon of a puppet-show; punchinello; a short, fat person; thick-set cart-horse: *v.t.* to perforate with a punch; to strike with the fist.

puncheon (pun'chun), *n.* a liquid measure of 84 wine-gallons.

punchinello (punch-i-nel'ō), *n.* the thick-set, hump-backed figure in a puppet-show; a grotesque person.

punctate (pungk'tāt), *adj.* dotted with small spots; pointed.

punctiform ('ti-fôrm), *adj.* having the form of a dot or point.

punctilio (-til'i-ō), *n.* a nice point in conduct or ceremony; formal exactness.

punctilious ('i-us), *adj.* very nice or precise in conduct or ceremony; exact to excess.

punctual ('tū-ål), *adj.* observing, or done at, the exact time.

punctuality (-al'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being punctual; the characteristic of keeping the exact time of an appointment or engagement.

punctually ('tū-ål-i), *adv.* in a punctual manner.

punctuate ('tū-āt), *v.t.* to mark with points; use expressive gestures, or the like, in speaking.

punctuation (-ā'shun), *n.* the act or art of dividing sentences by points; the marks or characters used in punctuation.

puncture ('tūr), *n.* a small hole or wound made by a pointed instrument: *v.t.* to make a hole in, or pierce, with a pointed instrument.

pundit (pun'dit), *n.* a learned Brahman; one versed in the Sanskrit language, laws, and Hindu religion, etc.; a solemn pretender to learning.

pung (pung), *n.* a rough sleigh.

pungent (pun'jent), *adj.* stinging or pricking; piercing; keen; biting; sarcastic; caustic.

pungled (pung'gl'd), *adj.* shrunken; shrivelled.

Punic (pū'nik), *adj.* pertaining to the Carthaginians, or to their language; treacherous; perfidious: *n.* the Semitic language of the Carthaginians.

punish (pun'ish), *v.t.* to cause loss of pain to, as a penalty for a crime or fault; chastise; correct.

punishment (-ment), *n.* pain, loss, or penalty, inflicted for a crime or fault.

punitive (pū'ni-tiv), *adj.* pertaining to, or inflicting, punishment.

punk (pungk), *n.* decayed wood; a foolish argument; nonsense; a composition that burns without flame.

punster (pun'stēr), *n.* one addicted to, or skilled in, punning.

punt (punt), *n.* a flat-bottomed boat for fishing; a canal barge propelled with a pole; the kicking of a football before it falls to the ground: *v.t.* to propel a boat with a pole; give a punt to a football: *v.i.* gamble against a bank, as in faro; to go fishing in a punt.

puny (pū'ni), *adj.* inferior in strength or size; weak; feeble; petty.

pupa (pū'på), *n.* [*pl.* pupæ ('pē)], a chrysalis; the stage preceding the fully developed insect.

pupil ('pil), *n.* a young person who is under the care of a tutor; learner; ward; in law, a boy or girl under the age of puberty (14 and 12 years respectively); the opening in the iris through which rays of light pass to the retina.

pupilage (-āj), *n.* state of being a pupil.

puppet (pup'et), *n.* a small doll or image, especially one moved by wires in a mock drama; one who is under the influence and control of another.

puppy ('i), *n.* a whelp; young dog; a conceited young man.

purblind (pēr'blīnd), *adj.* seeing obscurely.

purchase (pēr'chās), *v.t.* to obtain by paying an equivalent; acquire; buy; expiate or recompense by a fine or forfeit; obtain at the expense of some sacrifice, labor, etc.; move or raise by the application of some mechanical power: *n.* the act of purchasing; thing purchased or bought; value; worth; mechanical advantage.

pure (pūr), *adj.* free from moral or physical defilement; chaste; unpolluted; unadulterated; clean; holy; real; mere; absolute.

puree (pū'rē), *n.* a thick soup with vegetables, boiled and strained.

Pure Food and Drug Act, an Act of the U. S. Congress which became effective 1907, prohibiting interstate or foreign transportation of misbranded or adulterated foods or drugs and the manufacture of such in the territories: officially known as the *Federal Food and Drug Act.*

purely ('li), *adv.* in a pure manner; absolutely.

pureness ('nes), *n.* the state or quality of being pure.

purfle (pēr'f'l), *v.t.* to decorate with a flowered border; trim or line with fur: *n.* an ornamental border.

purgation (-gā'shun), *n.* act or purging; act of clearing from imputed guilt.
purgative ('gă-tiv), *adj.* serving to purge.
purgatorial (-tō'ri-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to purgatory.
purgatory (pĕr'ga-tō-ri), *n.* an intermediate state or condition in the after life where, according to R. C. doctrine, the souls of the faithful departed suffer for time, in order to be purified for entrance into heaven; a place of exile or of banishment; a state of temporary misery.
purge (pĕrj), *v.t.* to cleanse or free from impurities or guilt; make clear or pure; clear from accusation; defecate: *v.i.* to have frequent evacuations: *n.* a cathartic medicine.
purging ('ing), *n.* diarrhea or dysentery; looseness of the bowels.
purification (pū-ri-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the act of purifying; state of being purified; ceremonial cleansing from guilt or uncleanness.
purificative (pū-ri-fi-kā-tiv), *adj.* able or tending to purify.
purificator (pū'ri-fi-kā-tĕr), *n.* in R. C. Church service, a piece of fine linen used to cleanse the chalice after celebration of the Communion or Eucharist.
purifier ('ri-fī-ĕr), *n.* one who, or that which, purifies.
puriform ('i-fôrm), *adj.* like pus.
purify ('ri-fī), *v.t.* to render pure; free from guilt or uncleanness; free from impurities, corruptions, or barbarisms.
Purim ('rim), *n.* a Jewish feast (Feast of Lots) observed annually about March 1, to commemorate the deliverance of the Jews from the massacre planned by Haman.
purin, purine (pū'rin), *n.* a white crystalline compound regarded as the basic substance of uric acid and others of the purin group.
purin group (grōōp), a group of compounds, including uric acid, caffein, xanthin, and the like, supposedly derivable from purin.
purism ('rizm), *n.* affectation in the precise use of words in literary style.
purist (pūr'ist), *n.* one who is scrupulously precise in matters of literary style or the choice of correct words.
puristic (-is'tik), *adj.* pertaining to purism.
puritan ('i-tăn), *n.* one who professes great purity in religious doctrine and practice, especially [P-], one of a body of Nonconformists in the 16th and 17th centuries who insisted on rigid adherence to the letter of Scripture in points of doctrine and of practice: *adj.* pertaining to the Puritans or their doctrine or practice.
puritanically (-tan'i-kăl-i), *adv.* after the manner of the Puritans.
Puritanism ('i-tăn-izm), *n.* the doctrines and practices of the Puritans.
purity ('i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being pure; chastity; cleanness; freedom from adulteration; freedom from sinister motives, foreign idioms, or barbarisms.
purl (pĕrl), *n.* a warm spiced ale, or gin; an embroidered or puckered border; a stitch in knitting; the continued murmuring sound of a shallow stream: *v.t.* to fringe or embroider with a waved edging; invert (stitches) in knitting: *v.i.* to ripple or flow with a gentle murmur.
purlieus (pĕr'lūz), *n.pl.* adjacent districts.
purlin ('lin), *n.* a piece of timber lying horizontally to support rafters.
purling (pĕr'ling), *n.* the low murmur of a stream flowing over obstructions.
purloin (-loin'), *v.t.* to steal.
purple ('pl), *adj.* of the color of blended blue and red; regal; livid; dyed with blood: *n.* purple color; purple robe, originally worn only by royalty; imperial or royal rank; high position; great wealth; office or standing of a cardinal: *v.t.* to render, or dye, purple.
purport ('pōrt), *n.* meaning; design; signification: *v.t.* to mean or signify.
purpose ('pus), *n.* design; end of aim desired: *v.t.* to intend or resolve; design: *v.i.* to have an intention.
purposeful (-fool), *adj.* expressly intended.
purposely (-li), *adv.* intentionally.
purpura (pĕr'pū-rā), *n.* a disease characterized by livid spots on the skin and mucous membranes.
purr (pĕr), *n.* the low murmuring of a cat when pleased: *v.i.* utter a low murmuring sound, as a cat.
purse (pĕrs), *n.* a small bag or receptacle for money; sum of money; treasury: *v.t.* to pucker or wrinkle.
purser ('ĕr), *n.* a commissioned officer having charge of the provisions, clothing, and money of a ship; pay-master.
purslane ('lān), *n.* an annual with succulent fleshy leaves, used as a pot herb and for salads.
pursuant (pĕr-sū'ănt), *adj.* done in consequence of, or in prosecution of, anything; agreeable: *adv.* in consequence of.
pursue (-sū'), *v.t.* to follow for some end; take and proceed in; prosecute; chase; seek: *v.i.* to go on or continue.
pursuer ('ĕr), *n.* one who pursues.
pursuit (-sūt'), *n.* the act of pursuing; prosecution; chase; occupation; attainment.
pursuivant ('swi-vănt), *n.* an attendant or follower; state messenger.
pursy ('si), *adj.* fat, thick, and short-winded; asthmatical.
purulence (pū'roo-lens), *n.* generation of pus.
purulent (-lent), *adj.* consisting of, or containing, pus.
purvey (pĕr-vā'), *v.t.* to provide; procure: *v.i.* to purchase provisions.

purveyance ('ăns), *n.* the procuring of provisions; provisions provided; the right formerly accorded to royalty of buying up provisions without the owner's consent.

purveyor ('ĕr), *n.* one who provides provisions.

purview ('vū), *n.* extent; proviso; body of a statute.

pus (pus), *n.* the white or yellowish-white matter secreted in sores, etc.

push (poosh), *v.t.* to press against with force; urge forward; drive by pressure: *v.i.* to make a thrust or effort; press hard: *n.* a thrust; force applied; effort; assault; exigence; extremity; persistent endeavor; [Slang], a number of friends or associates; a crowd; in Australia, a gathering of larrikins.

pushball (-bawl), *n.* a game resembling football, played by two sides of eleven each with a large ball about six feet in diameter.

push button (but'n), a small knob which on being pushed opens or closes an electric circuit and so regulates doors, machinery, lights, etc.

pusher (-ĕr), *n.* a very energetic person; an airplane with a single engine and the propeller in the rear of the main supporting plane.

pushing ('ing), *adj.* enterprising; energetic.

pusillanimity (pū-sil-å-nim'i-ti), *n.* cowardice.

pusillanimous (-an'i-mus), *adj.* cowardly; mean-spirited; faint-hearted.

puss (poos), *n.* a cat; hare.

pussy (pus'i), *n.* a cat; a modest or retiring young woman; a catkin.

pussyfoot (pus'i), *v.i.* to sneak; to creep about noiselessly; to move about furtively: *adj.* advocating Prohibitionism; from W. E. Johnson, nicknamed *Pussyfoot: n.* a sneak; an underhand worker; a mean fellow: all are *slang* terms.

pussyfooter (-ĕr), *n.* [Slang], an advocate of Prohibitionism.

pustular (pus'tū-lăr), *adj.* covered with glandular, pustule-like excrescences.

pustule ('tūl), *n.* a small elevation of the skin, or pimple containing pus.

put (poot), *v.t.* to place in, or bring into, any state or condition; cause; drive into action; incite; propose; apply; lay or deposit; throw in; state in language; shoot out or send forth; in golf, to drive into a hole with a short stroke: *v.i.* to set out in a specified direction; direct one's course; move, or run: *n.* act of putting; a contract by which one party secures the right of selling something to another; a thrust; a stroke in golf; a game of cards resembling Nap.

putamen (pū-tā'men), *n.* the hard, bony stone of many fruits, as the peach, cherry, etc.

putanism (pū'tå-nizm), *n.* harlotry.

putative (pū'tā-tiv), *adj.* reputed.

putative father (fä'*th*ĕr), a man supposed to be the father of an illegitimate child.

putlog (poot'log), *n.* a short piece of timber used for a bricklayer's platform, or in scaffolding.

putrefaction (pū-tre-fak'shun), *n.* the act or process of putrefying; decomposition; rottenness.

putrefactive ('tiv), *adj.* pertaining to, or tending to, putrefaction.

putrefy ('tre-fī), *v.t.* to cause to rot or decay by decomposition of organic bodies; rot; corrupt: *v.i.* become putrid.

putrescence (-tres'ens), *n.* a putrid state.

putrescent ('ent), *adj.* pertaining to putrefaction; becoming rotten.

putrescible ('i-bl), *adj.* liable, or tending, to become putrid.

putridity (-trid'i-ti), *n.* putrid state.

putt (put), *n.* in golf, a stroke made on a putting green: *v.t.* to make a putt.

puttee (put-ē'), *n.* a strip of cloth wound spirally around the leg from ankle to knee for protection and support: *pl.* leather leggings.

putter (put'ĕr), *n.* in golf, a club used for playing a short stroke; one who putts.

putting green (grēn), the smooth plot of turf surrounding a golf hole.

puttock ('ok), a hawk or kite.

putty ('i), *n.* an oxide of tin, or of lead and tin, used for polishing; a compound of whiting and linseed-oil used in glazing: *v.t.* to cement with putty.

put-up (poot'ŭp), *adj.* planned, or prearranged: used in a bad sense.

puzzle (puz'l), *n.* something that tries the ingenuity, perplexes, or causes embarrassment: *v.t.* to perplex; confuse; embarrass: *v.i.* to be perplexed.

pyemia, pyæmia (pī-ē'mi-å), *n.* blood-poisoning.

pygmean (pig-mē'ăn), *adj.* dwarfish.

Pygmy ('mi), *n.* one of the fabled dwarfish races mentioned by several of the ancient Greek authors; [p-], a short, insignificant person; a dwarf.

pyjamas, same as pajamas.

pylon (pē-lông), *n.* one of a series of towers erected on the field of an aërodrome to mark the course and guide the aviators; building at the entrance of Egyptian temples: such structure was of a truncated pyramidal form.

pyloric (pī-lor'ik), *adj.* pertaining to the pylorus.

pylorus (-lō'rus), *n.* lower and right opening of stomach leading to small intestine.

pyodermia (pī-o-dĕr'mi-å), *n.* any suppurative skin disease.

pyogenesis (pī-o-jen'e-sis), *n.* formation of pus; suppuration.

pyogenic (-jen'ik), *adj.* generating pus.

pyogenous (pī-oj'e-nus), *adj.* caused by pus

pyoid (pī'oid), *adj.* of the nature of pus.

pyometra (pī-o-mē'trå), *n.* an accumulation of pus in the womb.
pyonephritis (-ne-frī'tīs), *n.* inflammation of the kidney with suppuration.
pyophylactic (-fi-lak'tik), *adj.* counteracting, or guarding against, pus.
pyorrhea (pī-ō-rē'å), *n.* a discharge of pus with continued flow.
pyorrhea alveolaris (al-ve-o-lā'rīs), a loosening of the teeth accompanied by inflammation of their lining membrane, causing a flow of pus; Rigg's disease.
pyosis (pī-ō'sis), *n.* suppuration.
pyr (pir), *n.* a unit of light intensity equal to the decimal candle.
pyracanth (pir'å-kanth), *n.* an evergreen plant with flame-colored flowers; the firethorn.
pyramid (pir'å-mid), *n.* a solid body standing on a triangular, square, or polygonal base, having its triangular sides terminating in a point at the apex; sepulchral monument of such shape, as in Egypt; a tree trained with sides sloping to a point; a crystal of three or more planes having a common point of intersection: *v.t.* & *v.i.* to use the profits on stocks to buy or sell additional amounts on margin.
pyramidal (-am'i-dål), *adj.* like pyramid.
Pyramid of Cheops (kē'ops), the largest of the three great pyramids at Gizeh, Egypt, 482 feet high, and having a base covering an area of 13 acres: built for King Cheops, probably, about 3720 B.C.
pyre (pīr), *n.* a funeral pile.
pyrene (pī'rēn), *n.* a white crystalline hydrocarbon occurring in coal tar; the stone of a drupe fruit.
pyretic (pī-ret'ik), *adj.* febrile; affected with fever; denoting a remedy for fever: *n.* a febrifuge.
pyretogenesis (pir-e-to-jen'e-sis), *n.* production or origin of fever.
pyretology (-tol'o-ji), *n.* the branch of medical science that treats of fevers.
pyrexia (pī-rek'si-ō), *n.* a condition or state of fever; high bodily temperature.
pyrexial (-si-al), *adj.* pertaining to fever.
pyridine (pir'i-din), *n.* a colorless liquid compound found in coal tar, naphtha and bone-oil, used as an antiseptic and disinfectant.
pyriform (pir'i-fērm), *adj.* pear-shaped.
pyrite (pī'rīt), *n.* a pale-yellow, metallic, isometric disulphide of iron: *pl.* the common term for copper or iron pyrite.
pyrogenesis (jen'e-sis), *n.* heat production.
pyromania (pī-rō-mā'ni-å), *n.* an insane impulse to destroy by fire.
pyromaniac (-ak), *n.* person with an insane disposition to set fire to buildings, etc.
pyrometer (pī-rom'e-tēr), *n.* instrument for measuring the expansion of bodies under the influence of heat, or for measuring degrees of heat higher than those recorded by a mercurial thermometer.
pyrophobia (pī-ro-fō'bi-å), *n.* morbid dread of fire.
pyroscope (pī'ro-skōp), *n.* a kind of thermometer for measuring the intensity of radiant heat.
pyrosis (pī'rō'sis), *n.* heartburn; water brash.
pyrotechnic (pī-rō-tek'nik), *adj.* pertaining to fireworks or the art of making them.
pyrotechnics ('niks), *n.* fireworks or the art of making them.
pyrotechnist ('nist), *n.* one skilled in the manufacture of fireworks.
pyrotoxin (-tok'sin), *n.* a poison generated by bacteria.
pyroxene (pī'rok-sēn), *n.* monoclinic mineral composed of calcium and magnesium, occuring in short, prismatic crystals: a chief constituent of igneous rocks.
pyroxyline (roks'i-lin), *n.* any explosive made by steeping a vegetable fiber in nitric or nitro-sulphuric acid; guncotton.
pyrrhic (pir'ik), *n.* a metrical foot of two syllables; an ancient Greek military dance: *adj.* pertaining to such a dance.
Pyrrhic victory (vik'to-ri), a victory gained at enormous cost or loss: from King Pyrrhus of Epirus.
Pythagorean (pi-thag-o-rē'an), *n.* a follower of Pythagoras, Greek philosopher (582-500 B.C.); one who upholds the philosophy of Pythagoras: *adj.* relating to Pythagoras, or his philosophy. Pythagoras is identified with the doctrine of metempsychosis, or transmigration of souls.
Pythian (pith'i-ån), *adj.* pertaining to Delphi, or to Apollo, or to the priestess (pythoness) at Delphi.
Pythian games (gāmz), one of the four great national games of ancient Greece, celebrated every 5th year near Delphi, in honor of Apollo.
pythogenic (pī-thō-jen'ik), *adj.* produced by filth or putrid matter, as typhoid fever, etc.
Python ('thon), *n.* genus of large serpents; serpent or dragon slain by Apollo; [p-], large non-venomous serpent allied to boa.
pythoness ('thon-es), *n.* the priestess of Apollo, who gave oracular answers at the temple of Delphi; a witch.
pythonic (-thon'ik), *adj.* pertaining to prophecy; oracular.
pythonism (pith'ō-nizm), *n.* art of predicting future events by divination, after manner of the ancient oracle at Delphi.
pyuria (pī-yū'ri-a), *n.* a discharging of pus with the urine.
pyx (piks), *n.* in R. C. Church service, box or receptacle in which the consecrated wafer or Host is placed; box in which selected coins are placed at the mint to be tested prior to their issue as currency.
pyxis (piks'is), *n.* a small box; a jewel-case; socket of the hip-bone.

Q

Q, q (kū), *n.* a letter; the seventeenth letter of the English alphabet; the sound of this letter: this letter is always followed by *u*.

Q, q, *n.* an abbreviation: in the form **Q,** personal names beginning with this letter, as Quentin, Quella; various proper names and geographical designations beginning with this letter, as Quinn, Quantrell, Queensland, Quito; any outstanding word beginning with this letter, as Queen: in the form **Q** or **q,** any word beginning with this letter which can be inferred readily from the context or the subject; in the *Log Book*, squally weather.

Q, q, *n.* a symbol: in the form **Q,** the seventeenth (or sixteenth), in a series, order, or class; sometimes the numeral 17 (or 16).

Q, *n.* a medieval Roman numeral denoting 500.

Q, *n.* an object shaped like capital Q: *adj.* of, or resembling, the shape of capital Q.

Q, *n.* seventeenth letter of the alphabet impressed on a type-bar; perforation of this letter in a paper-roll for machine-casting.

qua (kwā), *n.* the night-heron: *adv.* in so far; as; in the character of.

quack (kwak), *n.* the cry of the duck; a pretender to medical skill; charlatan: *v.i.* to cry like a duck; to act or practice like a quack: *adj.* pertaining to quacks or quackery.

quackery ('ĕr-i), *n.* boastful pretension to skill in medicine; false pretensions to any art; imposture; empiricism.

quackish ('ish), *adj.* like a quack.

quad (kwod), *n.* the court of a college, prison, etc.; a quadrat.

quadra ('rå), *n.* a square border or fillet of an Ionian column.

Quadragesima (-rå-jes'i-må), *n.* Lent.

quadragesimal ('i-mål), *adj.* pertaining to, or used in, Lent.

Quadragesima Sunday (sun'dā), *n.* the first Sunday in Lent.

quadrangle ('rang-gl), *n.* an open square surrounded by buildings; a plane figure with four angles and four sides.

quadrangular ('gū-lår), *adj.* having the form of a quadrangle.

quadrant ('rånt), *n.* the fourth part of a circle, an arc of 90°; an instrument for taking elevations; an instrument for elevating cannon.

quadrat ('rat), *n.* a piece of type metal lower than the type, used to fill void spaces in a line, page, etc.

quadrate ('rāt), a square; a rectangular enclosure: *adj.* having four equal sides and four right angles; raised to the second power; noting an aspect of the heavenly bodies in which they are distant 90° from each other: *v.t.* & *v.i.* to square; fit or correspond.

quadratic (-rat'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or involving, a square; having second degree as highest term.

quadratic equation (ē-kwā'shun), in algebra, an equation in which the highest power of the unknown quantity is a square.

quadrature ('rå-tūr), *n.* the act of squaring; the reduction of a figure to a square, exactly or approximately; the position of a heavenly body when distant 90° from another: said especially of the position of the moon from the sun.

quadrennial (-ren'i-ål), *adj.* comprising, or occurring, every four years.

quadrennially (-li), *adv.* once in four years.

quadri- (kwod'ri), a combining form from the Latin *quattuor* four.

quadriga (-rī'gå), a Roman chariot with four horses abreast.

quadrilateral (-ri-lat'ĕr-ål), *n.* a plane figure bounded by four straight lines: *adj.* four-sided.

quadrille (kwå-dril'), *n.* a dance by four sets of couples; a game at cards played by four persons with a pack of forty cards.

quadrillion (kwod-ril'yun), *n.* a cardinal number; in the U. S., the number indicated by 1 with 15 ciphers; in England, 1 with 24 ciphers.

quadrinomial (-ri-nō'mi-al), *n.* an algebraical expression of four terms

quadrisyllable ('ri-sil-å-bl), *n.* a word of four syllables.

quadrivalent (ri-vā'lent), *adj.* having a valence of four, as carbon.

quadrivial (-riv'i-al), *adj.* having four roads meeting in a point.

quadrivium (-um), *n.* the four "liberal arts" of medieval times, namely arithmetic, geometry, astronomy and music.

quadroon (-rōōn'), *n.* the offspring of a mulatto and a white; a white person of one-fourth negro blood.

Quadrumana (-rōō'må-nå), *n.pl.* an order of mammals in which the feet are formed like and used as hands: it includes all Primates but man.

quadrumanous ('må-nus), *adj.* having four hands.

quadruped ('rōō-ped), *n.* a four-footed animal: *adj.* four-footed.

quadruple (rōō-pl), *adj.* four-fold: *n.* a sum or quantity four times as great as that taken in the standard: *v.t.* to multiply by four: *v.i.* to increase four-fold.

quæstor (kwes'tĕr), *n.* in ancient Rome, a public treasurer.

quaff (kwâf), *v.t.* to drink or swallow in large quantities: *v.i.* to drink luxuriously.

quagga (kwag'ȧ), *n.* a South African quadruped allied to the ass and zebra.

quagmire (kwag'mīr), *n.* wet, boggy ground yielding under the feet.

quahog (kwa-hog', -hȧg'), *n.* a species of clam.

quail (kwāl), *v.i.* to sink in spirit or by dejection; lose heart; cower: *n.* a gallinaceous bird, allied to the partridge; the bobwhite.

quaint (kwānt), *adj.* singular and antique; not expressed or shown in the usual way; odd; neat.

quake (kwāk), *v.i.* to tremble or shake; be agitated: *n.* a tremble or shudder.

Quaker ('ĕr), *n.* one of a religious sect, the Society of Friends, founded by Geo. Fox, an Englishman, about 1650; [q-], one who quakes; the Australian night-heron; the black albatross; a night moth; grasshopper; a dummy cannon mounted to deceive an enemy.

Quakeress (-es), *n.* a female quaker.

Quakerism (-izm), *n.* the religion or belief of the Society of Friends.

quaking ('ing), *adj.* trembling; shaking: *n.* a shaking or tremor.

quakiness ('i-nes), *n.* shakiness.

quaky ('i), *adj.* shaky.

qualification (kwăl'i-fi-kā'shun), *n.* any quality, endowment, or acquirement which fits a person for any office or occupation; legal power or ability; limitation; restriction.

qualificator ('i-fi-kā-tĕr), *n.* a person appointed to prepare causes for trial in an ecclesiastical court.

qualified (-fīd), *p.adj.* fit; competent; adequate.

qualifier ('i-fī-ĕr), *n.* one who, or that which, qualifies.

qualify ('i-fī), *v.t.* to render fit or capable for any office, occupation, etc.; render legally capable; make fit; moderate; limit: *v.i.* to become qualified.

qualitative ('i-tā-tiv), *adj.* pertaining to quality; determining the nature of component parts.

qualitative analysis (ă-nal'i-sis), the process of determining the elements or ingredients in any substance or composition, their nature, number, etc.

quality ('i-ti), *n.* peculiar power or property; attribute; disposition; rank; superior birth; moral trait; pitch; degree; character; manner.

qualm (kwäm), *n.* a sudden fit of sickness; nausea; scruple.

quamash (kwă-mash'), *n.* an esculent bulb eaten by the North American Indians.

quandary (kwon'dă-ri), *n.* a state of difficulty or perplexity; fix.

quandong (kwän'dong), *n.* a small Australian tree resembling a peach, producing sweet edible nuts.

quantify (kwon'ti-fi), *v.t.* to determine, or express, the quantity of; indicate extent of.

quantitative ('ti-tā-tiv), *adj.* pertaining to quantity.

quantitative analysis (ă-nal'i-sis), determination of the quantity of ingredients in any compound or composition.

quantity ('ti-ti), *n.* that property of anything that may be increased or diminished; any indeterminate bulk, weight, or number; large portion, sum, or mass; the measure of time in pronouncing a syllable; anything that can be increased, divided, or measured; in logic, a general conception.

quantum ('tum), *n.* a definite amount; portion; share; the elemental unit of energy.

quarantine (kwor'ăn-tēn), *n.* the time (usually 40 days) during which a vessel suspected of carrying of infectious disease is prohibited from intercourse with shore; enforced isolation of a person infected with a contagious disease; restraint on the transportation of animals, plants, or goods suspected of bearing disease germs: *v.t.* to place under quarantine.

quarantine flag (flag), a yellow flag displayed on a ship or building to give warning of infectious disease; yellow jack.

quarrel ('el), *n.* an angry dispute; petty fight; altercation; ground of dispute; a square-headed arrow: *v.i.* to dispute violently; be at variance; disagree.

quarrelsome (-sum), *adj.* inclined to quarrel; contentious; easily provoked; irascible.

quarrier ('i-er), *n.* one who works in a quarry.

quarry ('i), *n.* a place where stone is excavated from rock for building purposes, etc.; game pursued by hawks or hounds: *v.t.* to excavate or take from a quarry.

quart (kwôrt), *n.* a dry, or liquid, measure of capacity equal to one-fourth of a gallon.

quartan (kwôr'tan), *adj.* occurring every fourth day, as ague: *n.* an intermittent fever recurring every fourth day.

quarter (kwôr'tĕr), *n.* the 4th part; 28 pounds avoirdupois; 8 bushels; the 4th part of an hour, or of a year; a school term of three months; a limb of a slaughtered meat animal, as a *quarter* of beef; in U. S., a coin equal to 25 cents; a phase of the moon; part of the globe; particular county, region, or district; life granted to a captive or enemy; mercy; after-part of a ship's side; one of the 4 points of the compass; in heraldry, one of the divisions of a shield

when divided crosswise: *pl.* lodgings, especially for soldiers: *v.t.* to divide into four equal parts; furnish with lodgings, as soldiers; station; bear, as a coat of arms: *v.i.* to have temporary lodgings; range to and fro.

quarter day (dā), the day regarded as beginning each quarter of the year and on which, it is presumed, rents fall due: the *quarter days* are March 25, June 24, Sept. 29, Dec. 25.

quarter-deck (-dek), *n.* that part of a ship which is abaft the mainmast.

quartered ('tērd), *p.adj.* divided in quarters; the division of a shield containing many coats.

quartering (kwôr'tēr-ing), *n.* act of dividing into quarters; in heraldry, the division of an escutcheon into four compartments; the assigning of quarters, as to soldiers.

quarterly ('li), *adj.* consisting of, or containing, a quarter: *adv.* once each quarter of the year: *n.* a publication issued every quarter.

quartermaster ('tēr-mās-tēr), *n.* an officer whose duty it is to assign quarters and provide food, clothing, forage, ammunition, etc., for a regiment; in the navy, a petty officer who attends to the steerage, signals, stowage, etc., of ships.

quartern ('tērn), *n.* ¼ of a pint, peck, or bushel; also, the ¼ of a stone, or 3½ lbs.

quarter-saw (-saw), *v.t.* to saw a log into quarters, and then into boards, by cutting alternately from each quarter face: by sawing in this way the grain of the wood is shown to advantage.

quartet, quartette (-tet'), *n.* anything in fours; musical composition in 4 parts for 4 voices or instruments.

quarto ('tō), *n.* a size of paper made by folding a sheet into four leaves; a book about 9½ by 12 inches, commonly abbreviated 4to: *adj.* having four leaves to the sheet.

quartz (kwôrts), *n.* a mineral compound of pure silica occurring in hexagonal, transparent crystals.

quartzite ('īt), *n.* quartz rock.

quash (kwosh), *v.t.* to crush; subdue suddenly or completely; render void; annul.

quashee, quashy (kwosh'i), *n.* a West Indian negro.

quasi (kwā'si), *adv.* as if; as it were; to a certain degree; seemingly: *adj.* having a resemblance to: also, used as a prefix.

Quasimodo (kwas-i-mō'dō), *n.* Low Sunday, the first Sunday after Easter; the foundling hunchback in Victor Hugo's romance, "Notre Dame de Paris."

quassia (kwosh'i-ă), *n.* the wood of a tropical American tree, used as a drug: it is very bitter: prepared to serve as a tonic and sometimes as a substitute for hops in beer-brewing.

quatern (kwä'tērn), *adj.* fourfold; growing in fours.

quaternary (kwå-tēr'nå-ri), *adj.* consisting of four; in sets of four; [Q], designating the geological period from the Tertiary to the present time; sometimes called the *Age of Man:* *n.* the Quaternary period; [q-], a group of four.

quaternion (-tēr'ni-on), *n.* the number 4; set of 4; a file of 4 soldiers; a mathematical symbol that changes one vector into another: *pl.* a calculus or method of mathematical investigation.

quatrain (kwôt'ran), *n.* stanza of four lines.

quaternity (-ti), *n.* union of four in one.

quatrefoil (kā'tr-foil), *n.* in heraldry, four-leaved grass; an ornamental figure in architectural tracery divided by cusps into 4 leaves.

quaver (kwā'vēr), *v.t.* to shake or tremble; vibrate; sing or play with tremulous modulations: *n.* a vibration of the voice; a musical note, one-half a crotchet.

quay (kē), *n.* a wharf for loading or unloading vessels.

quean (kwēn), *n.* a worthless woman.

queasy (kwē'zi), *adj.* affected with, or causing, nausea; delicate; squeamish; uncertain; hazardous.

quebracho (kā-brä'chō), *n.* any of several tropical trees of hard wood with bark possessing medicinal qualities.

queen (kwēn), *n.* a female sovereign; consort of a king; fertile female bee of a swarm; a court card with the figure of a queen; a piece in chess; the best or chief of her kind: *v.i.* to play the queen: *v.t.* in chess, to make a queen of.

queen city (sit'i), Adelaide, Australia, renowned for its beautiful architecture and scenic surroundings.

queen consort (kon'sôrt), the wife of a reigning king.

queen dowager (dou'å-jēr), the widow of a king.

queening ('ing), *n.* any of several kinds of apple.

queenliness ('li-nes), *n.* queenly character or attributes.

queenly ('li), *adj.* like, or befitting, a queen.

Queen of May (mā), a young girl crowned with flowers as queen of May-day festivities.

Queen of Heaven (hev'n), a title given to the Virgin Mary by Roman Catholics.

queen of night (nīt), the moon.

queen-post ('pōst), *n.* one of two vertical timbers in a roof rising from the tie-beam.

queen regnant (reg'nånt), *n.* a queen in her own right.

queen's metal (met'ål), an alloy of tin, antimony, lead, and bismuth.

queen's ware (wār), cream-colored earthenware.

queer (kwēr), *adj.* odd; singular; droll; strange; out of health: *v.t.* [Slang], to

spoil a chance or opportunity; jeopardize or injure some enterprise.

quell (kwel), *v.t.* to crush or subdue; put an end to; calm; allay.

quench (kwench), *v.t.* to put out or extinguish; check; allay.

quenelle (kē-nel'), a dumpling of chopped beef and chicken, cooked in boiling water or fried in fat.

quercine (kwēr'sin), *adj.* pertaining to oaks.

Quercus (kwēr'kus), *n.* a very large genus of hardwood trees, which includes the oaks; there are about 250 species, nearly all confined to the temperate zone.

queriman (kwer-i-mān'), *n.* a white mullet-fish of West Indian waters.

querimonious (kwer-i-mō'ni-us), *adj.* complaining; querulous.

querist (kwē'rist), *n.* one who asks questions.

querulous (kwer'ōō-lus), *adj.* complaining; discontented.

query (kwē'ri), *n.* a question; an inquiry to be resolved; a mark of interrogation: *v.t.* to examine by questions; doubt; to mark with a query: *v.i.* to ask questions.

quest (kwest), *n.* search; inquiry; jury of inquest: *v.t.* to search or seek for.

question (kwes'chun), *n.* an inquiry; act of asking; interrogation; doubt; subject of discussion; examination: *v.t.* to ask or interrogate; treat as doubtful.

questionability (-å-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being questionable.

questionable (-å-bl), *adj.* that may be questioned; doubtful; suspicious.

questionably (-å-bli), *adv.* in a questionable manner.

questionnaire (-ār'), *n.* series of questions submitted to a number of people in order to obtain information on a given subject.

questor, same as quæstor.

quetzal (kwet'zăl), *n.* a large handsome bird of Central America, with brilliant plumage and very long tail feathers: sometimes called the American bird of paradise; a trogon.

queue (kū), *n.* a plait of hair worn behind; the tail of a wig.

quibble (kwib'l), *n.* a petty evasion or cavil; play on words: *v.i.* to evade the truth by artifice or evasion.

quibbling ('ling), *n.* evasion.

quick (kwik), *adj.* rapid; hasty; active; nimble; ready; sharp in discernment; sprightly; precipitate; living; pregnant: *adv.* quickly: *n.* the living flesh; the *living* as distinguished from the *dead;* sensitive part; the sensitive flesh under a nail; slip of a tree or shrub.

quicken ('en), *v.i.* to impart life; vivify; show signs of life in the womb: *v.t.* increase the speed of; to resuscitate; stimulate; cheer.

quickening ('ning), *adj.* vivifying.

quicklime ('lim), *n.* lime burnt and unslaked.

quickly ('li), *adv.* soon; swiftly.

quickness ('nes), *n.* speed; activity; activeness of perception.

quicksand ('sand), *n.* sand easily moved or readily yielding to pressure; anything unreliable or treacherous.

quickset ('set), *n.* a living shrub, especially the hawthorn, set to grow, as for a hedge.

quickstep ('step), *n.* a march or dance in military quick quick time.

quicksilver ('sil-vēr), *n.* fluid mercury: *v.t.* to overlay with an amalgam of mercury and tin-foil.

quick-witted (-wit'ed), *adj.* keen; sagacious; of quick discernment.

quid (kwid), *n.* a plug of tobacco for chewing; a cud, as of a cow; [Eng. Slang], a sovereign, equal to twenty shillings.

quiddity ('i-ti), *n.* the essence of anything; a trifling nicety; captious question.

quidnunc ('nungk), *n.* one who is curious to know everything that passes; one who pretends to a knowledge of current events.

quiesce (kwī-es'), *v.i.* to be silent.

quiescence ('ens), *n.* repose or rest; mental quietude.

quiescent ('ent), *adj.* reposing or resting; calm; silent.

quiet (kwī'et), *adj.* free from motion, disturbance, or alarm; still; calm; peaceable; gentle; secluded; subdued and modest; not showy: *v.t.* to calm or pacify; reduce to a state of rest: *v.i.* to become quiet.

quietism (izm), *n.* peace; tranquillity of mind; calmness; a religious mysticism based on withdrawal of the mind from all worldly concerns and interests and fixing it on a contemplation of God and His attributes.

quietly ('et-li), *adv.* in a quiet manner; peaceably; silently.

quietude ('et-ūd), *n.* repose; tranquillity.

quietus (-ē'tus), *n.* rest; death; final settlement or discharge; heavy blow.

quihi (kwī'hī'), *n.* an Anglo-Indian: in India, the usual call for a servant or attendant.

quill (kwil), *n.* the large, strong feather of a bird's wing; such feather used as a pen; a porcupine's spine; a weaver's spindle: *v.t.* to plait or form with small quill-like ridges.

quilled (kwild), *adj.* plaited.

quillai (ki-lī'), *n.* an evergreen soapbark tree of Chile: the inner bark is used for soap, and as a detergent.

quill-driver (-drīv'ĕr), *n.* a literary hack; one compelled to write for a living.

quilling (kwil'ing), *n.* a strip of ribbon fluted and joined so as to resemble a row of quills or feathers.

quilt (kwilt), *n.* a kind of heavy coverlet or

counterpane: *v.t.* to stitch together, as two pieces of cloth, etc., with a soft material between.

quilting ('ing), *n.* the act or process of making a quilt; material for quilting; quilted work.

quina (kī'nâ), *n.* the bark of a South American tree used as a febrifuge.

quinary (kwi'nâ-ri), a body, group, or system consisting of five members: *adj.* consisting of, or arranged in, fives.

quince (kwins), *n.* the fruit of a small tree of the apple family, the flesh of which is hard and acid and usually used in making preserves, especially marmalade; the tree bearing this fruit.

quincentenary (kwin-sen'te-na-ri), *n.* a five-hundredth anniversary: *adj.* pertaining to five hundred years.

quincunx (kwin'kungks), *n.* an arrangement of five objects in a square with one at each corner and one in the middle.

quinic (kwin'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or derived from, quinine.

quinic acid (as'id), a white, crystalline compound found in cinchona-bark and coffee beans.

quinine (kwin'ēn, kwī'nin), *n.* an alkaline bitter substance obtained from the bark of the chinchona tree: used as a febrifuge and tonic.

quinnat salmon (kwin'at sam'un), a salmon frequenting both coasts of the Pacific: commercially, the most important species of salmon.

quinquagenarian (kwin-kwâ-je-nā'ri-an), *n.* a person fifty years old: *adj.* fifty years old; pertaining to a person of such age.

quinquagesima (-kwâ-jes'i-mâ), *adj.* fiftieth: *n.* a period of fifty days.

Quinquagesima Sunday (sun'dā), *n.* the Sunday next before Lent.

quinque-, a combining form from the Latin *quinque*, five.

quinquepartite (kwin-kwe-pär'tīt), *adj.* composed of, or divided into, five parts.

quinquennial (-kwen'i-âl), *adj.* recurring once in, or lasting, five years.

quinsy ('zi), *n.* inflammation of the tonsils of the throat.

quint (kwint), *n.* a set or sequence of five.

quintal ('tâl), *n.* a weight of 100 or 112 lbs.

quintan ('tân), *adj.* recurring every fifth day: *n.* an intermittent fever which recurs thus.

quintessence (kwin-tes'ens), *n.* the pure concentrated essence of anything; vital or essential part.

quintet, quintette (-tet'), *n.* a musical composition in five obligato parts; a set of five persons singing or playing five-part music.

quintillion (-til'yun), *n.* in the U. S., a number expressed by a unit followed by 18 ciphers; in England, a number expressed by a unit followed by thirty ciphers.

quintuple ('tū-pl), *v.t.* to make fivefold: *adj.* fivefold.

quip (kwip), *n.* a gibe; jest; sarcastic expression or allusion; a droll saying; quibble; equivocation: *v.i.* to scoff or gibe; utter quips; jeer.

quire (kwīr), *n.* 24 sheets of paper; a set of sheets necessary to make up a book: *v.t.* to divide into quires.

Quirinal (kwi-rī'nâl), *n.* at Rome, the royal palace; hence, the monarchical government of Italy.

Quirites (-rī'tēz), *n.pl.* the ancient Romans in their civil capacity.

quirk (kwērk), *n.* an artful evasion; subterfuge; quibble; smart retort; a light irregular air or melody.

quirt (kwērt), *n.* in Spanish America, a rawhide riding whip with short handle: *v.t.* to strike with a quirt.

quit (kwit), *v.t.* to depart from; discharge (an obligation); give up; forsake: *v.i.* to go away; stop doing something; cease: *adj.* set free.

quitch (kwich), *n.* couch grass.

quitclaim (kwit'klām), *n.* in law, an instrument whereby a person relinquishes a claim or title to real estate or other property.

quittance (kwit'âns), *n.* discharge from a debt, service, or obligation.

quite (kwīt), *adj.* wholly; completely.

quiver (kwiv'ēr), *n.* a case for arrows; a trembling or shivering: *v.i.* to tremble, shake, or shiver.

quixotic (kwiks-ot'ik), *adj.* chivalrous or romantic to extravagance: from Don Quixote, hero of Cervantes' romance.

quixotically (-âl-li), *adv.* in a quixotic manner.

quiz (kwiz), *n.* an enigma or obscure question designed to puzzle anyone; one who quizzes others: *v.t.* to puzzle; make fun of; banter; hoax; examine narrowly with an air of mockery; peer at.

quizzical ('i-kâl), *adj.* given to, or of the nature of, quizzing; comical.

quod (kwod), *n.* a quadrangle; prison.

quodlibet ('li-bet), *n.* a nice point or subtlety; in music, a fantasia.

quoin (koin), *n.* a wedge used to support and steady a stone; external angle of a building; a wedge of wood or metal to elevate a gun; wedge-shaped wooden block to tighten the pages of type within the chase.

quoit (kwoit), *n.* a circular ring of iron to be pitched at a fixed object: *pl.* a game played with quoits.

quondam (kwon'dâm), *adj.* [Latin] former.

quorum (kwō'rum), *n.* the number of members of a body or corporation competent to transact business by law or constitution.

quota (kwō'tâ), *n.* part or share assigned to each; a proportional part or number.

quotation (-tā'shun), *n.* the act of quot-

ing; that which is quoted; current price.

quotation mark (märk), a punctuation mark used to denote the beginning and end of a quotation; also, used to denote direct speech: usually consists of two inverted commas at the beginning and two apostrophes at the end.

quotative (kwō'tå-tiv), *a.* of the nature of, or pertaining to, quotation.

quote (kwōt), *v.t.* to adduce (a passage) from some author or speaker, for authority or illustration; give the current price of: *n.* a quotation; a quotation-mark; a passage from an author.

quoth (kwōth), *v.t.* said; spoke: used in the first and third person in the preterit, and always followed by the nominative or subject.

quotha ('å), *interj.* indeed!

quotidian (kwō-tid'i-ån), *adj.* recurring daily.

quotient ('shent), *n.* the number resulting from the division of one number by another.

quotum ('tum), *n.* share; proportion.

quo warranto (kwō wan-ran'tō), literally, by what warrant, a judicial writ commanding a person to show why, or by what right, he discharges the duties of an office to which not appointed, or trades on a franchise to which he has no right, or which has been revoked.

R

R, r (är), *n.* a letter; the eighteenth letter of the English alphabet; the sound of this letter.

R, r, *n.* an abbreviation: in the form **R,** personal names beginning with this letter, as Richard, Rebecca; various proper names and geographical designations beginning with this letter, as Ramsay, Ridpath, Russia, Roumania; any outstanding word beginning with this letter; in *Dyeing,* reddish; in *Shipping,* run; in *Prayer Book,* response; in *Old Testament Criticism,* redactor (editor): in the form **R** or **r,** railroad; in *Commerce,* received; in *Chess,* rook; in the *Log Book,* rain; in *Baseball,* run; in *Cricket,* run: in the form **r,** any word beginning with this letter which can be inferred readily from the context or the subject.

R, r, *n.* a symbol: in the form **R,** the eighteenth (or seventeenth) in a series; the eighteenth (or seventeenth) in a group, order, or class; in *Chemistry,* radical; in *Mathematics,* radius, ratio: in the form **R** or **r,** in *Electricity,* resistance.

R, *n.* a medieval Roman numeral denoting 80; with a bar (R̄), 80,000.

R, *n.* an object shaped like capital R: *adj.* of, or resembling, the shape of capital R.

R, r, *n.* the eighteenth letter of the alphabet impressed on a type-bar; the perforation of this letter in a paper-roll for machine-casting.

Ra (rä), *n.* the sun god and principal deity of the ancient Egyptians.

raad (räd), *n.* legislative assembly of the former Transvaal Republic; the electric catfish, also, called raäsh.

rabat (rȧ-bȧ′), *n.* a clerical linen collar; (rab′at), a polishing material prepared from potter's clay.

rabato (rȧ-bä′tō), *n.* a turned-down collar; a ruff for the neck.

rabban (rab′an), *n.* a Jewish title higher than rabbi.

rabbet (rab′et), *n.* a groove cut in the edge of a plank, etc., so that the edge of another may fit into it: *v.t.* to groove and unite by a rabbet.

rabbi (′i), *n.* master, a Jewish doctor or interpreter of the law.

rabbinic (-in′ik), *adj.* pertaining to rabbis, their doctrines, learning, and language.

rabbinism (′in-izm), *n.* rabbinic phraseology; teachings of rabbis.

rabbinist (′in-ist), *n.* one who adheres to the Talmud and the rabbinic traditions.

rabbit (′it), *n.* a burrowing rodent animal, esteemed for food and fur: *v.t.* to hunt rabbits.

rabbiter (-i-tĕr), *n.* in Australia, one engaged to trap and kill rabbits.

rabbit fish (fish), one of several fish; a globe-fish; a marine food fish of warm waters.

rabbit squirrel (skwĕr′el), a long-eared South American rodent related to the chinchilla.

rabbit-warren (-wor′en), *n.* a place where rabbits burrow and breed.

rabble (′l), *n.* a noisy crowd or mob, especially of the lower orders.

rabi (rab′i), *n.* the spring harvest in India, the most important of the year.

rabid (′id), *adj.* mad; enthusiastic to excess.

rabboni (rȧ-bō′ni), *n.* my great master: the highest title of distinction among the ancient Jews.

rabies (rā′bi-ēz), *n.* canine madness; madness caused by the bite of a rabid dog; hydrophobia.

raca (rä′kȧ), *adj.* worthless; a term of great contempt among the ancient Jews.

raccoon (rak-ōōn′), *n.* a badger-like animal of North America, with a valuable fur.

race (rās), *n.* a rapid course, as of an animal or river; contest of speed; career; descent or lineage; breed or variety; peculiar strength or flavor; root: *pl.* horseraces: *v.i.* to run swiftly; contend in running: *v.t.* to cause to contend in a race.

raceme (rȧ-sēm′), *n.* a flower cluster.

racemose (ras′e-mōs), *adj.* growing in racemes.

racer (rās′ĕr), *n.* one who contends in a race; a swift horse; anything of unusual speed.

racial (rā′siȧl), *adj.* pertaining to race or lineage.

racily (′si-li), *adv.* in a racy manner.

raciness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being racy.

rack (rak), *n.* an instrument for stretching or straining; formerly, an engine for stretching the limbs to extort a confession; a frame in which articles are arranged; a grating above a manger for holding hay; a straight toothed bar working in the pinions of a wheel; an inclined plane on which ore is washed and separated; thin, broken, vapory clouds; entire ruin: *v.t.* to stretch or strain forcibly on, or as on, the rack; torture; wrest; perplex; exhaust; decant or strain off.

rackarock (rȧk′a-rok), *n.* an explosive powder of high power.

racket (′et), *n.* a clattering noise; a hilarious merrymaking; a network bat used in tennis; a snow-shoe: *pl.* a game re-

sembling court-tennis: *v.i.* to make a clattering noise; frolic; play tennis: *v.t.* to strike, as with a racket.

racketing (-ing), *n.* noisy, confused mirth.

racket-tail (-tāl), *n.* a humming bird with two long tail feathers like tennis rackets.

rackety (rak'et-i), *adj.* uproariously noisy.

racking ('ing), *n.* yarn for making ropes.

rack rent ('rent), an excessive rent; rent almost equal to the annual value of the tenement.

raconteur (rå-kong-tĕr'), *n.* an expert teller of anecdotes.

raconteuse (rå-kong-tĕz'), *n.* a female reconteur.

racquet, another form of racket.

racy (rā'si), *adj.* having a strong flavor; mentally exciting; piquant.

raddle, *n.* a hedge of branches interwoven: *v.t.* to interweave.

raddle (rad'l), *n.* red ochre: *v.t.* to mark or paint with this color.

raddock ('ok), *n.* the robin redbreast; also, ruddock.

radial (rā'di-ål), *adj.* pertaining to, like, or using as, a ray; pertaining to the radius of the forearm: *n.* a radiating part; a ray; a radial artery or nerve.

radian (rā'di-an), *n.* an arc of a circle equal to the radius; the angle at the center measured by it.

radiance ('di-åns), **radiancy** (-an-si), *n.* brightness shooting in rays; brilliant brightness; splendor.

radiant ('di-ånt), *adj.* emitting rays of light or heat; shining; brilliant: *n.* the point from which a shower of meteors proceeds; a straight line proceeding from a given point about which it revolves; the luminous point from which light emanates.

radiate ('di-āt), *v.t.* to send out as rays: *v.i.* to emit, or issue forth in, rays: *adj.* having rays.

radiation (-ā'shun), *n.* the emission or diffusion of rays of light or heat from a luminous or heated body.

radiator ('di-ā-tĕr), *n.* the body from which rays radiate; a chamber, coil, drum, etc., in an apartment, heated by steam, hot air, or hot water, etc., for radiating warmth into the apartment; a water-cooling device used with gasoline motors; an oscillator.

radical (rad'i-kål), *adj.* pertaining to the root or origin; fundamental; original; underived; extreme: *n.* a simple, underived word; letter belonging to the root; the base of a chemical compound; [R-], one of the ultra-liberal party in politics.

radicalism (-izm), *n.* state or quality of being radical; the principles and practices of Radicals.

radically ('i-kål-i), *adv.* essentially; entirely.

radicate ('i-kāt), *v.t.* to plant deeply and firmly: *v.i.* to take root: *adj.* deeply planted or rooted.

radicel ('i-sel), *n.* a rootlet.

radicle ('i-kl), *n.* that part in the embryo in the seed of a plant which becomes the root; in chemistry, the fundamental constituent of a compound.

radio (rā'di-ō), *n.* anything transmitted or received by electric waves; a radiotelephone; a radiotelegraph; wireless telephony; wireless telegraphy: *adj.* of, pertaining to, or operated by, radiant energy; wireless.

radio-, a combining form from the Latin *radius,* ray, indicating (1) connection with the *radius* of the forearm, or (2) pertaining to any *radioactive* property.

radioactive (rā'di-ō-ak'tiv), *adj.* emitting Becquerel rays; exhibiting the properties possessed by radium.

radioactivity (rā-di-o-ak-tiv'i-ti), *n.* the property possessed by certain bodies, as radium, of emitting invisible radiations which can penetrate objects opaque to ordinary light.

radioamplifier (-am'pli-fi-ĕr), *n.* a receiving unit which increases the intensity of any communication transmitted by wireless.

radiobroadcaster (-brôd'kåst-ĕr), *n.* one who sends out radio communications; also, the apparatus used for sending such communications.

radiobroadcasting, see broadcast.

radiochemistry (rā'di-ō-kem'is-tri), *n.* the study of radioactive substances.

radioconductor (rā'di-ō-kon-duk'tor), *n.* an instrument to detect electric waves in the atmosphere.

radiodermatitis (rā'di-ō-der'ma-tī'tis), *n.* an obstinate inflammation of the skin caused by prolonged exposure to X-rays, or allied radiations.

radiofrequency (-frē'kwen-si), *n.* the frequency of electric waves in radiotelegraphy, supposed to range from 100,000 to 1,000,000 cycles per second.

radiograph (-graf), *n.* a negative picture obtained by radioactivity, as the Röntgen or X-ray: *v.t.* to produce a radiograph.

Radiolaria (rā-di-o-lā'ri-å), *n.* an extensive division of marine protozoans with radiating filaments.

radiology (-ol'ō-ji), *n.* the branch of science which treats of radiant energy and its applications.

radiometer (rā-di-om'e-tĕr), *n.* an instrument used for measuring the intensity of radiant energy by its mechanical effect.

radiophone (-fōn), *n.* a wireless telephone.

radioscopy (-os'kō-pi), *n.* the examination of bodies by X-rays, or some other form of radiant energy.

radiotelegram (-tel'e-gram), *n.* a message transmitted by wireless.

radiotelegraph (-gråf), *n.* a wireless telegraph apparatus.
radiotelegraphy (-te-leg'rå-fi), *n.* the science of wireless telegraphy; the construction of wireless apparatus.
radiotelephone (-tel'e-fōn), *n.* a telephonic instrument for transmitting sound-waves without wires.
radiotelephony (-te-lef'o-ni), *n.* the science of wireless telephony; construction of a radio telephone.
radiotherapy (rā'di-ō-ther'a-pi), *n.* treatment of disease with the X-ray, or with one of the radioactive elements, as radium.
radish (rad'ish), *n.* a plant with an edible root, used as a salad.
radium (rā'di-um), *n.* a radioactive element recently discovered in pitchblende, possessing the property of giving off luminous and actinic rays, accompanied by heat, without apparent loss of energy or diminution in bulk or weight.
radius (rā'di-us), *n.* [*pl.* radii (-ī)], a straight line from the center to the circumference of a circle; exterior bone of the forearm; ray of a flower; anything resembling a radius, as the spoke of a wheel.
radix ('diks), *n.* a root; a primitive word; in mathematics, a fundamental unit.
raff (raf), *n.* a jumble; refuse; the rabble.
raffia (raf'i-å), *n.* a palm of Madagascar, the leafstalks of which yield a fiber much used in basketry and for mats and cordage; fiber of this tree.
raffle ('l), *n.* a kind of lottery in which each partcipant deposits a part of the value of a thing in consideration of the chance of gaining it: *v.t.* to dispose of by raffle: *v.i.* to take part in a raffle.
raft (råft), *n.* a float of logs for transporting goods by water; a floating wooden framework: *v.t.* to carry on a raft.
rafter ('ēr), *n.* an inclined beam supporting the roof of a house: *v.t.* to form into, or furnish with, rafters.
rag (rag), *n.* a fragment of cloth; [Slang], a low-class newspaper; a low, mean fellow; a dirty, slovenly woman: *pl.* worn-out or tattered garments; mean dress: *v.t.* to break and sort ore; dress (stone) roughly.
ragamuffin ('å-muf-in), *n.* a low, disreputable fellow.
rage (rāj), *n.* excessive and uncontrolled anger; vehemence; extreme violence; enthusiasm; extreme desire or eagerness: *v.i.* to be furious with anger; prevail fatally, as a disease; be violently agitated, as the sea; ravage.
ragged (rag'ed), *adj.* rent or worn into rags; clothed in tattered garments; destitute; rough; jagged.
raging (rāj'ing), *p.adj.* acting with fury; violent; vehement; frantic: *n.* fury; violence.
raglan (rag'lan), *n.* a loose overcoat with wide sleeves.
ragout (rå-gōō'), *n.* a dish of stewed and highly seasoned meat.
ragstone (rag'stōn), *n.* any hard, coarse-textured rock.
ragtime ('tīm), *n.* in music, syncopated time, characteristic of negro melodies.
ragweed (rag'wēd), *n.* a common garden and field weed with deeply lobed leaves: it yields a pollen said to give hay fever and which is deeply irritant to asthmatic persons.
ragwort (rag'wērt), *n.* a tall smooth plant resembling cotton, with bright-yellow flowers.
raid (rād), *n.* a hostile or predatory incursion: *v.t.* to make a raid upon.
rail (rāl), *n.* a bar of timber or metal extending from one support to another; wooden or iron fence; a railway; a wading bird with a harsh cry: *v.i.* to brawl; use opprobrious language; scoff: *v.t.* to inclose with rails; despatch by rail.
railing ('ing), *n.* material for rails; fence made of posts and rails: *adj.* insulting or reproaching.
raillery ('ēr-i), *n.* good-humored irony or satire; banter.
railroad, see railway.
railway ('wā), *n.* a way or road laid with two parallel iron or steel rails along which cars are drawn by steam power, electricity, etc.
raiment (rā'ment), *n.* clothing.
rain (rān), *n.* water in drops discharged from the clouds: *v.i.* to fall in drops from the clouds; drop like rain; to fall in drops from the clouds: *v.t.* to pour down like rain.
rain bird (bērd), any of numerous birds of the cuckoo family; the green woodpecker.
rainbow ('bō), *n.* the bright-colored arc formed in the heavens by the refraction and reflection of the sun's rays falling upon watery particles in that part of the heavens opposite to the sun.
Rainbow Division (de-vizh'un), the 42nd division of the U. S. National Army in the World War.
rainbow flower (flou'ēr), the iris.
rainbow trout (trout), a trout found in the mountainous streams of California and Oregon: it is of a light golden color sprinkled with black spots, and has a very large head.
rainfall ('fawl), *n.* the amount of rain that falls on any given area.
rain gauge (gāj), an instrument for measuring the quantity of rain that falls at a given place in a given time.
rainy ('i), *adj.* abounding with rain.
raise (rāz), *v.t.* to cause to rise; lift up; elevate; originate or produce; promote; rouse; increase; construct; levy; collect; cause to appear; cause to swell: *n.*

act of raising; the thing raised; increase in price, or salary.

raise Cain (kān), [Slang], to create a disturbance; cause trouble.

raised (rāzd), *adj.* projecting above the surface; having figures in relief; leavened, as bread.

raise the wind (wind), [Slang], to procure money by some shift or device.

raisin (rā'zn), *n.* a dried grape.

rajah (rä'jä), *n.* Hindu king, prince, or chief.

rajput (räj-pōōt'), *n.* a Hindu of royal descent, or of the higher military caste.

rake (rāk), *n.* a toothed implement for gathering cut corn, hay, etc.; any toothed gathering tool; inclination or slope; that part of the bow or stern of a ship that projects beyond keel; a dissolute man: *v.t.* gather or smooth with a rake; collect; scour; fire upon, so as to sweep the deck of a vessel in a longitudinal direction: *v.i.* slope from the perpendicular.

rake-off (-ôf), *n.* commission; share profits.

rakehell (rāk'hel), *n.* a debauchee; a rake: *adj.* dissolute; lewd; wild.

raking (rāk'ing), *n.* act of using a rake; amount collected, or ground covered, by a rake; a scolding; a verbal attack.

rakish (rāk'ish), *adj.* dissolute; debauched.

rally ('i), *v.t.* to collect and arrange, as troops in confusion; reunite; attack with raillery; banter or satirize humorously: *v.i.* to return to order; recover strength; exercise raillery: *n.* the act of recovering order, or of regaining strength; a mass meeting; good-humored satire; horseplay, as in a pantomime.

ram (ram), *n.* the male of a sheep; one of the signs of the zodiac; a military engine for battering; a hydraulic engine; an iron-clad with a steel beak: *v.t.* to push or press with force.

Ramadan (ram-a-dän'), *n.* the ninth month of the Mohammedan year, on each day of which faithful Mohammedans fast and pray.

ramarama (rä'mä-rä-mä), *n.* a New Zealand myrtle.

ramble ('bl), *v.i.* to wander or rove about; visit many places; be desultory: *n.* roving or wandering from place to place.

rambler (ram'blēr), *n.* one of a group of roses of which the *crimson rambler* is typical; one who rambles.

ramenta (-men'tä), *n.pl.* the thin brown scales which cover the stems of ferns.

ramentum (rä-men'tum), *n.* that which is scraped off; a scraping.

ramie, ramee (ram'ē), *n.* an Asiatic plant of the nettle family which yields a tough fiber stronger than hemp, and which is woven into many fabrics.

ramification (ram-i-fi-kā'shun), *n.* a division or separation into branches; subdivision; manner of producing branches.

ramiform ('fôrm), *adj.* branched.

ramify ('i-fī), *v.t.* to divide into branches or divisions: *v.i.* to become divided or sub-divided.

rammer ('ēr), *n.* one who, or that which, rams; an instrument for forcibly driving anything; a rod for forcing down the charge of a gun.

rammish (ram'ish), *adj.* like a ram; hence, strong-smelling; lustful.

ramose (rā'mōs), *adj.* branched; producing branches.

ramp (ramp), *v.i.* to climb like a plant; spring; leap violently: *n.* a leap or bound; a slope or incline; a wall-coping.

rampage (ram'pāj), *v.i.* to prance about with unrestrained spirits; be furious: *n.* a state of excitement; dashing wildly about in rage or violent anger.

rampant ('pânt), *adj.* overleaping restraint or natural bounds; unchecked; widespread; in heraldry, standing upright on the hindlegs.

rampart ('pärt), *n.* a mound or wall surrounding a fortified place; protection from assault or danger: *v.t.* to fortify with a rampart.

rampion (ram'pi-ân), *n.* a garden perennial, the root of which is used as a salad.

ramrod ('rod), *n.* a rod used for ramming down the charge of a gun.

ramshackle ('shak-l), *adj.* loose; out of repair.

ramson (ram'zn), *n.* a broad-leaved species of garlic, the root of which is used as a salad.

ramtil (ram'til), *n.* an African shrub of the aster family, the seeds of which yield a valuable oil, used for both food and illumination.

ramulose (ram'ū-lōs), *adj.* having many small branches.

ramulus (-lus), *n.* a little branch.

ramus (rā'mus), *n.* a branch.

Rana (rā'nä), *n.* a genus of hopping amphibians without tails, including the common frogs; [r-], a frog.

ranarium (rä-nā'ri-um), *n.* a collection of frogs, or a place for rearing them.

rance (rans), reddish marble with pale-blue and white markings, called Belgian marble in U. S.

ranch (ranch), *n.* a large farm, with buildings, appurtenances and attendants, serving for the raising of horses and cattle for market: *v.i.* to live or work on a ranch.

rancher (ran'chēr), *n.* the owner of a ranch, or one who helps to run it.

ranchero (ran-chā'rō), *n.* [Mexican], a herdsman.

rancho (ran'chō), *n.* cabin or group of cabins where ranchmen or travelers are sheltered.

rancid (ran'sid), *adj.* having a rank, unpleasant smell; sour or musty.

rancidity ('i-ti), *n.* rancid condition.

rancor (rang'kēr), *n.* implacable enmity; deep spite or malice.

rancorous (-us), *adj.*, malignant; spiteful.

rand (rand), *n.* an edge, margin, or border; [R-], a gold-bearing ridge and district in South Africa (with *the*).

randan (ran'dăn), *n.* a boat propelled by three rowers, one in the center using two oars and the others one oar each.

random ('dum), *n.* want of direction or method; chance: *adj.* done haphazard; left to chance, or without method.

randy (ran'di), *n.* a cadger; an impudent beggarman who makes threats, if refused alms; a coarse, ill-tempered, vulgar woman; a virago: *adj.* aggressively rough, coarse, or vulgar; threatening.

ranee (ran'ē), *n.* a Hindu queen or princess; rajah's wife.

range (rānj), *v.t.* to set or arrange in a row; place in proper order; rove over; sail along in a parallel direction: *v.i.* to wander without aim; lie in the same direction: *n.* a rank or row; order or class: space or room for excursion; extent of discourse or roaming; power; an extended kitchen grate; distance to which a shot, etc., can be projected; a tract of land for raising horses, cattle, sheep, etc.; a mountain chain; a class or series.

range-finder (rānj'fīn-dĕr), *n.* a contrivance to enable the marksman in a fort or ship to ascertain exact range of target.

ranger ('ĕr), *n.* a rover; the chief official of a park or forest; a variety of dog.

range rider (rīd'ĕr), *n.* a cowboy; a mounted warden who patrols forests and state lands.

Ranidæ (ran'i-dē), *n.pl.* an important family of tailless amphibians, which includes the common frogs: *Rana* is the type genus.

ranine (rā'nīn), *adj.* pertaining to frogs; also, to region under tip of the tongue.

rank (rangk), *n.* a row or line, especially of soldiers placed abreast; station or position; a stand or location for parking automobiles, carriages, etc.; grade; dignity; eminence: *v.t.* to draw up in line; include in a particular class, order, or division: *v.i.* to be ranged, set, or disposed; hold a certain position: *adj.* luxuriant in growth; excessive; coarse; rancid.

rank and file (fīl), the whole body of common soldiers; the working members of any society, body, lodge, club, or the like; the common people.

rankle ('l), *v.i.* to grow more rank or strong; fester; become mentally disquieted or irritated.

ransack (ran'sak), *v.t.* to search minutely; rummage; plunder.

ransom ('sum), *v.t.* to free from captivity, slavery, or punishment, by a payment; atone for; redeem from bondage of sin: *n.* price paid for release from captivity, etc., or for goods captured by an enemy.

Ransomer (-ĕr), *n.* a member of a guild in England, the object of which is the conversion of that country to the R. C. faith; a member of a R. C. order of priests, originally founded for the delivery of Christian captives from Mohammedans; [r-], one who ransoms.

rant (rant), *v.i.* to bluster or be noisily wordy; rave in extravagant or violent language: *n.* noisy; empty declamation.

ranter ('ĕr), *n.* one who rants; a boisterous preacher.

Ranunculus (rå-nung'kū-lus), *n.* the large and widely distributed family of herbs which includes the crowfoots or buttercups.

rap (rap), *v.i.* to strike a quick, sharp blow; knock: *v.t.* to strike sharply: *n.* a quick, sharp blow; something of no value.

rapacious (rå-pā'shus), *adj.* given to plunder; seizing forcibly; subsisting on prey; greedy; avaricious.

rapacity (-pas'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being rapacious.

rape (rāp), *n.* a seizing and carrying away by force; the seizure and carnal knowledge of a woman against her will; a plant of the cabbage family, from seeds of which an oil (colza oil) is expressed; the pomace of grapes after juice has been expressed: *v.t.* to ravish; violate womanhood.

raphania (rå-fā'ni-å), *n.* a disease due to eating fungus-infected rape or rye; ergotism.

rapid (rap'id), *adj.* very quick or swift; expeditious: *n.pl.* a swift current in a river where the channel is descending.

rapidity (rå-pid'i-ti), *n.* swiftness.

rapier (rā'pi-ĕr), *n.* a long thin sword used for thrusting.

rapine (rap'in or 'īn), *n.* act of plundering or seizing forcibly; pillage; violence.

rapparee (rap-å-rē'), *n.* one of the freebooting, Irish soldiers of Cromwellian times; a plunderer.

rapport (-pōr'), *n.* harmonious relation; affinity.

rapprochement (rå-prōsh'mäng), *n.* the act of coming together; an understanding.

rapscallion (rap-scal'yun), *n.* a rascal.

rapt (rapt), *p.adj.* transported; ravished.

Raptores (rap-tō'rēz), *n.pl.* an order of birds characterized by the strength of their claws and bills, including the eagles, owls, vultures, etc.

raptorial ('ri-ål), *adj.* pertaining to the Raptores.

rapture ('tūr), *n.* extreme pleasure or delight; ecstasy; enthusiasm.

rare (rār), *adj.* scarce; uncommon; unusual; thinly scattered; not dense; excellent; incomparable; of loose texture; almost raw.

rarebit ('bit), *n.* a dainty morsel; a Welsh rabbit.

rarefaction (rar-ē-fak'shun), *n.* the act of rarefying or rendering less dense.

rarefy (rar'e-fī), *v.t.* to make rare, thin, or less dense; expand: *v.i.* become less dense.

rarely ('li), *adv.* seldom.
rareness ('nes), *n.* the state or quality of being rare.
rareripe (rār'rīp), *adj.* ripe before the usual season: *n.* an early fruit.
rarity ('i-ti), *n.* a rare article; exceptional excellence; rareness.
rascal ('kăl), *n.* a mean fellow; a scoundrel; one who is guilty of mean offenses.
rascaldom (-dum), *n.* rascals collectively.
rascality ('i-ti), *n.* the state of being a rascal; petty villainy or dishonesty.
rash (rash), *adj.* hasty; incautious; precipitate; acting without caution or reflection: *n.* a slight cutaneous eruption.
rasher ('ẽr), *n.* a thin slice of bacon; the Californian rockfish.
rashly (rash'li), *adv.* hastily; thoughtlessly.
rashness ('nes), *n.* the state of being rash; action without due consideration.
Rasores (rā-sō'rēz), *n.pl.* an order of birds, including the barn owls, pheasants, partridges, etc., which scratch the ground in search of food.
rasorial ('ri-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to the Rasores; gallinaceous; scratching the ground.
rasp (răsp), *v.t.* to rub with, or as with, a rough instrument; file with a rasp: *n.* a kind of rough file.
raspberry (raz'bẽr-i), *n.* a thimble-shaped fruit, composed of a mass of druplets, growing on the well-known shrub or bramble of the same name: in color it is red, purple, yellow, or black, red being the most common: much used in jams and for desserts.
rasper (ras'pẽr), *n.* a rough file; a scraper; a high, difficult jump; [Slang], something that irritates.
raspy (răs'pi), *adj.* rough; grating; irritable.
rasse (ras'e), *n.* a Chinese, tree-climbing civet.
rat (rat), *n.* a destructive rodent of gray or black color, with slender head, large ears, and long scaly tail: it infests houses, ships, etc., and is a carrier of disease; any small mammal like a rat; a mean, skulking fellow; one who deserts his party; a workman who works during a strike, or for less than the usual wages: *v.i.* to desert one's party; to act the rat: said of a workman; to catch rats.
ratable (rāt'ă-bl), *adj.* assessed at a certain value; liable to be assessed.
rataplan (rat-ă-plan'), *n.* the iterative beating of a drum, or noise made by hoofs of a galloping horse on hard ground.
rat-a-tat (rat-ă-tat'), *n.* repeated knocking or tapping.
ratch (rach), *n.* a ratchet-wheel, or toothed bar: *v.i.* to sail by the wind on a tack.
ratchet (-et), a pawl, or detent, for holding a ratchet-wheel.
ratchet-wheel (-hwēl), *n.* notched wheel into a tooth of which a pawl fits which keeps it from reversing its movement.
rate (rāt), *n.* ratio or proportion, price fixed or stated; comparative value; degree; a tax or assessment; speed at which anything is done or performed; class of warship: *v.t.* to estimate; settle or fix the value, rank, or degree of; scold vehemently and hastily: *v.i.* make an estimate; be placed in a certain class or rank.
ratel (rā'tel), *n.* a nocturnal carnivore of India and western Africa, resembling a badger, of a gray color on the back and black below.
rating (rāt'ing), *n.* classification according to standard; value as determined by comparison; a scolding.
rather (răth'ẽr), *adv.* sooner; more willingly; on the contrary; preferably to the other.
rathskeller (räths'kel-ẽr), *n.* an underground place of refreshment.
ratification (rat-i-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the act of ratifying; confirmation.
ratifier ('i-fī-ẽr), *n.* one who ratifies.
ratify ('i-fī), *v.t.* to approve and sanction; settle or confirm; establish.
ratio (rā'shi-ō), *n.* the relation or proportion of one thing or quantity to another.
ratiocinate (rash-i-os'i-nāt), *v.i.* to reason deductively; argue.
ratiocination (-i-nā'shun), *n.* the act or process of reasoning; deducing conclusions from premises.
ratiocinative ('i-nā-tiv), *adj.* argumentative.
ration (rā'shun), *n.* an allowance: *pl.* allowance of provisions given per man for daily subsistence: *v.t.* furnish with rations.
rational (rash'un-ăl), *adj.* agreeable to, or consistent with, reason; neither extravagant or foolish; wise; judicious.
rationale (rash-o-nā'lē), *n.* a series of reasons assigned for any opinion, action, etc.; a logical basis of fact.
rationalism ('un-ăl-izm), *n.* a system or doctrine which, rejecting revelation, makes reason the sole guide in the interpretation of Scripture and dogma.
rationalist (-ist), *n.* one who believes in, or upholds rationalism.
rationalistic (-is'tik), *adj.* pertaining to, characteristic of, or like, rationalism.
rationality (-al'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being rational; power of reasoning; reasonableness; mental sanity.
rationalize ('ăl-īz), *v.t.* to interpret as a rationalist; convert to rationalism: *v.i.* to rely solely on reason.
rationally ('ăl-li), *adv.* in a rational manner; in accordance with reason.
ratline (rat'lin), *n.* one of the small pieces of rope which join the shrouds of a ship and serve as ladder steps.
ratoon (ra-tōōn'), *n.* a sugar-cane stalk of the second year's growth.
ratsbane (rats'bān), *n.* poison for rats; white arsenic.
rat-tail (-tāl), *n.* horse's tail without hair;

in radio, the wire connecting the antenna with the sending or receiving appatatus.

rattan (rat-an′), *n.* one of the long, smooth, reed-like stems of several species of palms; a rattan walking stick.

ratteen (-tēēn′), *n.* a thick, woolen, quilted or twilled stuff.

ratter (-ēr), *n.* a scab workman; strike-breaker; a dog which hunts rats; a terrier.

rattinet (-in-et′), *n.* inferior kind of ratteen.

ratting (′ing), *n.* the act of deserting one's party; the act of catching rats; working for less than current prices.

rattle (rat′l), *v.i.* to produce rapidly sharp noises; speak rapidly or noisily; ride rapidly: *v.t.* to cause to make a rapid, sharp noise; stun with noise; drive rapidly; scold; confuse: *n.* a succession of rapid, sharp noises; noisy, rapid, empty talk; a child's toy for rattling.

rattler (rat′lēr), *n.* one who, or that which, rattles; a rattlesnake.

rattlesnake (-snāk), *n.* a venomous snake with hard bony rings on the tail, producing a rattling sound when in motion.

rattletrap (-trap), *n.* rude contrivance; something loosely put together, especially a vehicle: *pl.* knickknacks; trifles.

rattling (′ling), *adj.* making a rapid succession of sharp, noisy sounds; quick: *adv.* very: *n.* noise produced by a rattle.

ratty (rat′i), *adj.* abounding in rats; [Slang], contemptible; mean; angry; unbalanced; mentally deficient.

raucous (raw′kus), *adj.* hoarse; harsh.

ravage (rav′āj), *v.t.* to lay waste; pillage; plunder or sack: *n.* destruction by violence or decay; devastation; ruin.

rave (rāv), *v.i.* to wander in the mind or be delirious; rage as a madman.

ravel (rav′l), *v.t.* to unweave or untwist; involve or entangle: *v.i.* be unwoven or untwisted; busy one's self with perplexities.

ravelin (′lin), *n.* a detached work with two embankments making a salient angle.

ravelings (′el-ingz), *n.pl.* threads detached by untwisting.

raven (rā′vn), *n.* a large bird of the crow family noted for its deep black color: *adj.* raven-colored; black and glossy.

raven (rav′n), *v.t.* to devour with greediness or voracity: *n.* violence; plunder; prey.

ravening (′n-ing), *n.* eagerness for plunder: *adj.* devouring greedily.

ravenous (′n-us), *adj.* devouring with rapacity; eagerly voracious; eager for gratification.

ravens (rā′vinz), *n.* a fine quality of sailcloth.

ravine (rå-vēn′), *n.* a long, deep hollow, worn by the action of a stream or torrent; mountain gorge.

ravioli (rä-vi-o-lē′), *n.* noodles dough filled with forcemeat and cooked: a favorite dish of Italians.

ravish (rav′ish), *v.t.* to seize and to carry away by force; have sexual intercourse with (a woman) by force and without her consent; transport with delight or rapture.

ravishment (′ish-ment), *n.* forcible violation of chastity; rape; abduction; transport; rapture.

raw (raw), *adj.* uncooked; crude; without skin; sore; not spun or twisted; in the natural state; untanned; undiluted; unripe; inexperienced; cold and damp: *n.* a sore.

rawboned (′bōnd), *adj.* with little flesh on the bones.

rawhide (′hīd), *n.* a cowhide whip; an untanned skin.

rawish (′ish), *adj.* somewhat raw.

ray (rā), *n.* a line or pencil of light proceeding from a radiant point; light; beam of intellectual light; perception of apprehension; the outer whorl of a floret; a radius; a cartilaginous fish, as the skate: *v.t.* to shoot forth, as a ray: *v.i.* shine forth.

rayah (rä′yä), *n.* in Turkey, a non-Mohammedan forced to pay tax to the Porte.

rayless (-les), *adj.* destitute of rays; hence, dark; gloomy.

raze (rāz), *v.t.* to level to the ground; blot out; efface; graze or shave.

razee (rā-zē′), *n.* a large warship cut down to a smaller size and inferior class.

razor (′zēr), *n.* a sharp-edged cutting instrument used for shaving.

razor-bill (-bil), *n.* the auk.

razzle-dazzle (raz′l-daz′l), *n.* a state of confusion or dizziness, as from effects of alcohol; a revolving platform having irregular motion, used for amusement: *v.t.* to confuse, bewilder, or daze.

re (rā), *n.* in music, the second tone of the diatonic scale; in law, of the thing or matter, but generally used prepositionally for *in re.*

re-, a prefix signifying *back, backward, again, again and again, against, over, opposite:* many words, of which it forms a prefix, are self-explanatory, consequently such are omitted from list of definitions.

reach (rēch), *v.t.* to touch with the extended hand; stretch forth; arrive at; gain; penetrate to; include: *v.i.* to be extended so as to touch; to have access to: *n.* the act of reaching; endeavor to obtain something; the power of reaching or attaining; distance that can be reached: limit of power or ability; stretch of water or stream.

react (rē′akt), *v.t.* to act again: *v.i.* to act in response; come back to a former state; exert mutual chemical action.

reactance (rē-ak′tans), *n.* the seeming resistance of an alternating-current electric circuit due to self-induction.

reaction (-ak′shun), *n.* reverse action; tendency toward a former or opposite state; mutual action of chemical agents, or results therefrom; depression succeeding high tension or overstimulation.

read (rēd), *v.t.* to observe and apprehend the meaning of (something written, printed or inscribed); peruse; discover by observation; study: *v.i.* to perform the act of reading; peruse written or printed matter.

read (red), *adj.* well-informed or acquainted with books.

readable (rēd'ă-bl), *adj.* fit to be read; worth reading; legible.

reader ('ēr), *n.* one who reads; one who reads prayers in church; a corrector of the press; a university lecturer; a reading-book.

readily (red'i-li), *adv.* in a ready manner; quickly; easily; willingly.

readiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state of being ready; promptness; cheerfulness.

reading (rēd'ing), *adj.* addicted to reading: *n.* perusal of books; lecture; public recital; variation; version or interpretation of a particular passage in a book or manuscript; observation made by examining a scientific instrument; formal recital of a bill by the proper officer before a legislative assembly.

readjust (rē-ad-just'), *v.t.* to place in order again; to rearrange.

ready (red'i), *adj.* prepared at the moment; quick; prompt; fit for a purpose; willing; near; about to do or be; dexterous.

reagent (re-ā'jent), *n.* something used to determine the composition of a substance through mutual chemical action; that which reacts; that which causes reflex action.

real (rē'ăl), *adj.* actually existing; not fictitious; genuine; true; pertaining to things fixed, as lands or tenements; not personal: *n.* (rā'ăl), a Spanish coin.

real estate (es-tāt'), lands and all appertaining to them.

realgar (re-al'gâr), *n.* arsenic sulphide, an orange-red, glossy, resinous mineral, used as a pigment and in pyrotechny.

realism ('ăl-izm), *n.* the representation of nature or social life as it actually appears; the doctrine that the objects immediately known are real existences.

realist (-ist), *n.* one who holds the doctrine of, or practices, realism.

realistic (-is'tik), *adj.* pertaining to realism and realists.

reality ('i-ti), *n.* actual existence; fact; truth.

realization (-i-zā'shun), *n.* the act of realizing, or of making and believing real; conversion of money into real property, or the contrary.

realize ('ăl-īz), *v.t.* to bring into being; make real; convert into real property or money; bring home to one's self; achieve; complete; sell property for ready money.

really ('ăl-li), *adv.* with actual existence; in truth.

realm (relm), *n.* royal jurisdiction or territory; kingdom; empire; state.

realty ('ăl-ti), *n.* real estate.

ream (rēm), *n.* 20 quires, or 480 sheets of paper; 516 sheets (printer's ream): *v.t.* to turn over an edge; enlarge a hole.

reamer (-er), *n.* a tool for turning edges, or enlarging holes; a quarrying chisel.

reap (rēp), *v.t.* to cut with a scythe, sickle, or corn-cutting machine; perform the operation of reaping; gather in: *v.i.* to receive as a reward.

reaper (-ēr), *n.* one who reaps; a reaping-machine.

reaping-machine (mă-shēn'), *n.* a machine for cutting standing grain crops, as oats, wheat, barley, rye, etc.

rear (rēr), *n.* the part behind the rest; last in order; background; that part of a fleet or army behind the other: *v.t.* raise or lift up; exalt; build; educate; bring to maturity: *v.i.* to assume an erect posture; rise on the hind legs, as a horse: *adj.* pertaining to the rear.

rear-admiral (-ad-mir-ăl), *n.* in the U. S. navy, an officer ranking next below the admiral; in other navies, an officer ranking next below a vice-admiral.

reason (rē'zn), *n.* that mental faculty in man which enables him to deduce inferences from facts, and to distinguish between right and wrong; right judgment; efficient or final cause; cause for opinion or act; premise of an argument, especially the minor: *v.i.* to exercise the faculty of reason; argue; infer conclusions from premises: *v.t.* to persuade by reasoning; examine by the reason; plead for.

reasonable (-ă-bl), *adj.* endowed with reason; rational; equitable; moderate; fair.

reasonableness (-nes), *n.* the quality or state of being reasonable; moderation.

reasonably (-ă-bli), *adv.* in a reasonable manner.

reasoning (-ing), *n.* the exercise of the faculty of reason; argumentation; reasons adduced or employed.

reassure (rē-a-shōōr'), *v.t.* restore to confidence; expel fear or anxiety; comfort.

Reaumur (rā-o'mēr), *n.* a thermometric scale devised by Réaumur, a French scientist, in 1737, on which the freezing point is zero and the boiling point 80 degrees: *adj.* designating Réaumur's scale.

rebate (re-bāt'), *n.* a deduction; discount: *v.t.* to abate or diminish.

rebel (reb'el), *n.* one who revolts from his allegiance or defies constituted authority: *adj.* rebellious: *v.i.* (re-bel'), to take up arms and resist lawful or constituted authority; revolt; rise against authority.

rebellion ('yun), *n.* insurrection against, or open resistance to, lawful or constituted authority; revolt.

rebellious ('yus), *adj.* opposing lawful or constituted authority.

rebound (re-bound'), *v.i.* to start or leap back; re-echo; to reverberate: *n.* the act of rebounding; a leaping or flying back.

rebozo (rā-bō'sō), *n.* a mantilla worn over the head by women of Spanish America.

rebuff (-buf'), *n.* a beating back; sudden check or resistance; defeat; refusal: *v.t.* to beat back; repel; check; refuse.

rebuke (-būk'), *n.* reprimand or reproof; chiding; chastisement: *v.t.* to reprimand or chide; chastise.

rebus (rē'bus), *n.* an enigmatical representation of a word or phrase by pictures or figures instead of words; in heraldry, a coat of arms bearing an allusion to the name of the wearer.

rebut (re-but'), *v.t.* to beat back; oppose by argument or proof; repel: *v.i.* in law, to put in or return an answer.

rebuttal ('ăl), *n.* the act of rebutting.

rebutter ('ĕr), *n.* one who rebuts; the answer of a plaintiff to the rejoinder of a defendant.

recalcitrant (-kal'si-trant), *adj.* refractory.

recalescence (rē-kă-les'ens), *n.* a more intense glowing and giving off of heat in a metal during the cooling process than when at highest temperature.

recall (-kawl'), *v.t.* to call back; remember; revoke; withdraw: *n.* revocation; in some states of the U. S., a system whereby a public official can be removed for neglect of duty, or malfeasance in office.

recant (-kant'), *v.t.* to withdraw or retract; abjure.

recantation (-kan-tā'shun), *n.* the act of recanting; a declaration recalling and contradicting a former one.

recapitulate (-kă-pit'ū-lāt), *v.t.* to go over, or summarize (the chief points of a discourse, argument, etc.).

recapitulation (-lā'shun), *n.* the act of recapitulating.

recapitulatory ('ū-lă-tō-ri), *adj.* repeating again in brief.

recaption (-kap'shun), *n.* reprisal.

recede (-sēd'), *v.i.* to fall back or retrograde; retreat: *v.t.* to cede back to a former possessor.

receipt (-sēt'), *n.* the act of receiving; reception; a recipe; written acknowledgment of anything received: *v.t.* to give a receipt for; sign in acknowledgment of.

receivable (-sēv'ă-bl), *adj.* capable of being received.

receive (-sēv'), *v.t.* to take or obtain from another in any manner; accept; obtain; entertain; gain knowledge of; suffer; take in, as stolen goods; partake of the sacrament of Communion.

receiver ('ĕr), *n.* one who, or that which, receives; one who buys stolen goods; a person appointed by a court to manage property in controversy; one who buys stolen goods knowing such to be stolen; a vessel with a retort to receive and condense a distilled product; the part of a telephone through which the sound is conveyed to the ear; the part of a telegraphic apparatus for converting the electric current into audible signals; a vessel for receiving steam from a boiler and transferring same to an engine.

recency (rē'sen-si), *n.* lateness of time; newness.

recension (re-sen'shun), *n.* review or revision, especially critical revision of the text of an author; the text thus revised and established.

recent ('sent), *adj.* of late origin or occurrence; new; modern; fresh; newly arrived; subsequent to man's appearance.

receptacle (-sep'tă-kl), *n.* a vessel or place into which anything is received.

receptibility (-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being receivable.

reception ('shun), *n.* the act of receiving; the state of being received; welcome; social entertainment; admission; formal or official receiving of a person.

receptive ('tiv), *adj.* having the quality of receiving or containing; capable of receiving mental impressions.

receptivity (rē-sep-tiv'i-ti), *n.* the power of receiving impressions.

receptor (rē-sep'tor), *n.* a telephone receiver; in radio, the whole receiving apparatus; the part of a nerve structure which responds to stimuli and transmits them to the brain; a combination of atoms in a plant, or animal cell, which, combining with extraneous substances, either supply food, or toxins, to such cell.

recess (-ses'), *n.* withdrawal; state of being in retirement; seclusion; remission of business; cavity in a room or alcove; niche.

recession (-sesh'un), *n.* the act of receding or withdrawal; act of ceding back.

recessional (re-sesh'un-al), *n.* the hymn or chant sung in church at the end of the services as the clergy are departing.

recessive (re-ses'iv), *adj.* tending to go back; receding.

recessive character (rē-ses'iv kar'ak-tēr), a dominant trait or character in one of the parents of a hybrid which may not manifest itself in the hybrid, but may be transmitted to its descendants: opposed to *dominant character.*

Rechabite (rek'ă-bīt), *n.* an abstainer from alcoholic liquor; a tent-dweller; from the son of Rechab. See *Jer. xxxv.* 2-19.

recherche (re-shĕr-shā'), *adj.* uncommon; rare; exquisite; choice.

recidivism (re-sid'i-vizm), *n.* a relapse into criminal habits after punishment.
recidivist (-vist), *n.* an incorrigible criminal.
recipe (res'i-pē), *n.* a medical prescription; formula for compounding anything.
recipient (re-sip'i-ent), *n.* one who receives: *adj.* receiving.
reciprocal ('rō-kål), *adj.* mutual; alternating; mutually interchangeable: *n.* that which is reciprocal.
reciprocally (-li), *adv.* mutually.
reciprocate ('rō-kāt), *v.t.* to give and receive mutually: *v.i.* to alternate; interchange.
reciprocating ('rō-kā-ting), **reciprocatory** (-kā-to-ri), *adj.* moving backwards and forwards.
reciprocation (-kā'shun), *n.* interchange of acts; reciprocal motion.
reciprocity (res-i-pros'i-ti), *n.* reciprocal obligation or right; equal mutual rights or benefits to be yielded or enjoyed.
recital (-sī'tål), *n.* act of reciting; rehearsal; narrative; a musical entertainment by one performer.
recitation (res-i-tā'shun), *n.* a public reading; delivery of a composition committed to memory; the composition so delivered.
recitative (-tā-tēv'), *adj.* pertaining to recitation; uttered musically; chanted: *n.* words spoken in the sounds of the musical scale: chant.
recite (re-sīt'), *v.t.* to repeat aloud from memory; enumerate; rehearse; recapitulate.
reck (rek), *v.t.* & *v.i.* to care for; heed.
reckless ('les), *adj.* heedless of consequences; careless; thoughtless.
recklessness (-nes), *n.* carelessness; thoughtlessness; heedlessness.
reckon ('n), *v.t.* to count or compute; number; estimate by rank: *v.i.* to calculate; charge to account; make up accounts; pay a penalty; reason with one's self and conclude from argument; think or suppose.
reckoning (-ing), *n.* computation; calculation; statement of accounts between debtor and creditor; money charged by a host; estimated position of a ship by its progress and course.
reclaim (re-klām'), *v.t.* to call back; demand the return of; reform; bring under cultivation: *n.* act of reclaiming; a fresh claim.
reclinate (rek'li-nāt), *adj.* reclined, as a leaf.
reclination (-nā'shun), *n.* the act of reclining.
recline (-klīn'), *v.t.* to cause to lean or lie back; lean to one side: *v.i.* to rest or repose.
recluse (re-klōōs'), *n.* one who lives in retirement; hermit; anchorite: *adj.* retired from the world; solitary; secluded.
recognizable (rek'og-nīz-å-bl), *adj.* capable of being recognized.
recognizance (re-kon'i-zans), *n.* avowal; acknowledgment; badge or token; a legal obligation entered into before a magistrate or court to do, or abstain from doing, some particular act.
recognize (rek'og-nīz), *v.t.* to know again; acknowledge; avow; admit with a formal acknowledgment: *v.i.* to enter into recognizance.
recognizer (-ēr), *n.* one who recognizes.
recognizor (-nīz-ôr), *n.* in law, one who enters into a recognizance.
recognition (-nish'un), *n.* the act of recognizing; the state of being recognized; remembrance; recollection; formal avowal.
recoil (re-koil'), *v.i.* to retreat; draw back; be driven backward; rebound, as a released spring.
recollect (rek-o-lekt'), *v.t.* & *v.i.* to call to mind; revive in memory: (rē-ko-lekt'), to reassemble; collect again.
recollection (rek-ol-ek'shun), *n.* memory; that which is remembered.
recollective ('tiv), *adj.* having the faculty of recollecting or remembering.
recommend (rek-o-mend'), *v.t.* to commend to another; introduce favorably; advise.
recommendation (-men-dā'shun), *n.* the act of recommending; favorable introduction.
recommendatory ('då-tō-ri), *adj.* that recommends.
recommit (rē-ko-mit'), *v.t.* to commit anew; refer back to a committee.
recommitment ('ment), *n.* the act of recommitting; state of being recommitted.
recompense (rek'om-pens), *n.* an equivalent given in return; reward; compensation: *v.t.* to give back as an equivalent; make amends for; repay or requite.
reconcilable (-on-sīl'å-bl), *adj.* capable of being reconciled.
reconcile ('on-sīl), *v.t.* to restore to friendship or favor after estrangement; adjust; harmonize.
reconciliation (-sil-i-ā'shun), *n.* the act of reconciling; the state of being reconciled; renewal of friendship; expiation or atonement.
reconciliatory ('i-å-tō-ri), *adj.* tending to reconcile.
recondite ('on-dīt), *adj.* deep; abstruse; hidden from view; secret.
reconnaissance (re-kon'ā-sâns), *n.* the act of reconnoitering; a survey.
reconnoiter, reconnoitre (rek-o-noi'-tēr), *v.t.* to make a survey of, especially for military purposes; examine for scientific purposes.
Reconstruction (rē-kon-struk'shun), *n.* the period after the close of the Civil War in the U. S., during which the southern States were adjusting themselves to the new conditions; the period beginning

1918, and still continuing, in which the nations are endeavoring to recover from the effects of the World War (1914–1918); [r-], act of reconstructing; state of being reconstructed; a thing reconstructed.

record (re-kôrd′), *v.t.* to remember, or cause to be remembered; register or enroll; celebrate: *n.* (rek′ẽrd), an authentic memorial; register; formal writing or copy of an official document; in sports, the best performance: *pl.* public documents.

recorder (-kôrd′ẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, records; one whose official duty is to register writings or transactions.

recount (re-kount′), *v.t.* to go over or narrate in detail: *n.* the act of counting again, as of ballots.

recoup (rē-kōōp′), *v.t.* to indemnify or make good; diminish by keeping back a part.

recourse (re-kōrs′), *n.* a going to for aid or protection; application of effort for a particular purpose or end.

recover (-kuv′ẽr), *v.t.* to regain; retrieve; cure; obtain as compensation; obtain by judgment in a court of law; cover again: *v.i.* to regain health, strength, or any former state; be successful in a lawsuit.

recovery (′ẽr-i), *n.* the act of recovering; restoration to health; legal right to something after judgment of a court.

recreant (rek′re-ânt), *adj.* cowardly; mean-spirited; apostate; false: *n.* a mean-spirited creature; a coward; an apostate.

recreate (′re-āt), *v.t.* to reanimate, especially after toil; gratify: *v.i.* to take recreation: *v.i.* (rē-krē-āt′), to create anew.

recreation (rek-re-ā′shun), *n.* refreshment after toil, etc.; amusement: *n.* (rē-krē-ā′-shun), the act of creating anew; a new creation.

recreative (rek′re-ā-tiv), *adj.* reinvigorating.

recriminate (re-krim′in-āt), *v.i.* to return one accusation with another: *v.t.* to accuse in return.

recrimination (-ā′shun), *n.* the act of recriminating.

recriminatory (′in-â-tō-ri), *adj.* retorting an accusation or charge.

recrudesce (rē-krōō-des′), *v.i.* to come into renewed freshness or vigor; revive; break out again.

recrudescence (-krōō-des′ens), *n.* the breaking out afresh or anew, as a disease, a wound, or the like.

recrudescent (′ent), *adj.* becoming sore or raw again; breaking out anew.

recruit (-krōōt′), *v.t.* to supply with new soldiers; restore to health; repair by fresh supplies: *v.i.* to obtain fresh supplies; recover health: *n.* a sailor, or soldier newly enlisted.

recruiting (′ing), *n.* the enlisting of recruits for the army.

rectal (rek′tal), *adj.* pertaining to the rectum.

rectangle (rek′tang-gl), *n.* a 4-sided figure with 4 right angles.

rectangular (′gū-lẽr), *adj.* right-angled.

rectifiable (′ti-fī-â-bl), *adj.* capable of being rectified.

rectification (-fi-kā′shun), *n.* the act of setting right; repeated distillation of a spirit to concentrate it or render it purer; reduction of a curve to a right line.

rectify (′ti-fī), *v.t.* to set right; adjust; refine by distillation.

rectilineal (-ti-lin′e-âl), **rectilinear** (-ẽr), *adj.* bounded by straight lines; right- or straight-lined; straight; moving in a straight line.

rectitude (′ti-tūd), *n.* rightness of principles and practice; honesty; moral integrity.

rector (′tẽr), *n.* a clergyman in charge of a parish; headmaster of an English public school, or head of a Scotch university; the superior of a convent or religious house.

rectorate (′tẽr-āt) *n.* the office of a rector.

rectorial (-tō′ri-âl), *adj.* pertaining to a rector.

rectory (′tẽr-i), *n.* the house of a rector; the benefice of a rector, with the rights appertaining to it.

rectum (′tum), *n.* the lowest part of the great intestine, terminating in the anus.

rectus (rek′tus), *n.* one of several straight muscles, as of the femur, eye, etc.

recumbency (re-kum′ben-si), *n.* the state of leaning or reclining.

recumbent (′bent), *adj.* reclining; idle.

recuperate (-kū′pẽr-āt), *v.t.* & *v.i.* to recover.

recuperation (-ā′shun), *n.* recovery.

recuperative (′per-ā-tiv), *adj.* pertaining to, or tending to, recovery.

recur (-kẽr′), *v.i.* to return to the mind; happen at a stated interval; have recourse.

recurrence (-kur′ens), *n.* return; resort.

recurrent (′ent), *adj.* returning repeatedly.

recurvate (′vāt), *adj.* bent back.

recusancy (rek′u-zân-si), *n.* nonconformity; refusal to obey, especially the refusal of Roman Catholics to attend the services of the Established Church.

recusant (′u-zânt), *adj.* refusing to acknowledge the royal supremacy in religion; nonconforming: *n.* a nonconformist.

red (red), *n.* one of the primary colors varying from scarlet to pink; a dye which colors red; anything dressed in red; a copper cent; [R-], a person with red hair; a red Indian; [Slang], an anarchist, or extreme socialist: *adj.* red-colored.

redan (re-dan′), *n.* a V-shaped field-work

or rampart with the apex toward the enemy; a projection in a wall.

redbird (-bĕrd), *n.* the American cardinal; the scarlet tanager.

redbreast (red'brest), *n.* the robin.

redbud (-bud), *n.* an American tree, resembling the Judas-tree of Europe, with heart-shaped leaves and little pink flowers.

red cedar (sē'dăr), the American juniper.

redcoat ('kōt), *n.* a British soldier.

red corpuscle (kôr'pus-l), one of the little disks in the blood of mammals which contain the hæmoglobin or red coloring matter and carry the oxygen from the respiratory organs to the various tissues.

Red Cross (red krôs), an international society for the relief of victims of war, calamity and disease.

red deer (dēr), the common stag.

redden ('n), *v.t.* to make red.

reddish ('ish), *adj.* somewhat red.

red dog (dog), the lowest grade of flour in milling: used as feed for farm animals.

red drum (drum), a large food fish frequenting the eastern coast of the U. S.

redeem (re-dēm'), *v.t.* to ransom from bondage; rescue; make atonement for; perform; recover; make good use of; ransom from sin and its consequences.

redeemer ('ĕr), *n.* one who redeems; [R-], Jesus Christ, the Saviour.

redemption (-demp'shun), *n.* repurchase; release; ransom; freeing of an estate from a mortgage; salvation of mankind by Jesus Christ.

redemptive ('tiv), *adj.* pertaining to redemption, or serving to redeem.

Redemptorist (re-demp'tor-ist), *n.* one of the Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer, an R. C. order founded by St. Alphonsus de Liguori in 1732: abbreviation, C.SS.R.

redemptory ('tō-ri), *adj.* paid for ransom.

redeye ('ī), *n.* the rock bass; the rudd; the red drum; the copperhead; [Slang], Kentucky whiskey.

redfin (-fin), *n.* a small fish found in rivers of eastern U. S.: in the spawning season the fins of the male turn red.

red flag (flag), the symbol of socialism; sign of an auction sale.

red grouper (grōōp'ĕr), a large food fish, about three feet long, frequenting the waters of the south-eastern coast of the U. S.

red grouse (grous), the large ptarmigan of the British Isles.

redgum ('gum), *n.* strophulus; a lofty Australian gum tree, yielding a resin used in medicine.

redhead ('hed), *n.* a person with red hair; an American duck highly esteemed as a game bird; the red-headed woodpecker.

red-headed (-ed), *adj.* having a red head.

red-headed woodpecker (wood'pek-ĕr), a large North American woodpecker with red head and neck, and black back, wings and tail.

Red Indian (in'di-ăn), an American Indian.

redingote (-ing-gōt'), *n.* a long, double-breasted coat.

redintegrate (re-din'te-grāt), *v.t.* to make whole again; restore to soundness.

redivivus (red-i-vī'vus), *adj.* come to life again.

red-letter (-let'ĕr), *adj.* marked by a red letter; hence, memorable in a happy way.

red-letter day (dā), a saint's day, or feast day, marked by a red letter on the calendar; hence, a memorable day, one on which some remarkable event occurs, or one that brings good luck, or the like.

red-light district (-līt dis'trikt), a section of a city or town in which disorderly houses abound: from the red light in front that formerly distinguished such houses.

red man (man), an American Indian; [R-M-], a member of the Improved Order of Red Men, a fraternal organization founded at Baltimore, 1834.

redolence ('ō-lens), *n.* perfume; fragrance.

redolent ('ō-lent), *adj.* emitting a sweet smell; fragrant.

redoubt (re-dout'), *n.* a field-work for strengthening or fortifying a military position without flanks.

redoubtable ('ă-bl), *adj.* formidable; valiant; terrible to enemies.

redound (-dound'), *v.i.* to tend or contribute; be in excess.

redowa (red'ō-wă), *n.* a Bohemian dance; music for such a dance.

redpoll (red'pōl), one of several small finches of northern lands, the males of which have red crowns.

red race (rās), the American Indians.

redress (re-dres'), *v.t.* to amend or set right; compensate; relieve from; to dress again: *n.* the reparation of a wrong; relief.

redressible ('i-bl), *adj.* capable of being redressed.

redshank ('shangk), *n.* the red-legged sandpiper; [R-], a Highlander.

Redshirt (-shĕrt), *n.* an anarchist; revolutionist.

Redskin ('skin), *n.* a North American Indian.

red snapper (snap'ĕr), an important food fish of the Atlantic coast, of a rose color.

red snow (snō), in Arctic regions, scarlet-colored patches of snow, caused by microscopic algæ.

red spider (spīd'ĕr), a small, web-spinning spider, very destructive to many plants.

red squirrel (skwĕr'el), a small, reddish-colored North American squirrel: also, called the chickaree.

redstart ('stärt), *n.* a European song-bird with a red breast, allied to the nightingale; the North American warbler.

Red Star (stär), an international organization for the care and humane treatment of animals.

red tape (tāp), tape used for tying official documents; hence, excessive official formality.

reduce (re-dūs'), *v.t.* to bring into a lower state; degrade; diminish; conquer; shorten; reclaim to order; bring or change (numbers or quantities) from one denomination into another; bring into classes: *v.i.* to become smaller.

reducible ('si-bl), *adj.* capable of being reduced.

reduction (-duk'shun), *n.* the act of reducing; the state of being reduced; diminution; conquest or subjugation; the changing of quantities from one denomination to another; the process of converting a metallic oxide into metal by the expulsion of the oxygen contained in it.

redundance (dun'dâns), **redundancy** (-si), *n.* superfluity; excess.

redundant ('dânt), *adj.* superfluous.

reduplicate (-dūp'li-kāt), *v.t.* to double again; repeat; multiply:

reduplication (-kā-shun), *n.* the act of reduplicating.

redwing (red'wing), *n.* a kind of thrush.

redwood (-wood), *n.* a tall California tree of the pine family: some reach 300 feet and over; any tree yielding a red dyewood.

reebok (rē'bok), *n.* a light-gray, South African antelope.

reed (rēd), *n.* a large, coarse grass, with jointed hollow stems; a pastoral pipe; mouth tube of a musical instrument; the comb-shaped part of a loom which beats the weft up to the web; an arrow.

reedbird (-bērd), *n.* the bobolink.

reed bunting (bunt'ing), the European marsh sparrow.

reed organ (ôr'gân), a keyboard musical instrument in which the wind acts upon a set of free-metal reeds.

reef (rēf), *n.* that part of a sail which can be reduced by being drawn in by small ropes running in eyelet holes; a chain of rock lying at or near the surface of the water: *v.t.* to reduce the size of (a sail) by means of reefs.

reefer ('ēr), *n.* a midshipman; one who reefs; a close-fitting, double-breasted jacket.

reek (rēk), *n.* smoke; steam: *v.i.* to emit smoke or steam.

reeky ('i), *adj.* smoky; made foul by smoke or steam.

reel (rēl), *n.* a thousand feet of picture film; bobbin; an angler's implement for winding his line upon; a stagger; a lively Scotch dance: *v.t.* to wind on a reel: *v.i.* to stagger; perform a reel.

reënforce (rē-en-fōrs'), *v.t.* to strengthen by addition.

reënforcement (-fōrs'ment), *n.* additional troops sent to aid others, or ships sent to strengthen a fleet.

reeve (rēv), *n.* a bailiff or steward; the female of the ruff: *v.t.* to pass the end of (a rope) through any hole.

refection (re-fek'shun), *n.* a light repast.

refectory ('tō-ri), *n.* an eating room or hall.

refer (-fēr'), *v.t.* to submit to another person or authority for information, corroboration, or decision: *v.i.* to allude; have relation to; appeal; hint.

referable (ref'ēr-â-bl), *adj.* that may be referred; ascribable.

referee (ref-ēr-ē'), *n.* one to whom anything is referred for decision; an umpire.

reference ('ēr-ens), *n.* the act of referring; allusion; one who, or that which, is referred to; trial or decision by referees; a testimonial to character.

referendary (ref-e-ren'da-ri), *adj.* referring to, or having the character of, a referendum.

referendum (ref'ēr-en-dum), *n.* the referring of a bill or act of the legislature to the people for decision by vote.

referential (-en'shâl), *adj.* pertaining to, or referring to, something else.

refine (-fīn'), *v.t.* to separate from impurities; clear from dross; polish; educate or improve: *v.i.* to become fine or pure; improve in accuracy or delicacy.

refinement ('ment), *n.* the act of refining; state of being refined; elegance; polish; purity of taste, mind, morals, etc.; affectation of elegant or subtle improvements.

refinery ('ēr-i), *n.* a place where anything is refined or purified.

refit (-fit'), *v.t.* to make fit for use again; prepare or fit afresh: *v.i.* to repair damages, especially damages of ships: *n.* the renewal of that which is damaged or worn, especially of parts of a ship.

reflect (-flekt'), *v.t.* to throw back, especially rays of light or heat after striking on any substance: *v.i.* to be thrown back, as rays of light, etc.; consider in the mind; cast reproach or censure (with *upon*).

reflectible ('i-bl), *adj.* capable of being reflected.

reflecting ('ing), *p.adj.* making reflection; thoughtful; casting reproach or censure.

reflection, reflexion (-flek'shun), *n.* the act of reflecting; state of being reflected; that which is reflected; the turning of thought back upon past experiences or ideas; attentive consideration; reproach or censure.

reflective ('tiv), *adj.* throwing back images or rays; considering the operations of the mind or things of the past; reflexive.

reflectively (-li), *adv.* in a reflective manner.
reflectiveness (-nes), *n.* the power or habit of reflection.
reflector ('tĕr), *n.* one who, or that which, reflects; a polished surface reflecting rays of light or heat.
reflex ('fleks), *adj.* bent or turned back; directed backwards; reflective; produced by reflex action: *n.* an image produced by reflection.
reflex action (ak'shun), the action of the motor nerves acting independently of the will under stimulus from impressions made on the sensory nerves.
reflexibility (-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being flexible.
reflexible ('i-bl), *adj.* capable of being reflected.
reflexive ('iv), *adj.* reflective; having respect to something past; referring back to the grammatical subject.
reflorescence (-flo-res'ens), *n.* a blossoming anew: said of flowers.
refluence (ref'lōō-ens), *n.* reflux.
refluent (-ent), *adj.* flowing back; ebbing, as the tide.
reflux ('fluks), *n.* a flowing back.
reform (-fôrm'), *v.t.* to make better change, or return to a former good state; introduce improvement in, or change for the better; amend; correct; form again or anew: *v.i.* to abandon evil for that which is good; become better, or amended: *n.* amendment; change for the better, especially political change; correction.
reformation (ref-ôr-mā'shun), *n.* the act of reforming; state of being reformed; amendment; political redress; the act of forming again or anew; [R-], the great religious movement of the 16th century which resulted in Protestantism: see Protestant Reformation.
reformative ('ă-tiv), *adj.* forming again.
reformatory ('ă-tō-ri), *adj.* tending to reform: *n.* an institution for the detention and reformation of juvenile offenders.
reformed (-fôrmd'), *p.adj.* restored to a previous good state; amended, as noting the Protestant churches.
Reformed Church (chĕrch), *n.* that section of the Protestant Church which on the Continent separated from Luther, and adopted the theology and ecclesiastical polity of Calvin.
reformer ('ĕr), *n.* one who effects reformation, religious, moral, or political.
refract (-frakt'), *v.t.* to subject rays of light to refraction.
refracted ('ed), *p.adj.* in botany, bent backward.
refracting ('ing), *p.adj.* having the power to turn rays from a direct course.
refraction (-frak'shun), *n.* the change from a straight line, which a ray of light or heat assumes when passing through a smooth surface into a medium of greater density.
refractive ('tiv), *adj.* pertaining to refraction.
refractoriness (-nes), *n.* perverse obstinacy; difficulty of fusion or malleability.
refractory ('tō-ri), *adj.* sullenly or perversely obstinate; not amenable to subjection or control; difficult of fusion, etc.
refragable (ref'rā-gā-bl), *adj.* denoting that which may be refuted or controverted.
refrain (re-frān'), *v.t.* to restrain: *v.i.* to forbear; abstain from action: *n.* burden of a song repeated at the end of each stanza.
refrangibility (-fran-ji-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being refrangible; also, refrangibleness.
refrangible ('ji-bl), *adj.* capable of being refracted, as light.
refresh (-fresh'), *v.t.* to revive after fatigue or exhaustion; reinvigorate; restore: *v.i.* to become fresh again.
refreshing ('ing), *adj.* reanimating; reinvigorating; cooling.
refreshment ('ment), *n.* the act of refreshing; state of being refreshed; that which refreshes, as food or rest.
refringent (-frin'jent), *adj.* refractive.
refrigerant (-frij'ĕr-ănt), *adj.* cooling; refreshing: *n.* a substance that cools; a cooling medicine.
refrigerate ('ĕr-āt), *v.t.* to cool, or keep cool, as by a refrigerator.
refrigeration (-ā'shun), *n.* act of cooling.
refrigerator ('ĕr-ā-tĕr), *n.* an apparatus or vessel for preserving or cooling things by means of ice.
refrigeratory ('ĕr-ā-tō-ri), *adj.* cooling; reducing heat.
refuge (ref'ūj), *n.* protection from danger or distress; shelter or asylum; stronghold; expedient or resource.
refugee (-ē'), *n.* one who flees for protection, especially from political or religious persecution.
refulgence (re-ful'jens), *n.* brightness; flood of light; splendor.
refulgent ('jent), *adj.* casting a bright light; brilliant; splendid.
refund (-fund'), *v.t.* to pay back again.
refusal (ăl), *n.* the act of refusing; rejection; right to take the preference; option.
refuse (-fūz'), *v.i.* to deny or reject, as a demand or request: *v.i.* to decline to accept; not to comply: *n.* (ref'ūs), waste or worthless matter; rubbish: *adj.* rejected; worthless.
refutable (re-fūt'ă-bl), *adj.* capable of being refuted.
refutation (ref-ū-tā'shun), *n.* the act of refuting; that which is refuted.
refute (re-fūt'), *v.t.* to prove to be false or erroneous; repel; disprove.
regain (-gān'), *v.t.* to recover possession of; get back; reach again.
regal (rē'găl), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, a king; kingly; royal.
regale (-gāl'), *v.t.* to entertain with some-

thing to delight the senses; feast sumptuously: *v.i.* to feast.

regalia (-gā'liâ), *n.pl.* the ensigns of sovereignty, as the crown, etc., royal rights or prerogatives; decorations of an order or office.

regard (re-gärd'), *v.t.* to observe particularly; heed; esteem; consider; respect; value: *n.* attention; respect; consideration; reference: *pl.* good wishes.

regardant ('ânt), *adj.* in heraldry, looking backwards or behind.

regardful ('fool), *adj.* taking notice.

regarding ('ing), *prep.* concerning.

regardless ('les), *adj.* having no regard for; heedless; negligent.

regatta (-gat'â), *n.* a sailing or rowing match for prizes.

regelation (-jel-ā'shun), *n.* the act of freezing together two pieces of ice.

regency (rē'jen-si), *n.* the office or jurisdiction of a regent; a body instructed with the duties of a regent.

regeneracy (re-jen'ēr-â-si), *n.* the state of being regenerated.

regenerate ('ēr-āt), *v.t.* to renew the heart of, and cause to turn to the love of God; produce anew: *adj.* renewed; reformed.

regeneration (-ā'shun), *n.* the act of regenerating; the state of being regenerated; formation of new tissue to supply that which has been lost.

regenerative ('ēr-ā-tiv), *adj.* renewing.

regenerator (-ā-tēr), *n.* a mechanical device in engines, furnaces, etc., whereby incoming air is heated by coming in contact with iron, brick, etc., which has been heated by outgoing hot air.

regeneratory ('ēr-ā-tō-ri), *adj.* having the power to regenerate.

regenesis (-e-sis), *n.* new birth.

regent (rē'jent), *adj.* exercising vicarious authority: *n.* one who governs in the interim during the minority, absence, or disability of the sovereign; a university teacher; in the U. S., a member of the governing board of a State university.

regent bird (bērd), an Australian honey-eater with handsome plumage.

regicidal (rej'i-sī-dâl), *adj.* pertaining to a regicide, or to regicide.

regicide ('i-sīd), *n.* the murder, or murderer, of a king.

regime (rā-zhēm'), *n.* mode; system or rule of government, social or political.

regimen (rej'i-men), *n.* systematic regulation of diet or habit; rule; the grammatical regulation of one word by another.

regiment (rej'i-ment), *n.* a number of companies of soldiers united into one body under the command of a colonel.

regimental ('âl), *adj.* pertaining to a regiment: *n.pl.* the uniforms worn by the troops of a regiment.

reginal (re-jī'nal), *adj.* queenly.

region (rē'jun), *n.* a tract of land; country; one of the parts into which sea and air are supposed to be divided by imaginary boundaries.

register (rej'is-tēr), *n.* an official written record; the book containing such record; that which registers, records, or regulates; a list of persons entitled to vote; an organ stop; musical compass or range: *v.t.* in acting for moving pictures, to express emotion or feeling by a look, gesture, or bodily contortion; to make an official entry; record automatically, as a thermometer; secure protection and delivery of mail matter by prepayment of a special fee: *n.* an official recorder.

registrar (-trâr), *n.* an official who keeps a register or record.

registration (-trā'shun), *n.* the act of inserting in a register; enrolment, as of voters.

registry ('is-tri), *n.* the place where a register is kept; an official book for records, or any entry therein.

regius (rē'ji-us), *adj.* royal.

regius professor (prō-fes'ēr), in England, a professor paid from royal bounty to a college or university.

reglet (reg'let), *n.* a flat, narrow molding; a slip of wood used for separating lines or filling blank spaces in printing.

regma (reg'mâ), *n.* a dry, compound fruit which at maturity splits into several carpels.

regnal ('nâl), *adj.* pertaining to a reign.

regnancy (reg'nan-si), *n.* sovereignty; rule.

regnant ('nânt), *adj.* reigning; exercising royal authority; prevalent.

regress (rē'gres), *v.i.* to go back; return; move contrary to the general motion of others: said of a star: *n.* a return; a passing back.

regression (re-gresh'un), *n.* retrogression; a backward movement.

regret (-gret'), *n.* mental sorrow or concern for anything, as for past conduct or negligence; remorse: *v.t.* to remember with sorrow; bewail the loss or want of.

regretful ('fool), *adj.* full of regret.

regretfully (-li), *adv.* with regret.

regrettable ('â-bl), *adj.* admitting of, or causing, regret.

regular (reg'ū-lar), *adj.* according to rule, order, or established usage; consistent; governed by rule; uniform; methodical; exact; fully qualified; having sides or surfaces composed of equal figures or lines: *n.* a soldier belonging to a standing army; one who is under monastic rule; in the R. C. Church, a priest belonging to an order, as distinguished from a *secular* or parish priest

regularity (-lar'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being regular; conformity to rule; uniformity; method or certain order.

regulate ('ū-lāt), *v.t.* to make regular; put in good order; adjust by rule.

regulation (-lā'shun), *n.* the act of regulating; order; method; rule.
regulator ('ū-lā-tēr), *n.* one who, or that which, regulates; a lever for regulating motion; lever of a watch; an accurate timepiece used as a standard.
regulus ('ū-lus), *n.* a metal containing more or less impurities of the ore; [R-], a brilliant white star in the constellation Leo.
regurgitate (re-gēr'ji-tāt), *v.t.* to throw or surge back: *v.i.* to cause to surge back, as the cud of ruminants.
regurgitation (-tā'shun), *n.* a backward rush of blood to the heart; reversal of natural direction of bodily contents, as the casting up of undigested food.
rehabilitate (rē-ha-bil'i-tāt), *v.t.* to restore to former condition or status.
rehash (rē-hash'), *v.t.* to make over into a new form or shape: *n.* something served up in a new form; a make-over.
rehearsal (-hēr'sāl), *n.* a recital in private prior to a public performance.
rehearse (-hērs'), *v.t.* to repeat, as what has already been said or written; tell or narrate; recite before public performance.
Reichsrath (rīkhs'rät), *n.* the parliament of the former Austrian empire.
Reichstag ('täkh'), *n.* the former German parliament.
Reichswehr (rīks'vār), *n.* military force organized in Germany in 1919, for the defense of the realm.
reign (rān), *v.i.* to exercise sovereign authority; rule; be predominant: *n.* supreme power or influence; time during which a sovereign rules.
reimburse (re-im-bērs'), *v.t.* to refund.
reimbursement ('ment), *n.* refunding.
Reims (rēmz, rangs), *n.* a famous city in northeastern France: the Germans captured it early in the World War and almost wholly destroyed its ancient cathedral where French kings were crowned, but were soon driven out by the French army: often erroneously spelt *Rheims*.
rein (rān), *n.* the strap of a bridle; an instrument for curbing, restraining, or governing: *v.t.* to check with a bridle; restrain; control.
reincarnation (rē-in-kär-nā'shun), *n.* a return to life after death; rebirth.
reindeer ('dēr), *n.* a large Arctic deer with long, sweeping antlers: used as a pack-animal.
reinforce, see reënforcement.
reinforcement, see reënforcement.
reins (rānz), *n.* the kidneys; inner parts; loins; hence, the passions, or affections.
reinstate (-in-stāt'), *v.t.* to restore to a former state.
reiterate (-it'ēr-āt), *v.t.* to repeat; say over again; do repeatedly.
reiteration (-it-ēr-ā'shun), *n.* repetition.
reiterative (-it'ēr-ā-tiv), *n.* a word reduplicated with a slight change, as tittat; a word expressing repeated action.
reject (re-jekt'), *v.t.* to throw away as useless or vile; refuse; renounce; discard: *n.* a thing rejected.
rejectamenta (re-jek-tā-men'tā), *n.pl.* things thrown away as worthless; excretions from a living organism.
rejection ('shun), *n.* the act of rejecting.
rejoice (-jois'), *v.i.* to feel or express joy or gladness; exult: *v.t.* to make joyful: *v.i.* to feel joy.
rejoicing ('ing), *n.* expression, subject, or experience, of joy or gladness.
rejoin (-join'), *v.t.* to unite again after separation: *v.i.* to answer a reply; answer as the defendant to the plaintiff's replication.
rejoinder ('dēr), *n.* an answer to a reply; in law, the defendant's answer to the plaintiff's replication.
rejuvenate (rē-jū'ven-āt), *v.t.* to make youthful again.
rejuvenescence (-nes'ens), *n.* a renewing of youth; cell reproduction.
rejuvenescent (-ent), *adj.* tending to rejuvenate; causing a youthful appearance.
relapse (-laps'), *v.i.* to fall back from a state of convalescence; return to a former bad state or habit: *n.* a falling into a former bad state; return of a disease after convalescence or partial recovery.
relapsing ('ing), *p.adj.* subject to relapse.
relapsing fever (fē'vēr), an epidemic and infectious disease characterized by recurring high temperature lasting for several days accompanied by severe muscular pains: common in Ireland.
relate (-lāt'), *v.t.* to tell; describe; recite; narrate: *v.i.* to refer.
related (-lā'ted), *p.adj.* told or described; allied by kindred or blood relationship.
relation (-lā'shun), *n.* the act of relating; the thing related; mutual connection between two or more things; proportion or ratio; connection by birth or marriage; kinsman or kinswoman.
relationship (-ship), *n.* the state of being related by kindred, affinity, or other alliance.
relative (rel'å-tiv), *adj.* having, or expressing, relation; pertinent; belonging to or connected with; relating to a word, sentence, or clause: *n.* that which has relation to something else; a relative pronoun or a word relating to its antecedent; a person connected by kinship or consanguinity.
relatively (-li), *adv.* comparatively.
relativeness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being relative.
relativity (-tiv'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being relative; a condition of close dependence, of one body or thing upon another, so that if the one were taken away the other would collapse; the theory that all knowledge of velocity is relative: the development of this theory by Albert

Einstein has caused much controversy in scientific circles: see Einstein theory.

relator (re-lā'tēr), *n.* in law, one who is permitted to institute a special proceeding, as by a quo warranto writ.

relax (-laks'), *v.t.* to slacken; make less close; render less tense, rigorous, or severe; divert, as the mind; loosen, as the bowels; make languid: *v.i.* to take relaxation; become less severe or close.

relaxation (-ā'shun), *n.* the act of relaxing; state of being relaxed; diminution of tension; diversion or recreation.

relay (-lā'), *v.t.* to lay a second time: *n.* fresh post-horses or hunting dogs to relieve others; new supply; a subsidiary electric circuit.

release (-lēs'), *v.t.* to set free; discharge; free from obligation or penalty: *n.* liberation from restraint, penalty, pain, etc.; discharge from an obligation.

relegate (rel'e-gāt), *v.t.* to banish; consign.

relegation (-gā'shun), *n.* the act of relegating.

relent (-lent'), *v.i.* to grow less hard or severe; become more tender; yield.

relenting ('ing), *n.* the act of becoming less hard or more tender or compassionate.

relentless ('les), *adj.* pitiless; cruel; harsh; lacking sympathy.

relevance (rel'e-vans), **relevancy** (-si), *n.* applicability; pertinence.

relevant ('e-vânt), *adj.* applicable; related; pertinent.

reliability (re-lī-â-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state of being reliable.

reliable ('â-bl), *adj.* trustworthy.

reliably ('â-bli), *adv.* so as to be relied on.

reliance ('âns), *n.* confidence; trust.

reliant ('ânt), *adj.* having reliance.

relic (rel'ik), *n.* that which is left after the loss or decay of the rest; memorial or souvenir; remains of a person deceased; body or other memorial of a saint held in religious reverence.

relict ('ikt), *n.* a widow, or widower.

relief (re-lēf'), *n.* that which mitigates pain, grief, etc.; freedom from stress; release from some post or duty; assistance given to the poor; aid; redress; the projection of a sculptured design from the plane surface.

relievable (-lēv'â-bl), *adj.* capable of being relieved.

relieve (-lēv'), *v.t.* to free from pain; suffering, grief, etc.; mitigate; alleviate, help; release from a post of duty.

religion (re-lij'un), *n.* any system of faith or worship; the outward manifestation of belief in a Supreme or Superior Being; love and obedience toward God; piety; monastic vow or state; conformity to Biblical precepts; devotion; fidelity.

religiosity (re-lij-i-os'i-ti), intense fervor in religion; deep religious feeling.

religious ('us), *adj.* pertaining to, characteristic of, or set apart for religion; godly; pious; devotional; conscientiously exact or strict, bound by monastic vows: *n.* one who is bound by monastic vows.

relinquish (-ling'kwish), *v.t.* to forsake or abandon; quit; leave with reluctance; desist from; renounce a claim to.

relinquishment (-ment), *n.* the act of relinquishing; abandonment.

reliquary (rel'i-kwâ-ri), *n.* a depository for relics; a casket or small chest for holding relics.

relish (rel'ish), *v.t.* to like the taste of; use with pleasure; enjoy: *v.i.* to have a pleasing taste: *n.* aftertaste; flavor; any quality that gives pleasure; a savory dish; a condiment.

relucent (re-lū'sent), *adj.* reflecting light; glittering; splendid.

reluctance (re-luk'tâns), *n.* unwillingness.

reluctant ('tânt), *adj.* unwilling; disinclined.

rely (-lī'), *v.i.* to lean upon with confidence; trust or have confidence in.

remain (-mān'), *v.i.* to continue; stay; last; endure; be left in a particular state or place; be left after or out of a greater number: *n.pl.* a dead body; the literary works of an author published after his death; ruins.

remainder (re-mān'dēr), *n.* that which is left after a part has been taken away; an estate in expectancy, but not in possession; part of an edition left on the publisher's hands.

remand (-mând'), *v.t.* to recommit or send back; remit in custody to a future time: *n.* the act of remanding; state of being remanded; recommittal of an accused person.

remark (-märk'), *v.t.* to note or observe; express; say: *n.* notice or observation; comment.

remarkable ('â-bl), *adj.* worthy of notice or remark; extraordinary; strange; famous; uncommon.

remarkably (-li), *adv.* in a remarkable manner.

remediable (re-me'di-â-bl), *adj.* admitting remedy.

remediably (-â-bli), *adv.* in a way that may be remedied.

remedial ('di-âl), *adj.* affording, or intended for, a remedy.

remedially (-li), *adv.* by way of remedy.

remedy ('e-di), *n.* that which cures a disease, or counteracts an evil; a restorative; an efficacious medicine: *v.t.* to repair or remove something evil from.

remember (re-mem'bēr), *v.t.* to recall to mind; attend to; keep in mind with gratitude, regard, or reverence: *v.i.* to exercise the power of memory.

remembrance ('brâns), *n.* power of remembering; memory; length of time during which anything can be remembered; recollection.

remembrancer (-ẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, reminds; recorder.
remex (rē'meks), *n.* [*pl.* remiges (rem'i-jēz)], a quill feather of a bird's wing: used in *pl.*
remind (-mīnd'), *v.t.* to bring to the remembrance of; put in mind.
reminiscence (rem-i-nis'ens), *n.* recovery of ideas; memory; that which is remembered.
reminiscent ('ent), *adj.* having recollection; dwelling upon the past.
remise (re-mīz'), *v.t.* to resign or surrender by deed: *n.* the surrender of a claim by deed.
remiss (-mis'), *adj.* careless in performance of duty or business; heedless; dilatory.
remission (-mish'un), *n.* the act of remitting; pardon; abatement; relaxation.
remit (-mit'), *v.t.* to pardon; transmit, as money, bills, etc.; send back: *v.i.* moderate or abate in violence or force.
remittal ('ăl), *n.* surrender; transmission.
remittance ('ans), *n.* that which is remitted; the sending of money, bills, etc., in payment; the sum so transmitted.
remittent ('ent), *adj.* increasing and abating alternately.
remnant (rem'nănt), *n.* that which is left after a part has been removed; a small cutting of cloth; a small number of people.
remonetize (re-mon'e-tīz), *v.t.* to restore to circulation as legal tender.
remonstrance (-mon'stråns), *n.* strong representation against something complained of; expostulation.
remonstrant ('strånt), *adj.* expostulatory.
remonstrate ('strāt), *v.i.* to urge or put forward strong reasons against some act or course complained of; expostulate.
remora (rem'o-rå), *n.* a tropical fish with a suctorial disk on the head, by which it attaches itself to sharks and other large fishes.
remorse (re-môrs'), *n.* anguish of mind caused by the sense of guilt; sympathetic sorrow; compunction.
remorseful ('fool), *adj.* full of remorse.
remorsefully (-li), *adv.* with remorse.
remorseless ('les), *adj.* cruel; merciless.
remote (-mōt'), *adj.* distant in time or space; far; primary; alien; foreign; inconsiderable.
remotely ('li), *adv.* at a distance.
remoteness ('nes), *n.* distance.
removable ('ă-bl), *adj.* capable of being removed.
removal ('ăl), *n.* the act of removing or displacing; change of place; dismissal; act of putting an end to.
remove (-mōōv'), *v.t.* to put from its place; withdraw; cut off, or kill: *v.i.* to change place; change residence: *n.* change of place; removal; promotion; class.
removed (-mōōvd'), *p.adj.* remote; displaced.
remunerate (-mū'nĕr-āt), *v.t.* to reward as an equivalent for service; recompense.
remuneration (-ā'shun), *n.* payment for service; recompense; reward.
remunerative ('nĕr-ā-tiv), *adj.* yielding an equivalent return for outlay; lucrative; profitable.
Renaissance (-nā-sängs'), *n.* revival of letters and arts in the 15th century, marking the transition from medieval to modern; the style of architecture that succeeded the Gothic; [r-], any revival, or new birth, especially an improvement along artistic lines.
renal (rē'nål), *adj.* pertaining to the kidneys.
renascence (-nas'ens), *n.* new birth, life, or form; state of being renascent; the Renaissance.
renascent (rē-nas'ent), *adj.* coming again into being; denoting new birth.
rencontre (räng-kông'tr), *n.* a casual meeting in opposition or contest; collision.
rend (rend), *v.t.* to tear apart with violence; split; lacerate: *v.i.* to become rent.
render (ren'dẽr), *v.t.* to return; pay back; make up; deliver; afford; yield; furnish; reproduce; translate; melt down; apply the first coat of plaster: *n.* return in kind.
rendering (-ing), *n.* a translation; version; execution; first coat of plaster.
rendezvous (rän'dā-vōō, ren'de-vōō), *n.* appointed place of meeting, especially for warships or troops: *v.t.* & *v.i.* to assemble, or cause to assemble.
rendition (ren-dish'un), *n.* a dramatic, or musical interpretation; surrender; translation.
rendrock (rend'rok), *n.* a blasting composition made up of about 40 per cent nitroglycerin, with wood pulp, saltpeter and paraffin.
renegade (ren'e-gād), *n.* one who renounces his faith; apostate; traitor; deserter.
renege (re-nēg'), *v.i.* to break one of the rules in games of cards by failing to follow suit when one has the cards to do so; to fail to comply with one's promise or obligations.
renew (re-nū'), *v.t.* to make new again; restore; renovate; reinvigorate: *v.i.* to be made new; begin afresh; grow again.
renewal ('ăl), *n.* the act of renewing; state of being renewed; renovation; revival.
reniform (ren'i-fôrm), *adj.* kidney-shaped.
renitent (re-nī'tent), *adj.* opposed to; resisting pressure; recalcitrant.
rennet (ren'et), *n.* the mucous membrane lining the fourth stomach of a young ruminant, used in coagulating or curdling milk

renounce (re-nouns′), *v.t.* to disown; reject publicly and finally; repudiate; reject: *v.i.* in card playing, not to follow suit.

renouncement (-ment), *n.* renunciation.

renovate (ren′ō-vāt), *v.t.* to make new again; restore to a previous condition, or to a good state; repair.

renovation (-vā′shun), *n.* renewal; state of being renovated.

renovator (′ō-vā-tẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, renovates; restorer.

renown (-noun′), *n.* celebrity; fame; distinction: *v.t.* to make famous.

renowned (-nound′), *p.adj.* celebrated; famous; illustrious; distinguished.

rent (rent), *n.* a tear; fissure; schism; periodical payment for the use of property: *v.t.* to obtain possession of in return for a fixed amount; to let for hire; lease: *v.i.* to be rented or leased.

rental (′ăl), *n.* amount of rent; schedule of rents of an estate; rent-roll.

renter (rent′ẽr), *n.* one who holds an estate, or tenements, by payment of rent.

rent-roll (rent′rōl), *n.* a schedule of income derived from rents.

renunciation (re-nun-si-ā′shun), *n.* disavowal; rejection.

reorganization (re-ôr-gan-i-zā′shun), *n.* state of being arranged or formed anew.

reorganize (re-ôr′gan-īz), *v.t.* & *v.i.* to organize anew.

rep (rep), *adj.* having a fine corded surface: *n.* a dress fabric with a fine corded surface.

repair (re-pār′), *v.i.* to go to a (specified) place; betake one's self: *v.t.* to restore after injury; mend; renovate; make amends: *n.* restoration after injury; state of a building.

reparable (rep′ă-ră-bl), *adj.* capable of being repaired.

reparation (-ă-rā′shun), *n.* restoration to a good condition; amends or compensation; restitution.

reparative (re-par′ă-tiv), *adj.* amending defects; repairing.

repartee (rep-ăr-tē′), *n.* a ready, witty reply.

repast (re-pâst′), *n.* a meal; victuals.

repatriate (re-pā′tri-āt), *v.t.* to return a person to his own country; restore citizenship.

repay (re-pā′), *v.t.* to pay back; refund: *v.i.* to make requital.

repeal (-pēl′), *v.t.* to revoke or abrogate; annul: *n.* revocation; abrogation.

repeat (-pēt′), *v.t.* to do or speak a second time; iterate; recite; quote from memory: *n.* repetition; a sign in music directing a part to be repeated.

repeater (′ẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, repeats; revolver; a watch that strikes the hours, etc., by pressing a spring; a decimal in which the same figure or figures are repeated; one who illegally votes more than once at the same election.

repel (-pel′), *v.t.* to drive back; resist; check the advance of: *v.i.* to act in opposition to force impressed; check or drive inwards.

repellent (′ent), *adj.* driving back; tending or able to repel; repulsive.

repent (-pent′), *v.i.* to feel pain or sorrow on account of something done or left undone, especially for sin committed; change from past evil: *v.t.* to feel penitence or regret.

repentance (-pen′tâns), *n.* contrition; sorrow for sin.

repentant (′tânt), *adj.* penitent.

repertoire (rep-ẽr-twär′), *n.* a repository; stock of dramas, songs, etc., ready for use.

repertory (-tō-ri), *n.* a storehouse; treasury.

repetend (rep′e-tend), *n.* that part of a circulating decimal fraction which is constantly repeated.

repetition (-e-tish′un), *n.* the act of repeating; recital from memory.

repine (re-pīn′), *v.i.* to fret one's self; murmur; complain; feel discontent.

replace (re-plās′), *v.t.* to restore to a former place; take the place of; furnish an equivalent.

replenish (-plen′ish), *v.t.* to fill up again; fill or stock in abundance.

replenishment (-ment), *n.* the act of replenishing; state of being replenished.

replete (-plēt′), *adj.* completely filled; full.

repletion (-plē′shun), *n.* a state of extreme fulness; surfeit, as in eating; fulness of blood; plethora.

replevin (-plev′in), *n.* an action to recover goods wrongfully seized, on security being given to try the case; writ for replevying: *v.t.* to replevy.

replevy (′i), *v.t.* to recover by writ goods wrongfully seized, on giving security to try the right to them at law.

replica (rep′li-kå), *n.* a copy of an original picture or statue executed by the same artist or sculptor; a facsimile.

replicate (′li-kāt), *adj.* folded back: *n.* a repeated tone an octave higher than the first: *v.t.* to duplicate; fold back.

replication (-kā′shun), *n.* a reply; echo; repetition; the plaintiff's answer to the plea of the defendant.

reply (-plī), *v.i.* to answer; respond: *n.* an answer; response; counter-attack.

report (-pōrt′), *v.t.* to give an account of; relate; tell from one to another; circulate publicly; take down (spoken words): *v.i.* to make a statement: *n.* an official statement of facts; description, an account of a meeting, etc.; rumor; hearsay; noise.

reporter (-pōr′tẽr), *n.* an official in a court, or legislative assembly, who gives

out authorized statements as to decisions and proceedings; one who reports speeches, public functions, news items, etc., for a newspaper.

reportorial (-pōr-tō'ri-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or constituted by, reporters.

repose (-pōz'), *v.t.* to lay to rest; refresh by rest; compose; lay, place, or rest, as confidence or trust (with *in* or *on*): *v.i.* to sleep; recline: *n.* sleep; quiet; mental rest.

repository (-poz'i-tō-ri), *n.* a warehouse for the storing and safe keeping of goods; shop or warehouse.

repousse (re-pōōs'ā), *n.* ornamental metal work formed in relief and chased.

reprehend (rep-re-hend'), *v.t.* to censure.

reprehensible (-hen'si-bl), *adj.* deserving censure; culpable.

reprehension ('shun), *n.* censure; reproof.

reprehensive ('siv), *adj.* given to, or containing, reproof.

represent (rep-re-zent'), *v.t.* to exhibit the image of; show; describe; give an account of; personate or act the part of; (rē-prē-zent), to reproduce; to present again.

representation (-zen-tā'shun), *n.* the act of representing; that which represents; portrayal; description; likeness; image or picture; dramatic performance; body of representatives; statement of arguments or reasons.

representative ('tă-tiv), *adj.* having the power or character of another; exhibiting a similitude; typical: *n.* one who is authorized to act for another or others; deputy or delegate, especially one chosen by a body of electors; a member of the popular branch of Congress or of a State Legislature; one who, or that which, represents or exhibits a likeness; an heir.

repress (-pres'), *v.t.* to check or restrain; crush; quell.

repression (-presh'un), *n.* the act of repressing.

repressive (-pres'iv), *adj.* serving to repress.

repressively (-li), *adv.* so as to repress.

reprieve (-prēv'), *v.t.* to grant a respite to; delay the execution of: *n.* temporary suspension of a criminal sentence.

reprimand (rep'ri-mănd), *v.t.* to reprove severely; reprove publicly and officially: *n.* a severe reproof.

reprisal (re-prīz'ăl), *n.* something done or seized by way of retaliation for an injury or wrong suffered.

reproach (-prōch'), *v.t.* to censure severely; upbraid: *n.* severe blame mingled with contempt; object of scorn; shame or disgrace.

reproachful ('fool), *adj.* containing, or expressing, reproach.

reproachfully (-li), *adv.* in a reproachful manner.

reprobate (rep'ro-bāt), *v.t.* to condemn strongly or with detestation; disown: *adj.* wholly given up to sin; abandoned; depraved: *n.* a profligate person.

reprobation (-bā'shun), *n.* the act of reprobating; abandonment to eternal destruction; condemnation.

reproduce (rē-prō-dūs'), *v.t.* to produce again, as by generation; cause to exist anew; make a copy or image of; bring forward or exhibit: *v.i.* to produce offspring.

reproduction (-duk'shun), *n.* act of reproducing; the process by which animals and plants bring forth their kind; the working of the mind which brings back to consciousness past events; that which is reproduced.

reproof (-prōōf'), *n.* censure; rebuke.

reprove (-prōōv'), *v.t.* to censure or blame; reprimand; rebuke.

reptant (rep'tant), *adj.* creeping; crawling.

reptile (rep'til), *n.* a cold-blooded vertebrate, as a snake, which creeps or crawls on its belly; hence, a groveling, despicable person: *adj.* of the nature of a reptile; creeping; crawling; groveling.

Reptilia (rep-til'i-ă), *n.* the reptiles, a class of cold-blooded, air-breathing vertebrates which includes snakes, lizards, crocodiles, turtles, and extinct allies.

reptilian (til'i-ăn), *adj.* pertaining to, or like, a reptile.

republic (re-pub'lik), *n.* a state or country in which the supreme power is vested in representatives elected by popular vote; commonwealth; a community of persons devoted to some particular cause.

republican ('lik-ăn), *adj.* pertaining to, characteristic of, or consisting of, a republic: *n.* one who favors republican government; [R-], a member of the Republican party in the U. S.

republicanism (-izm), *n.* the principles of a republican government; attachment to such principles.

republicanize (-īz), *v.t.* to form into a republic; convert to republican ideas.

republication (-li-kā'shun), *n.* the act of republishing; re-impression of a printed book; second publication.

republish ('lish), *v.t.* to publish anew; print a new edition of.

repudiate (-pū'di-āt), *v.t.* to disown or disclaim; refuse to pay or acknowledge; disavow.

repudiation (-ā'shun), *n.* the act of repudiating; disavowal; rejection.

repugnance (-pug'năns), *n.* aversion; reluctance; dislike.

repugnant ('nănt), *adj.* highly distasteful or offensive; contrary; hostile.

repulse (puls'), *v.t.* to drive back; beat off; repel: *n.* the state of being driven back or repelled; refusal; denial.

repulsion (-pul'shun), *n.* the act of driving

back; state of being repelled; the power by which certain bodies or their molecules recede from each other; aversion.

repulsive ('siv), *adj.* tending to repel; forbidding; disgusting.

repulsively (-li), *adv.* in a repulsive manner.

repulsiveness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being repulsive.

reputable (rep'u-tȧ-bl), *adj.* esteemed; honorable; respectable.

reputably ('u-tȧ-bli), *n.* in a reputable manner.

reputation (tā'shun), *n.* good name or character; honor; credit.

repute (-pūt'), *v.t.* to estimate; deem: *n.* estimation; character; reputation.

request (-kwest'), *n.* desire expressed; petition; prayer; demand; entreaty: *v.t.* to ask for.

requiem (rē'kwi-em), *n.* a Mass, or musical setting of a Mass, for the repose of the soul of a person deceased; any hymn, or service, for the dead.

require (re-kwīr'), *v.t.* to ask for or claim as by right or authority; demand; exact; need.

requirement ('ment), *n.* the act of requiring; that which is required; demand; necessity.

requisite (rek'wi-zit), *adj.* needful; indispensable: *n.* anything requisite; something necessary.

requisition (-wi-zish'un), *n.* the act of requiring; that which is required; demand, especially a written one: *v.t.* to demand; make a requisition upon.

requital (-kwīt'ȧl), *n.* retaliation.

requite (-kwīt'), *v.t.* to make return for treatment, good or evil; recompense; retaliate; revenge.

reredos (rēr'dos), *n.* a screen behind an altar.

rescind (re-sind'), *v.t.* to annul; revoke.

rescission (-sizh'un), *n.* the act of annulling.

rescript ('skript), *n.* an edict or decree, especially of an emperor or pope, in answer to some question of jurisprudence officially submitted to him, and having the force of a law.

rescue (res'kū), *v.t.* to set free from danger, restraint, or violence; liberate; deliver: *n.* deliverance from danger, restraint, or violence; forcible retaking of persons or goods detained by legal authority.

research (-serch'), *n.* laborious, careful inquiry or investigation: *v.i.* to make researches.

Resedaceæ (res-e-dā'se-ē), *n.* the mignonette family of herbs, of which there are six genera and upwards of seventy species.

resemblance (-zem'blȧns), *n.* likeness.

resemble (-zem'bl), *v.t.* to have a likeness to; have similarity to.

resent (-zent'), *v.t.* to consider as an injury or affront; take ill; be angry in consequence of.

resentful ('fool), *adj.* easily provoked to anger; full of resentment.

resentfully (-li), *adv.* with resentment.

resentment ('ment), *n.* strong anger or displeasure; deep sense of injury.

reservation (rez-ēr-vā'shun), *n.* anything kept back or reserved; clause, proviso, or limitation, by which something is reserved; public land reserved for some particular use, as for schools, Indians, etc.

reserve (re-zērv), *v.t.* to keep in store; hold back for future use; retain: *n.* caution in speaking or acting; taciturnity; modesty; something set aside for a particular purpose, as a tract of land: *pl.* troops kept for the support of an army, or to meet any contingency; police for emergency duty.

reservist (re-zēr'vist), a member of the military reserve.

reservoir (rez'ēr-vwär), *n.* a place where anything (usually fluids and liquids) is collected and stored up for use.

reset (rē-set'), *v.t.* to set again, as type: *n.* (rē'set), that which is reset, especially printed matter set up again.

reside (rē-zīd'), *v.i.* to dwell or inhabit; live in.

residence (rez'i-dens), *n.* place of abode; domicile; act of residing.

residency (-den-si), *n.* official headquarters of a governor, agent, or diplomat; territory in a protected state.

resident (rez'i-dent), *adj.* dwelling in; having a residence in; abiding: *n.* one who dwells in a place for a considerable time; an incumbent; a diplomat at a foreign court.

residential ('shȧl), *n.* pertaining to, containing, or suitable for, residence.

residual (re-zid'ū-ȧl), *adj.* remaining after a part has been taken away: *n.* a remainder; a residue.

residuary ('ū-ȧ-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, or constituting, the residue; relating to, or entitled to, the remainer of an estate, etc., after deducting legal expenses.

residue (rez'i-dū), *n.* remainder; the part of an estate that remains after all claims have been satisfied.

residuum (re-zid'ū-um), *n.* thatwhich is precipitated or left after a chemical process.

resign (-zīn'), *v.t.* to yield to another; surrender formally; withdraw from; submit calmly; (re-sīn'), to sign again, or in the new.

resignation (rez-ig-nā'shun), *n.* the act of resigning; state of being resigned; calm submission or acquiescence; patience.

resile (re-zīl'), *v.i.* to spring back; recoil; return to an original position.

resilience (-zil'i-ens), *n.* act of springing back; capability of a crushed substance to regain its original size and shape.

resiliency (-en-si), *n.* act of recoiling; power of recovery; elasticity.

resilient (re-zil'i-ent), *adj.* springing back.

resin (rez'in), *n.* an amorphous, solid or semi-solid, translucent, brownish or yellowish, organic vegetable substance which exudes from trees, especially pine trees.

resinol (rez'i-nōl), *n.* an antiseptic ointment used for skin affections: a trade name.

resinous (-us), *adj.* containing, consisting of, or like, resin.

resist (re-zist'), *v.t.* to oppose; withstand; thwart; strive against: *v.i.* to make opposition or resistance.

resistance (-zis'tăns), *n.* the act of resisting; opposition; power of a body that acts in opposition to another; the opposition of any body to the passage of an electric current through it; retardation of a vessel through water due to friction.

resistance coil (koil), a coil of wire in an electric circuit to increase the resistance.

resistant ('tănt), *adj.* offering resistance: *n.* one who, or that which, resists.

resistibility (-zist-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being resistible.

resistible ('i-bl), *adj.* capable of resisting.

resistibly (-bli), *adv.* in a resistible manner.

resistless ('les), *n.* irresistible.

resistor (-zis'tẽr), a device to furnish resistance for an electric current.

resoluble (rez'o-lu-bl), *adj.* capable of being melted or resolved.

resolute ('o-lūt), *adj.* determined; having a fixed purpose; decided.

resolution (-lū'shun), *n.* the act of resolving; state of being resolved; analysis; fixed determination; constancy of purpose; formal proposal in a legislative assembly or public meeting; solution.

resolvability (re-zol-vă-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being resolvable.

resolvable ('vă-bl), *adj.* capable of being resolved.

resolve (-zolv'), *v.t.* to reduce to constituent parts; analyze; free from doubt or difficulty; clear or separate; solve; settle in an opinion; decide; determine by vote; disperse, as a tumor, etc.; carry a discord into a concord: *v.i.* to determine; pass a formal resolution.

resolved (-zolvd'), *p.adj.* determined; firm.

resolvent (-zol'vent), *adj.* having power of resolving; causing solution: *n.* a medicine to disperse a tumor, etc.; any solvent.

resonance (rez'ō-nåns), *n.* the quality of being resonant.

resonant ('ō-nånt), *adj.* returning sound.

resonator (rez'o-nā-tẽr), *n.* a device for utilizing the effect of resonance in an open electric circuit; a cylinder with two apertures for intensifying a musical tone by its resonance; the high frequency system of a wireless receiving apparatus.

resorb (re-sôrb'), *v.t.* to reabsorb; suck in again.

resorbent (-sôr'bent), *adj.* sucking in again.

resorcin (rez-ôr'sin), *n.* a colorless, crystalline compound obtained from resin and used in making dyestuffs.

resort (-zôrt'), *v.i.* to betake one's self; go often; have recourse; apply: *n.* place much frequented; concourse; resource.

resound (-zound'), *v.i.* & *v.t.* to reverberate; be re-echoed; spread the fame or renown of; send back sound; echo; (rē-sound'), sound again.

resource (-sōrs'), *n.* source of help or supply; an expedient to which one resorts: *pl.* money; means of any kind.

resourceful ('fool), *adj.* fertile in schemes; quick in planning; rich in expedients.

resp (resp), *n.* disease of sheep; red water.

respect (re-spekt'), *n.* regard; expression of esteem; deference; manner of treating others; respectful demeanor; point, reference, or particular: *pl.* expression of good-will or regard: *v.t.* to honor or esteem; have relation to.

respectability (-å-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being respectable.

respectable ('å-bl), *adj.* capable or worthy of respect; held in good repute; moderate in excellence or number.

respectably (-bli), *adv.* in a respectable manner.

respectful ('fool), *adj.* characterized by respect.

respectfully (-li), *adv.* with respect.

respecting ('ing), *prep.* concerning.

respective ('iv), *adj.* relating to a particular person or thing; not absolute; relative.

respectively (-li), *adv.* as each belongs to each; not absolutely; singly considered.

respirability (-spir-å-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being respirable; respirableness.

respirable ('å-bl), *adj.* that may be, or is fit to be, breathed.

respiration (res-pī-rā'shun), *n.* the act or process of breathing; relief from toil.

respirator ('pi-rā-tẽr), *n.* a network contrivance for covering the mouth and protecting the lungs from cold, fog, etc.

respiratory ('pi-rā-tō-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, or serving for, respiration.

respire (-spīr'), *v.t.* to draw air into the lungs and expel it again; breathe; inhale: *v.t.* to breathe in and out, as air.

respite (res'pit), *n.* pause or temporary cessation of anything; delay; interval of rest; reprieve: *v.t.* to grant a respite to; suspend the execution of.

resplendence (re-splen'dens), *n.* brilliant luster; intense light.

resplendent ('dent), *adj.* shining with brilliant luster; intensely bright.

respond (-spond'), *v.i.* to answer or reply; be liable for payment: *n.* a short anthem sung between the reading of the lessons in church.

respondent ('ent), *adj.* giving response: *n.* one who answers or replies; one who maintains a thesis in reply; one who answers to a suit at law; the defendant in a suit in equity, or divorce.

respondentia (-spon-den'shi-å), *n.* a loan on the security of a ship's cargo.

responder (-spon'dĕr), *n.* a defendant in a law suit; a detector for electric waves in wireless telegraphy.
response (-spons'), *n.* the act of answering; reply; in a liturgical service, the answer of the congregation to the priest.
responsible ('i-bl), *adj.* involving responsibility; answerable; liable.
responsibility (-si-bil'i-ti), *n.* ability to meet an obligation; that for which one is accountable.
responsibly ('i-bli), *adv.* in a responsible manner.
responsive ('siv), *adj.* answering; correspondent.
responsively (-li), *adv.* in a responsive manner.
responsiveness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being responsive.
responsory ('ō-ri), *adj.* containing answer: *n.* the answer of the congregation to the priest in a liturgical service; a psalm sung between readings.
ressala (re-sä'lä), *n.* a troop of irregular native cavalry in an Anglo-Indian regiment.
rest (rest), *n.* cessation from motion or disturbance; quiet; peace; repose; sleep; death; place of quiet or repose; trust; interval of silence in music; remainder: *v.i.* to cease from motion or action; repose; be quiet; sleep; die; stand; be satisfied; lean: *v.t.* to lay to rest; cause to cease from labor; desist from presenting evidence in a law case.
restaurant (res'to-rănt, -tō-răng), *n.* a house for refreshment; an eating-house.
restaurateur (-rå-tĕr), *n.* the keeper of a restaurant.
restful ('fool), *adj.* full of rest; quiet.
restitution (-ti-tū'shun), *n.* the act of making good any loss, injury, or damage; compensation; amends.
restive (res'tiv), *adj.* impatient of control; balky; stubborn; obstinate; uneasy.
restiveness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being restive.
restless ('les), *adj.* constantly moving; fidgety; disturbed.
restorable (rē-stōr'å-bl), *adj.* capable of being restored.
restoration (res-tō-rā'shun), *n.* the act of restoring; renewal; repair.
restorative (re-stōr'å-tiv), *adj.* capable of restoring: *n.* a food or medicine having power to restore.
restore (-stōr'), *v.t.* to bring back to its former strength; repair; rebuild; heal or cure; renew; amend; reclaim; store again.
restrain (-strān'), *v.t.* to check; repress.
restraint (-strānt'), *n.* the act of restraining; state of being restrained; limitation.
restrict (-strikt'), *v.t.* to confine or limit.
restriction (-strik'shun), *n.* the act of restricting; limitation; confinement.
restrictive ('tiv), *adj.* imposing restraint.
restrictively (-li), *adv.* with restriction.
result (-zult'), *v.i.* to follow as a consequence; to come to a decision; ensue; decree: *n.* conclusion or consequence.
resultant ('ant), *adj.* following as a result: *n.* a single force compounded of two or more forces and representing their combined effects.
resulting ('ing), *p.adj.* following as a result or consequence.
resume (rā-zū-mā'), *n.* a summary.
resume (-zūm'), *v.t.* to take up again after interruption; begin again; take back.
resumption (re-zump'shun), *n.* the act of resuming.
resurge (re-sĕrj'), *v.i.* to rise again.
resurgence (-sĕr'jens), *n.* resurrection.
resurrect (rez-ĕr-rekt'), *v.t.* to disinter; raise from the dead; restore to life.
resurrection (rez-ĕr-ek'shun), *n.* a rising again from the dead; [R-], the rising of Christ from the dead; the day of General Judgment when all shall arise from the dead.
resurrectionist (-ist), *n.* formerly, a man who disinterred dead bodies for sale for anatomical purposes; one who restores or renovates; one who believes in resurrection.
resuscitate (re-sus'i-tāt), *v.t.* to revive from apparent death; revivify.
resuscitation (-tā'shun), *n.* the act of resuscitating; state of being resuscitated.
resuscitative ('i-tā-tiv), *adj.* tending to resuscitate; restorative.
resuscitator ('i-tā-tĕr), *n.* one who, or that which, resuscitates.
ret (ret), *v.t.* to steep in water to separate the fibers of a substance, as flax, by incipient rotting.
retail (re-tāl'), *v.t.* to sell in small quantities; sell second-hand: *n.* (rē'tāl), sale of goods in small quantities: *adj.* designating the sale of goods in small quantities or second-hand.
retain (-tān'), *v.t.* to hold or keep in possession; detain; engage by a fee prepaid.
retainer ('ĕr), *n.* one who, or that which, retains; a dependent; attendant; preliminary retaining fee paid to counsel.
retaliate (-tal'i-āt), *v.t.* to return by giving like for like: usually in an ill sense.
retaliation (-ā'shun), *n.* act of retaliating.
retaliative ('i-ā-tiv), **retaliatory** (-tal'i-å-to-ri), *adj.* returning like for like; vindictive.
retard (-tård'), *v.t.* to hinder or obstruct; delay; keep back.
retardation (-tär-dā'shun), *n.* the act of retarding; hindrance; postponement.
retardative ('dā-tiv), *adj.* tending to retard.
retch (rĕch), *v.i.* to try to vomit; strain in vomiting.
retention (re-ten'shun), *n.* act of holding back; power of retaining, especially ideas.

retentive ('tiv), *adj.* having power to retain.
retentively (-li), *adv.* with retentiveness.
retentiveness (-nes), *n.* the quality of being retentive.
reticence (ret'i-sens), *n.* silence; reserve.
reticent ('i-sent), *adj.* silent; reserved.
reticular (-tik'ū-lăr), *adj.* formed with interstices; like a net; intricate.
reticulate ('ū-lāt), *adj.* formed of, or resembling, net-work: *v.t.* & *v.i.* to fashion with interstices; form like a net.
reticule (ret'i-kūl), *n.* a lady's handbag or workbag; a telescopic eyepiece across which is stretched a network of very fine material for dividing the field of view into small equal squares.
retiform (rē'ti-fôrm), *adj.* net-shaped.
retina (ret'i-nă), *n.* the inner coat of the eye, containing the ends of the sensory nerves which receive the impressions which give rise to vision.
retinitis (-i-nī'tis), *n.* inflammation of the retina.
retinol (ret'i-nōl), *n.* a yellowish oil distilled from resin: used as an antiseptic.
retinoscopy (-nos'kō-pi), *n.* examination of the retina with the opthalmoscope.
retinue ('i-nū), *n.* the suite or attendants of a prince or person of distinction; a body of retainers.
retiracy (re-tīr'ă-si), *n.* the state of having retired; competency.
retire (-tīr'), *v.i.* to go to a place of privacy; withdraw; retreat; recede; withdraw from business, official, or active life; to go to bed.
retired (-tīrd'), *adj.* secluded from society; having given up business, etc.; private.
retirement (-tīr'ment), *n.* act of retiring; state of being retired; privacy; solitude.
retiring ('ing), *adj.* reserved; shy; backward; modest.
retort (-tôrt'), *v.t.* to return, as an argument, incivility, censure, accusation, etc.: *v.i.* to make a retort: *n.* censure; incivility, etc., returned; sharp reply; a vessel with a bent tube used in laboratory experiments.
retouch (-tuch'), *v.t.* to touch again; improve by going over a work of art to restore faded parts, etc.
retract (-trakt'), *v.t.* to draw, or take back; recall; rescind; recant: *v.i.* to withdraw something previously said or written.
retractation (-trak-tā'shun), *n.* the act of retracting; recantation; disavowal.
retractible ('i-bl), *adj.* capable of being retracted.
retractile (-trak'til), *adj.* capable of being drawn back or in.
retraction (trak'shun), *n.* withdrawal; revocation.
retractor ('tĕr), *n.* one who retracts; a muscle that draws back; an instrument for drawing back.
retrahent (rē'trā-hent), *adj.* drawing back.
retreat (-trēt'), *n.* the act of withdrawing or retiring; retirement or seclusion; place of privacy; shelter; the retiring of an army or body of troops from the face of an enemy or an advanced position; signal for retiring from an engagement, or to quarters: *v.i.* to withdraw to seclusion or place of safety; retire before an enemy.
retrench (-trench'), *v.t.* to furnish with a retrenchment: *v.i.* cut down expenses.
retrenchment ('ment), *n.* curtailment; reduction of expenses; a military work constructed inside another to resist an enemy who has forced the outer one.
retribution (ret-ri-bū'shun), *n.* reward or punishment suitable to the action; distribution of rewards or punishments in future life at the final judgment.
retributive (re-trib'ū-tiv), *adj.* rewarding for good deeds and punishing for offenses.
retrievable (-trēv'ă-bl), *adj.* capable of being retrieved.
retrievableness (-nes), *n.* the state of being retrievable.
retrievably ('ă-bli), *adv.* in a retrievable manner.
retrieve (-trēv'), *v.t.* to recover; restore; regain: *v.i.* to act as a retriever.
retriever ('ĕr), *n.* a variety of dog trained to fetch game.
retro-, a prefix signifying *back*, *backward*.
retroact (rē-trō-akt'), *v.i.* to act backward, or in opposition.
retroactive (-tiv), *adj.* tending to operate backward; retrospective.
retrocede (re-trō-sēd'), *v.t.* to cede or grant back.
retrocession (-sesh'un), *n.* the act of going back.
retroflexion (-flek'shun), *n.* the bending back of an organ upon itself.
retrograde ('trō-grād), *adj.* going or moving backwards; apparently moving from east to west as a planet; going from a better to a worse moral condition; becoming less highly organized: *v.i.* to go backwards.
retrogression (-gresh'un), *n.* the act of going backward.
retrogressive, same as retrograde.
retrorse (re-trôrs'), *adj.* bent backward; inclined downward.
retrospection (-spek'shun), *n.* the act or faculty of looking back on the past.
retrospective ('tiv), *adj.* looking back on things past; referring to past things.
retrospectively (-li), *adv.* in a retrospective manner.
retrousse (rē-trōō-sā'), *adj.* turned up at the end: usually applied to the nose.
retrovaccinate (rē-tro-vak'si-nāt), *v.t.* to vaccinate a human being with virus from a cow inoculated with the smallpox virus.
retrovaccination (-vak-si-nā'shun), *n.* inoculation of a cow with vaccine from a human.
retrovaccine (vak'sin), *n.* vaccine lymph

from a cow inoculated with the virus of smallpox.

retroversion (-vĕr'shun), *n.* a turning or falling backward.

retrovert (rĕ'tro-vĕrt), *v.t.* to turn back.

return (re-tĕrn'), *v.i.* to come back again to the same place or state; revisit; retort: *v.t.* to repay; restore; requite; elect; reply or report officially: *n.* the act of going back or returning; retrogression; repayment; requital; restitution; remittance; advantage; profit; official report.

retuse (-tūs'), *adj.* having the extremity broad and slightly depressed.

reunion (rē-ū'nyun), *n.* a festive gathering of familiar friends or associates; act of reuniting.

reunite (-ū-nīt'), *v.t.* to unite again; reconcile after variance: *v.i.* become united again.

reveal (re-vēl'), *v.t.* to make known; disclose: *n.* the vertical side of a doorway, window, or the like.

revealed (-vēld'), *p.adj.* made known.

revealed religion (re-lij'un), the religion based on direct communication from God, especially the Christian religion based on the Old and New Testament.

reveille (rev-el-ē', re-vāl'ye), *n.* the beat of a drum, or bugle call at daybreak to awaken soldiers and sailors.

revel (rev'el), *n.* a noisy or riotous feast: *v.i.* to feast with joyous or clamorous merriment.

revelation (-ā'shun), *n.* the act of revealing or making known, especially divine truth; that which is revealed, especially by God to man.

reveler ('el-ĕr), *n.* one who revels.

revelry (-ri), *n.* boisterous festivity.

revenge (re-venj'), *v.t.* to inflict pain or punishment because of; exact retribution for; avenge: *n.* the act of revenging; malicious injuring in return for an injury or offense received; retaliation; malice.

revengeful ('fool), *adj.* vindictive.

revengefully (-li), *adv.* vindictively.

revenue (rev'e-nū), *n.* the general income of a state, derived from the annual taxes, excise, customs, etc.; annual profits from lands, etc.

reverberate (re-vĕr'bĕr-āt), *v.t.* to send back, as sound; re-echo: *v.i.* to be driven back, or reflected, as sound or light.

reverberation (-ā'shun), *n.* the act of reverberating; an echoed sound.

reverberatory ('bĕr-ā-tō-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, characterized by, or producing, reverberation; diverted, as flame or heat, upon an object.

reverberatory furnace (fĕr'nās), *n.* a furnace, kiln, or the like, in which the flame is reflected from the roof on the ore or material under treatment.

revere (-vēr'), *v.t.* to regard with fear mingled with respect and affection; reverence.

reverence (rev'ĕr-ens), *n.* veneration; honor; respect; act of obeisance; a title given to clergy (with *his, your*): *v.t.* to regard with reverence.

reverend (-end), *adj.* worthy of reverence: applied to priests and ministers of the gospel, also to the Mother Superioress of a community of nuns: *n.* a clergyman.

reverent (-ent), *adj.* showing, or expressive of, reverence; humble; submissive.

reverential (-en'shâl), *adj.* proceeding from reverence; respectful.

reverie ('ĕr-i), *n.* deep musing; wakeful dreaminess; irregular train of thoughts or fancies in meditation.

reversal (re-vĕr'sâl), *n.* the act of reversing; overthrow or annulling; repeal.

reverse (-vĕrs'), *adj.* turned backward; having an opposite direction; made or declared void: *v.t.* to turn upside down; change entirely: *n.* the contrary or opposite; back of a coin or medal; change; vicissitude; defeat.

reversible ('i-bl), *adj.* capable of being reversed.

reversion ('shun), *n.* right to future possession or enjoyment; a perspective annuity; tendency of an animal or plant to revert to ancestral type; atavism.

reversionary (-å-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, or involving, right of reversion.

revert (-vĕrt'), *v.t.* to turn back; change; reverse: *v.i.* to return or fall back; return to the original owner or his heirs.

revertible ('i-bl), *adj.* capable of being reverted.

revest (-vest'), *v.t.* to vest again, as with rank or authority; assume ownership of.

revetment (-vet'ment), *n.* in fortification, a strong wall erected round the lower part of the rampart; a retaining wall.

review (-vū'), *v.t.* to consider over again; re-examine; look back; revise; examine critically; inspect (troops, etc.); write a critical notice of: *n.* the act of reviewing; re-examination; survey of the past; criticism, especially of a new publication; a periodical with criticisms on new books, essays, etc.; inspection of troops, etc.

reviewer (ĕr), *n.* a professional book critic; one who writes for reviews.

revile (-vīl'), *v.t.* to address with opprobrious or contumelious language; reproach.

revise (-vīz'), *v.t.* to review and amend; examine for correction: *n.* a revision; second proof-sheet.

revised (re-vīzd'), *p.adj.* re-examined; corrected.

Revised Version (vĕr'shun), a revised form of the Authorized Version of the Bible undertaken in accordance with a resolution passed by the Convocation of the Province of Canterbury in 1870: the

work was completed and published in 1885.

revision (-vizh'un), *n.* the act of examining for correction; that which is revised.

revival (-vī'vål), *n.* the act of reviving; recovery; renewal of life; renewed performance of; reproduction; spiritual awakening.

revivalism (-izm), *n.* an interest in revivals of religion, or the methods of procedure to promote such.

revivalist (-ist), *n.* one who promotes revivals.

revive (-vīv'), *v.i.* to recover life; return to vigor or activity, especially from a state of languor, neglect, etc.: *v.t.* to restore to life again; renovate; reproduce.

revivify (-viv'i-fī), *v.t.* to reanimate; quicken.

revocable (rev'o-kå-bl), *adj.* that may be revoked.

revocation (-kā'shun), *n.* the act of revoking; recall; repeal; reversal.

revoke (-vōk'), *v.t.* to recall; repeal; annul: *v.i.* to fail to follow suit at cards: *n.* the act of revoking at cards.

revolt (-vōlt, -volt'), *n.* rebellion against constituted authority; insurrection; change of sides; desertion: *v.i.* to turn away in disgust; to rebel: *v.t.* overturn; shock.

revolting ('ing), *p.adj.* disgusting; repellent.

revolute (rev'o-lūt), *adj.* rolled backwards.

revolution (-lū'shun), *n.* the act of revolving; rotation; change or alteration of system; motion of a point or line about a center; recurrence or succession; fundamental and sudden change in the government of a country; the means adopted to bring about such change; any outbreak in the social order or relations.

revolutionary (-å-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, tending to produce, or constituting, a revolution: *n.* a revolutionist.

revolutionist ('shun-ist), *n.* one who organizes or takes part in a revolution.

revolutionize ('shun-īz), *v.t.* to cause a revolution or entire change of government, or of any system.

revolve (re-volv'), *v.i.* to turn round, as on an axis; roll in a circle; to rotate about a center; move in circles: *v.t.* to cause to turn or roll round; meditate or reflect upon.

revolver (-vol'vĕr), *n.* one who, or that which, revolves; a pistol with a revolving barrel, which can be fired successively without reloading.

revolving ('ving), *adj.* turning round.

revolving door (dōr), a door consisting of four leaves turning round a central post: used in winter for outside offices, and the entrances of public buildings.

revue (rĕ-vū'), *n.* a burlesque musical comedy in which plays and players are parodied.

revulsion (-vul'shun), *n.* sudden and violent change, especially of feeling; diversion of the cause of a disease from one part of the body to another.

revulsive ('siv), *adj.* having the power of, or tending to, revulsion.

reward (-wärd'), *n.* something given as a return for good or ill; recompense; retribution; punishment; gift in token of approved merit: *v.t.* to give in return for good or ill received; recompense; punishment.

reynard (ren'ård), *n.* the fox.

Rhadamanthine (rad-å-man'thin), *adj.* sternly just and inflexible: from Rhadamanthus, one of the three judges, in classic mythology, who decided the fate of the souls of the departed in the lower world.

Rhamnaceæ (ram-nā'se-ē), *n.* the buckthorn family of trees and shrubs.

Rhamnus (ram'nus), *n.* a genus of trees and shrubs typifying the family Rhamnaceæ.

rhapsodic (rap-sod'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or connected with, rhapsody; unconnected; confused.

rhapsodist ('sō-dist), *n.* a composer, reciter, or improviser of verse; one who exaggerates.

rhapsodize ('sō-dīz), *v.i.* to write or recite rhapsodies.

rhapsody ('sō-di), *n.* any unconnected or rambling composition, composed under the influence of excitement; part of an epic poem for recitation at one time.

rhatany (rat'å-ni), *n.* the root of a Peruvian plant, used as an astringent and to color port wine.

rhea (rē'å), *n.* the South American ostrich; an East Indian nettle; ramie.

Rhenish (ren'ish), *adj.* pertaining to the river Rhine: *n.* a Rhine wine.

rheo-, a combining form from the Greek *rheo*, flow.

rheocord (rē'o-kôrd), *n.* a metallic wire for introducing resistance in an electric current.

rheometer (-om'e-tĕr), *n.* an instrument for measuring the intensity of an electric current; a device for testing the force of blood circulation.

rheomotor ('ō-mō-tĕr), *n.* an apparatus by which an electrical current is generated.

rheophore ('ō-fōr), *n.* the connecting wire of an electric or galvanic apparatus.

rheoscope ('ō-skōp), *n.* an apparatus for detecting an electric current.

rheostat ('ō-stat), *n.* an apparatus for regulating an electric current.

rheotome ('ō-tōm), *n.* an apparatus for interrupting an electric current at stated intervals.

rheotrope ('ō-trōp), *n.* an apparatus for periodically reversing the direction of an electric current.

rheotropism (-ot'ro-pizm), *n.* the ten-

dency of living plants to turn towards, or from, water-currents.

rhesus (′sus), *n.* a monkey, held sacred in certain parts of India; a macaque.

rhetoric (ret′o-rik), *n.* the art of speaking, or writing, with elegance and force; declamation; showy oratory.

rhetorical (re-tor′i-kal), *adj.* pertaining to rhetoric; figurative; declamatory.

rhetorician (ret-ō-rish′ân), *n.* a teacher of rhetoric, or one skilled in the art; orator.

rheum (rōōm), *n.* a catarrhal discharge from the nose, or eyes; any mucous secretion; catarrh; cold; the increased action of the vessels of any organ, especially the lungs or nostrils, in producing a discharge of secretions.

rheumatic (-at′ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or affected by rheumatism: *n.* one suffering from rheumatism.

rheumatism (′â-tizm), *n.* a painful disease of the muscles and joints, accompanied by swellings and stiffness.

rhexis (rek′sis), *n.* rupture.

rhinal (rī′nal), *adj.* pertaining to the nose; nasal.

rhinestone (-stōn), an imitation gem made of paste: it takes a high luster and is sometimes mistaken for genuine.

rhinitis (rī-nī′tis), *n.* inflammation of the mucous membranes of the nostrils.

rhino (rī′no), *n.* a rhinoceros; [Slang], money; cash.

rhinoceros (-nos′ĕr-os), *n.* a large pachydermatous animal allied to the elephant: it has one or two horns on the snout, and a lip which protrudes and is prehensile.

rhinoceros hornbill (hôrn′bil), a large hornbill of southeastern Asia, having a huge bill turned up at the end.

rhinology (rī-nol′o-ji), *n.* the science that treats of the nose and its diseases.

rhinophyma (rī-no-fī′mâ), *n.* a form of acne characterized by nodular swellings on the nose, with congestion of the nostrils.

rhinoplasty (′nō-plas-ti), *n.* plastic surgery as applied to the nose.

rhinoscope (′nō-skōp), *n.* an instrument furnished with a mirror for examining the passages of the nose.

rhinoscopy (ri-nos′ko-pi), *n.* inspection, or examination, of the nasal cavities with a rhinoscope.

rhizome (′zōm), *n.* a thick stem running along or under the ground, producing roots below and shoots above.

rhizophagous (rī-zof′â-gus), *adj.* feeding on roots.

Rhodes Scholarship (skol′ĕr-ship), one of many scholarships founded at Oxford University by Cecil John Rhodes, British South African millionaire and statesman, for students from the U. S. and British colonies: each is valued at about $1,500.

rhodium (rō′di-um), *n.* a whitish-gray element of the platinum group, very hard to fuse.

Rhododendron (rō-dō-den′dron), *n.* a genus of ornamental, evergreen shrubs, with large, handsome, rose-like flowers; [r-], a plant of this genus, or its flower.

rhodopsin (rō-dop′sin), *n.* the visual purple of the retina.

rhodora (ro-dō′râ), *n.* a handsome bog-plant with purple flowers.

rhomb, same as rhombus.

rhombic (rom′bik), *adj.* rhombus-shaped.

rhombohedral (-bō-hē′drâl), *adj.* pertaining to, or formed like, a rhombohedron.

rhombohedron (′dron), *n.* a solid figure bounded by 6 rhombic planes.

rhomboid (′boid), *n.* 4-sided figure having its opposite sides equal, and its angles not right angles: *adj.* lozenge-shaped.

rhombus (′bus), *n.* a four-sided figure whose sides are equal and the opposite sides parallel, but which has two of its angles obtuse and two acute.

rhotacism (rō′tâ-sizm), *n.* misuse or mispronunciation of the letter *r;* the tendency, in Indo-European languages, to change *s* to *r.*

rhubarb (rōō′bärb), *n.* a plant with fleshy, acid leaf-stalks used for culinary purposes, and roots used as a purgative.

rhumb (rum), *n.* a curve or line making any given angle with the meridian; a point of the compass.

rhumb-line (′līn), *n.* the track of a ship which cuts successive meridians at the same angle.

rhyme (rīm), *n.* the correspondence of the sound of the last word or syllable of one verse or line to the sound of the last word or syllable of another; harmonical succession of sounds; poetry: *v.i.* to accord in sound; make verses or rhymes: *v.t.* put into rhyme.

rhythm (rithm), *n.* the gentle flow of sound in poetry depending upon the long and short syllables which make up the verses, and upon the kind of metrical feet used; the harmonious recurrence of sound, accent, and movement; in music, a grouping of tones in regard to accent and time value; a succession of time-beats or tone-impulses in regular sequence and in harmony with the whole.

rhythmic (rith′mik), *adj.* pertaining to rhythm; harmonical; periodical.

rhythmically (-âl-li), *adv.* in a rhythmic manner.

Rialto (re-äl′tō), *n.* a district in Venice and the bridge over the Grand Canal; the theatrical section of Broadway, New York City; [r-], a mart, or exchange.

riant (rī′ant), *adj.* laughing; smiling; gay.

rib (rib), *n.* one of the curved bones attached to the vertebral column and supporting the lateral walls of the thorax; anything resembling a rib; a piece of timber to shape and strengthen the side

of a ship; the main vein of a leaf: *v.t.* to furnish, or inclose, with ribs; form with grooves.

ribald ('ăld), *adj.* low; obscure; filthy: *n.* a vulgar, foul-mouthed, licentious fellow.

ribaldry (-ri), *n.* obscenity.

ribbon ('on), *n.* a fillet or strip of silk, etc.; narrow strip.

ribbon fish (fish), an elongated and very compressed fish with a long dorsal fin.

Ribbonman (rib'un-man), *n.* a member of an Irish secret organization founded in the 19th century as an offset to Orangeism: so called because a green ribbon was worn as a badge: the R. C. Church frowned upon the Society.

Ribes (rī'bēz), *n.* the genus of shrubs which includes the gooseberries and currants.

rice (rīs), *n.* a valuable food grain produced extensively in hot countries.

ricebird ('bērd), *n.* the bobolink.

rice paper (pā-pēr), a kind of paper prepared from rice straw and, also, from the pith of a small tree of China.

rich (rich), *adj.* abounding in money or possessions; wealthy; opulent; sumptuous; valuable; splendid; fertile; fruitful; high-flavored; mellow; full of beauty; vivid; sweet or harmonious in sound: *n.* rich people collectively (with *the*): *pl.* wealth; affluence.

ricin (rī'sin), *n.* a violently poisonous protein of the castor-oil bean.

rick (rik), *n.* a pile or heap, as of hay or corn, and usually thatched or sheltered: *v.t.* to pile or heap in a rick.

rickets ('ets), *n.* a disease affecting children, characterized by softness and curvature of the bones, due to the absence of lime.

rickety ('et-i), *adj.* affected with rickets; feeble in the joints; unsteady.

ricochet (-ō-shā', -ō'shet'), *n.* the rebounding of a shot or shell, etc., along the ground or from the surface of the water: *v.i.* to bound by touching the earth or the surface of water and glancing off, as a cannon-ball: *v.t.* to cause to ricochet.

rid (rid), *v.t.* to set free; deliver; clear or destroy by violence: *adj.* clear; free.

riddance ('ăns), *n.* the act of ridding or clearing away; deliverance.

riddle ('l), *n.* an enigma; puzzling question; something ambiguous; a large sieve: *v.t.* to solve, as a riddle; to sift by a riddle; perforate, with, or as with, shot: *v.i.* to speak ambiguously or as in riddles.

riddlings ('lingz), *n.pl.* broken ore of medium size, obtained by sifting.

ride (rīd), *v.i.* & *v.t.* to be borne along, as on horseback or in a vehicle; practice horsemanship; manage a horse well; sit, float or rest on; to sit on so as to be carried; manage insolently at will: *n.* excursion on horseback or in a vehicle; drive; road; district under an officer of the excise.

rideau (rē-dō'), *n.* a small mound to cover a camp from the approach of the enemy.

rider (rīd'ēr), *n.* one who rides on, breaks, or manages, a horse; an additional clause to a document; subsidiary problem.

ridge (rij), *n.* back of an animal; anything formed like an animal's back, as a continuous range of hills, etc.; crest of a roof: *v.t.* to form or furnish with a ridge; wrinkle.

ridgy ('i), *adj.* rising in ridges.

ridicule (rid'i-kūl), *n.* words or action designed to bring the subject of it into contempt; banter; mockery; satire: *v.t.* to treat or address with ridicule; expose to contemptuous merriment; laugh at.

ridiculous (ri-dik'ū-lus), *adj.* deserving or exciting ridicule; preposterous; absurd; ludicrous; droll.

riding (rīd'ing), *p.adj.* employed for riding: *n.* a road for riding upon; a division of territory, generally one-third.

ridotto (ri-dot'ō), *n.* a public assembly; formerly, a public entertainment of music and dancing.

rietbock (rēt'bok), *n.* the South African reedbuck, with small, ringed horns curved forward and a bushy tail.

rifacimento (rē-fä-chi-men'tō), *n.* the recasting of a literary work to adapt it to changed circumstances.

rife (rīf), *adj.* prevalent; common.

riffle (rif'l), *n.* a device, as rods, or bars, or sacking laid on the bottom of a sluice to catch particles of gold washed down with the sands.

riffler (-lēr), *n.* a curved file used in sculpture work and the like.

riffraff (rif'raf), *n.* refuse; the rabble.

rifle (rī'fl), *n.* a musket with the barrel spirally grooved: *pl.* troops armed with rifles: *v.t.* to groove spirally; pillage.

riflebird (-bērd), *n.* a paradise bird of New South Wales, with greenish head and glossy black back.

rifle corps (kōr), a body of soldiers armed with rifles.

rifler ('flēr), *n.* plunderer.

rift (rift), *n.* an opening or split in anything; fissure: *v.t.* to cleave or split.

rig (rig), *n.* a practical joke or frolic; dress; manner of fitting the masts and rigging to the hull of a vessel; fishermen's tackle; a derrick; the ground between furrows in a ploughed field: *v.t.* to furnish or fit with rigging; dress (with *out*).

rigadoon (-ä-dōōn'), *n.* an old-fashioned lively dance performed by one couple.

rigescent (ri-jes'ent), *adj.* growing stiff or numb.

rigger ('ēr), *n.* one who rigs ships; a pulley; drum; screw for tightening heavy ropes.

rigging ('ing), *n.* the cordage or ropes by which the masts of a vessel are supported, and the sails extended or furled.

Riggs' disease (dī-zēz'), pyorrhea alveolaris: after J. M. Riggs, American dentist.

right (rīt), *adj.* according to truth, justice or law; correct; fit; true; exact; most direct; noting the side opposed to the left; most convenient; well performed; rising perpendicularly: *adv.* in a right line; justly: *n.* uprightness; truth; justice; rectitude; propriety; virtue; legal claim; the right side: *v.t.* to set upright; make right or straight; correct; do justice to: *v.i.* to recover the vertical position: *interj.* well done!

right angle ('ang'gl), an angle of 90 degrees, formed by one straight line standing perpendicular to another.

righteous ('yus), *adj.* just; equitable; honest; holy; deserved.

righteousness (nes), *n.* the quality of being righteous; holiness; justice; moral integrity.

rightful ('fool), *adj.* having a just claim; accordant with justice.

rightfully (-li), *adv.* in a right manner.

rightfulness (-nes), *n.* justice.

right of way (wā), the right of one person to pass over the land of another; in Melbourne, a narrow street or lane connecting two larger ones.

right whale (hwāl), the large baleen whale of the Arctic with no dorsal fin, but huge head in consequence of which the baleen or whalebone is very long.

rigid (rij'id), *adj.* not pliant; stiff; inflexible; strict; stern; severely just.

rigidity (ri-jid'i-ti), *n.* want of pliability; stiffness; resistance to change of form.

riglet, same as reglet.

rigmarole (rig'mȧ-rōl), *n.* foolish, disconnected talk; long story.

rigolette (rig-o-let'), *n.* a light, woolen scarf worn by women over the head.

rigor ('ẽr), *n.* stiffness or severity; exactitude; strictness; severity of climate.

rigorism (rig'ẽr-izm), *n.* austerity or severity in principle or practice; obedience to the law; the philosophical doctrine that self-control and disregard of circumstances constitute human happiness; the R. C. doctrine that inclination must be sacrificed, if the slightest doubt exists as to its result or outcome.

rigorist (-ist), *adj.* pertaining to rigorism; one who is very austere or severe.

rigor mortis (môr'tis), stiffness of the body, caused by death and lasting until decomposition sets in.

rigorous (rig'ẽr-us), *adj.* very harsh; extremely severe.

rigorous (rig'ẽr-us), *adj.* characterized by, or exercising, rigor; stern; inflexible; scrupulously accurate.

Rigsdag (rigz'dȧg), *n.* the two chambers of the Danish Parliament, the Landsthing and the Folkething.

Riksdag (riks'dȧg), *n.* the Swedish Parliament; also, the legislature of Finland.

rile (rīl), *v.t.* to vex; irritate; annoy.

riled (rīld), *p.adj.* roused to anger.

rill (ril), *n.* a small stream or rivulet: *v.i.* to run in a small stream.

rim (rim), *n.* a border or margin; raised border; brim: *v.t.* to furnish with a rim.

rime (rīm), *n.* hoar-frost: *v.t.* to congeal into hoar-frost.

rime, the more correct spelling of rhyme, which see.

rimose (rī'mōs), *adj.* full of fissures or chinks; having many clefts or fissures, as the bark of trees.

rimple (rim'pl), *n.* a wrinkle or fold: *v.t.* to become wrinkled.

rimy (rīm'i), *adv.* frosty.

rind (rīnd), *n.* the outer covering of fruit, etc.; bark: *v.t.* to strip the rind from.

rinderpest (rin'dẽr-pest), *n.* a malignant and contagious disease in cattle; cattle plague: formerly, called *murrain.*

ring (ring), *n.* a circle; anything circular in form; small hoop worn on the finger or used as a means of attachment; area or course of various shapes, and for various purposes, as a betting-ring, horse-ring, prize-ring, etc.; combination for private ends; pugilists or bettingmen collectively (with *the*): *v.i.* to sound as a bell when struck; practice the art of ringing bells; tingle: *v.t.* to cause to sound, as metal when struck; sound aloud or abroad.

ringbone (-bōn), *n.* a bony excrescence on a horse's postern, usually causing lameness.

ringdove ('duv), *n.* the wood-pigeon.

ringed (ringd), *adj.* encircled with, shaped like, or composed of, rings.

ringed snake (snāk), a non-poisonous European snake, usually with a yellow neck-ring: common in England.

ringent (rin'jent), *adj.* gaping.

ringer (ring'ẽr), *n.* one who rings; a colored pool-ball; [Slang], a facsimile; one so like another he can pass for him; in Australia, the best sheep-shearer in a shed, with the highest tally to his credit.

ring finger (fing'gẽr), the third finger of the left hand, on which the marriage ring is worn.

ringing ('ing), *p.adj.* sounding like a bell; resonant: *n.* the act of sounding as a bell; sound as of a bell ringing.

ringleader ('lē-dẽr), *n.* the head of a riotous body or faction.

ringlet ('let), *n.* a little ring; curl.

ringmaster (-mȧs'tẽr), *n.* one who directs the performances in a circus-ring.

ringneck (ring'nek), *n.* a bird with a colored ring around the neck; [Australian Slang], a newcomer in the Bush; a jackaroo.

ring-necked (nekt), *adj.* having a colored ring around the neck.

ring-necked duck (duk), an American duck with a black head and white belly, having a brownish-colored circlet of feathers around the neck.

ring ousel (ōō'zl), the European blackbird; the American robin.
ringtail (-tāl), *n.* the hen harrier hawk; a kind of studding sail.
ringworm ('wĕrm), *n.* a contagious cutaneous disease, characterized by distinct circular patches: caused by a fungus.
rink (ringk), *n.* a long clear space on the ice, used for curling; ice field for skating upon: *v.i.* to skate on a rink.
rinse (rins), *v.t.* to cleanse lightly with clean water; cleanse repeatedly; give final cleansing to after washing: *n.* cleansing with a second application of clean water.
riot (rī'ot), *n.* uproar; tumult; noisy revelry; luxurious excess; disturbance of the public peace by more than three persons: *v.i.* to raise an uproar; go to excess in sensual indulgence; be highly excited.
rioting ('ot-ing), *n.* reveling; uproar.
riotous (-us), *adj.* indulging in riot or excess; licentious; turbulent; seditious.
rip (rip), *v.t.* divide by tearing or cutting; cut asunder; disclose; undo seam of: *v.i.* to swear (with *out*): *n.* rent or tear; rogue or cheat; wicker basket for fish.
riparial (ri-pā'ri-al), **riparious** (-us), *adj.* living on, or growing along, the river bank.
riparian (rī-pā'ri-ăn), *adj.* pertaining to the banks of a river.
ripe (rīp), *adj.* brought to maturity or perfection; ready for harvest; fit for use; complete; resembling ripe fruit.
ripen ('en), *v.t.* to make ripe; bring to perfection: *v.i.* to grow ripe.
ripeness ('nes), *n.* the state or quality of being ripe; maturity.
riposte (re-pōst'), *n.* in fencing, a quick thrust after a parry.
ripper ('ĕr), *n.* one who, or that which, rips; [Slang], super-excellent.
ripping ('ing), *p.adj.* remarkable for size or quality; superior.
ripple (rip'l), *n.* a small curling wave on the surface of water; the sound made by such waves; large comb for cleansing flax: *v.t.* to cover with small curling waves; cleanse with a ripple.
rippling ('ling), *n.* sound made by ripples; act of cleansing flax by a ripple.
ripply (-li), *adj.* having ripples; resembling the sound of rippling water.
riprap ('rap), *n.* a loose foundation of stones in deep water, or on a soft bottom; a kind of firework.
ripsaw (-saw), *n.* a coarse-toothed saw for cutting timber in the line of its grain.
rise (rīz), *v.i.* to ascend; get up from the ground or recumbent position; begin to stir; swell in quantity or extent; grow upward; spring; tower up; appear above the horizon; come in view or existence; be promoted; thrive; be hostile; close a session; ascend from the grave: *n.* the act of rising; ascent; elevated place; appearance above; origin; source; increase of price, or social distinction.
riser (rīz ĕr), *n.* one who rises, as from bed; one who takes part in a revolt; something placed under another to elevate it; in electric wiring, a wire connecting those of two or more floors; a return pipe for steam radiators; in iron-moulding a channel for escape of air.
risibility (riz-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* inclination to laughter.
risible ('i-bl), *adj.* having the faculty or power of laughing; inclined to laugh; causing laughter.
risibly ('i-bli), *adv.* laughably.
rising (rīz'ing), *n.* the act of getting up or ascending; insurrection; an ascent; closing of a session; that which rises; a tumor or boil; anything to make dough rise, as yeast: *adj.* increasing, as of wealth or influence; appearing above the horizon; reviving from death: *prep.* approaching; near to; having passed a certain age, limit, size, weight, amount, or the like.
risk (risk), *n.* possibility of loss or injury; hazard; peril; danger: *v.t.* to hazard; venture upon.
risky ('i), *adj.* hazardous; dangerous; approaching indelicacy.
risotto (re-sot'ō), *n.* an Italian dish of rice with onions, etc., fried in butter.
risque (rēs-kā'), *adj.* hazardous; bordering on the improper; suggesting indecency or lewdness.
risquee, feminine form of risque.
rissole (ris'ōl), *n.* a savory mince inclosed in a thin batter paste and fried.
rite (rīt), *n.* a solemn religious act; external religious observance.
ritornelle (rit-or-nel'), **ritornello** (-nel'ō), *n.* a short introduction or concluding symphony; repetition or burden of a song.
ritual (rit'ū-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to, consisting of, or prescribing, rites: *n.* manner of performing divine service; a book of rites, or manner of service; body of rites used in the Church.
ritualism (-izm), *n.* a system of ritual or prescribed forms of religion; excessive observance of forms in divine worship; Tractarianism; Anglo-Catholicism, especially as emphasized by the use of Eucharistic vestments.
ritualist (-ist), *n.* one who advocates, or is skilled in, ritual; an Anglo-Catholic.
ritualistic (-ăl-ist'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or characterized by, ritualism; pertaining to ritualists.
ritually ('ū-ăl-i), *adv.* by rites.
rival (rī'văl), *n.* one who strives to equal or excel another in the same object or pursuit; competitor; antagonist: *adj.* having the same claims; emulous: *v.t.* to strive to equal or excel; emulate.
rivalry (-ri), *n.* competition; emulation.
rive (rīv), *v.t.* to rend asunder: *v.i.* to be split or torn asunder: *n.* a rent, tear, or split.

river ('ĕr), *n.* a large running stream of water flowing into the sea or another river; copious flow.

river birch (bĕrch), a reddish-brown birch of eastern U. S., with durable, hard, red wood.

River Brethren (breth'ren), a branch of the Baptists formed in Pennsylvania in 1770; also, called *Brethren in Christ.*

river dragon (drag'un), the crocodile.

river hog (hog), a red-colored African hog with long tufted tail.

river horse (hôrs), the hippopotamus.

riverine (riv'ĕr-īn), pertaining to, formed by, or resembling, a river.

riviere (rē-vyĕr'), [French], a diamond necklace.

rivet ('et), *n.* a short metal bolt clinched by hammering: *v.t.* to secure with, or as with, a rivet; clinch; make firm or secure.

rivose (rī'vōs), *adj.* marked with irregular grooves or furrows.

rivulet (riv'ū-let), *n.* a little stream.

rivulose (riv'u-lōs), *adj.* marked with sinuous lines.

riziform (riz'i-fôrm), *adj.* resembling a grain of rice; having the appearance of rice grains.

roach (rōch), *n.* a fresh-water fish of the carp family; a cockroach.

road (rōd), *n.* a public way for traveling upon; path; way: *pl.* a place where ships may ride safely at anchor.

road agent (ā'jent), a highwayman.

road cart (kārt), a very light two-wheeled one-horse vehicle, usually with a high back.

road house (hous), a place of entertainment for man and beast in the country, or outside the city limits.

road machine (mă-shēn'), a mounted scraper for grading a roadbed.

roadmaster (rōd'mās-tĕr), *n.* an official in charge of from 50 to 150 miles of railroad track; an overseer who looks after the repair of railroads.

road runner (run'ĕr), a long-tailed, ground cuckoo of southwestern U. S.; the chaparral cock.

roadstead (-sted), *n.* an anchorage for ships off-shore.

roadster ('stĕr), *n.* a horse suited for traveling; a bicycle for road-work; a vessel which works by tides.

roam (rōm), *v.i.* to wander about without any definite object; ramble: *v.t.* to wander over: *n.* a ramble.

roan (rōn), *adj.* of a bay or bark color with a shade of red: *n.* a roan color; grained sheepskin leather.

roan tree, same as rowan.

roar (rōr), *n.* the deep full cry of a large animal; a cry as in distress; any loud noise; loudly expressed mirth; sound of the wind or sea: *v.t.* to utter a roar: *v.i.* to make a long blustering sound; bewail loudly; breathe stridulously, as a horse.

roaring ('ing), *n.* the act or sound of roaring; a disease of horses characterized by difficult, stridulous breathing: *adj.* noisy; brisk.

roast (rōst), *v.t.* to cook before a fire, or in an oven; heat too violently or to excess; parch by exposure to heat; burn (broken ore to free it from extraneous matter); to banter or ridicule; criticise severely: *v.i.* to be roasted: *adj.* roasted: *n.* that which is roasted; act of roasting; specifically, a piece of roast meat, or a piece of meat ready for roasting.

roaster (rōs'tĕr), *n.* one who roasts; an apparatus for roasting.

rob (rob), *v.t.* to steal; plunder; strip of something by secret theft or violence; deprive.

robalo (rob'ă-lō), *n.* a food fish of tropical American waters resembling the pike.

robber ('ĕr), *n.* a thief.

robber fly (flī), a large predaceous fly resembling a bumblebee.

robbery (-ī), *n.* theft; the felonious and forcible taking away the money and goods of another.

robe (rōb), *n.* a loose outer garment; dressed skin of a buffalo: *v.t.* to put on robes: *v.t.* to invest with a robe; dress; array.

robe-de-chambre (rob-de-shäng'br), *n.* a lady's dressing gown.

robin (rob'in), *n.* a little European warbler of the thrush family, with a brownish-olive back and the throat and breast yellowish red: a robin redbreast.

robinet (rob'i-net), *n.* a chaffinch; the European robin.

roble (rō'blā), *n.* the California white oak.

roborant (rob'o-rant), *n.* a strengthening drug; a tonic: *adj.* strengthening.

roborate (-rāt), *v.t.* to strengthen; corroborate.

roburite ('ĕr-īt), *n.* a flameless explosive used extensively in mining operations.

robust (rō-bust'), *adj.* hardy; strong; vigorous; muscular.

robustious (-bus'chus), *adj.* abounding in good health; rudely vigorous.

roc (rok), *n.* a fabulous bird of great size and strength.

rocambole (rok'am-bōl), *n.* a European plant with bulbous roots like an onion and cloves resembling those of garlic.

Rochelle salt (ro-shel'sawlt), sodium potassium tartrate: it crystallizes in orthorhombic prisms: used as a mild cathartic: discovered by an apothecary of Rochelle, France.

rochet (roch'et), *n.* a linen vestment worn by a bishop resembling a surplice, open at the sides; the red gurnard.

rock (rok), *n.* a large mass of stone or stony matter; any mineral deposit; natural deposit of sand, earth, or clay;

firm or immovable defense; a movement to and fro: *pl.* [Slang], money: *v.t.* to cause to sway back and forth; move, as in a cradle; hence, to put to sleep: *v.i.* to be moved backward and forward.

rock-bottom (bot'um), *n.* the lowermost bottom: *adj.* the very lowest.

rock candy (kan'di), sugar in large crystalline masses, due to slow evaporation.

rock cod (kod), a variety of the true cod; the red cod of Australia; the blue cod of New Zealand.

rocker (rok'ẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, rocks; a curved piece of wood or metal on which a cradle, chair, etc., rocks; any of various devices that operate, or are worked, with a rocking motion.

rocket ('et), *n.* a firework made of a case filled with saltpeter, sulphur, and charcoal, fastened to a stick, and which, on being ignited, is projected through the air; an ornamental garden annual with purple or white flowers.

rockfish (-fish), *n.* any of various fishes which live among rocky bottoms; the striped bass.

rock hind (hīnd), *n.* a West Indian grouper with brown spots.

rockiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state of being rocky.

rock oil (oil), petroleum.

rock ruby (rōō-bi), a fine bluish-red variety of garnet.

rock trout (trout), a marine food fish of the North Pacific coasts.

rock whiting (hwīt'ing), a very good food fish frequenting the Australian waters.

rockwood ('wood), *n.* ligniform asbestos; petrified wood.

rock wren (ren), one of several small birds of the arid districts of southwestern U. S.; a small short-tailed passerine bird of New Zealand.

rocky ('i), *adj.* full of, resembling, rocks; stony; hard; inflexible.

rococo (rō-kō'kō), *adj.* noting a florid, debased style in the ornamentation of buildings, furniture, etc., prevalent during the 17th and 18th centuries, consisting of an imitation of rockwork, shells, scrolls, leaves, etc.; hence, noting bad taste in ornamentation.

rod (rod), *n.* a long twig or shoot of any woody plant; a wand; instrument of punishment; cane; a fishing-rod; scepter; measure of length, 5½ yards.

rodent (rō'dent), *adj.* gnawing: *n.* any animal of the Rodentia.

Rodentia (ro-den'shi-å), *n.* the order consisting of the gnawing mammals, as rats, mice, rabbits, squirrels, beavers, porcupines, etc.

rodeo (rō-dā'ō), *n.* a gathering together of cattle on a ranch; a round-up.

rodomontade (rod-o-mon-tād'), *n.* vain boasting; ranting talk; empty blustering: *v.i.* to boast; rant; talk wildly.

roe (rō), *n.* a species of deer; the roebuck; the female of the hart; the spawn or sperm of fishes.

Roentgen or **Röntgen rays** (rēnt'gen rāz), a form of radiant energy emanating from the surface of an electrically excited vacuum tube opposite the cathode electrode, having power of penetrating objects impervious to light or heat rays, affecting sensitive photographic films, and exciting fluorescence in certain salts; X-rays: from Wilhelm Konrad Röntgen, German physicist.

Roentgenologist (-ol'o-jist), *n.* one skilled in the use of X-rays.

rogation (-gā'shun), *n.* a formal request; a litany; supplication.

Rogation Days (dāz), *n.pl.* the Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday before Ascension Day.

Rogation Sunday (sun'dā), the fifth Sunday after Easter.

rogue (rōg), *n.* a dishonest person; knave; a shy, mischievous person; wag; term of endearment: *v.i.* to act the rogue; cheat.

roguery ('ẽr-i), *n.* knavish or dishonest practices; cheating; mischievous or waggish conduct.

rogues' gallery (gal'ẽr-i), a collection of photographs of criminals kept by the police to aid in future identification.

rogues' march (märch), derisive music played when an undesirable person is being driven from a community.

roguish ('ish), *adj.* fraudulent; dishonest; somewhat mischievous or sly.

roil (roil), *v.t.* to render turbid; vex or irritate; rile.

roister (rois'tẽr), *v.i.* to bluster; brag; bully.

roisterer (-ẽr), *n.* a rude, blustering, bullying fellow.

role (rōl), *n.* a part or character in a play, etc.; function or part.

roll (rōl), *v.i.* to turn like a wheel or on an axis; move in a circular direction; be moved with violence; rock; wallow; make a long deep sound: *v.t.* to revolve; inwrap; move on wheels; spread flat under a roller: *n.* the act of rolling; that which rolls; a writing or paper rolled upon itself; an official document; list or register; a round piece of bread; continued deep sound, as of a drum beaten, thunder, etc.; twist of tobacco.

roller ('ẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, rolls; a cylinder used for grinding, smoothing, flattening, etc.; long heavy wave; long broad bandage; a kind of crow; any of numerous non-passerine birds of brilliant plumage; [R-], a member of a religious sect who display strong emotion in their worship: see Holy Roller.

rollick (rol'ik), *v.i.* to move or act with a careless, swaggering air.
rollicking (-ing), *adj.* jovial; careless; swaggering.
rolling (rōl'ing), *adj.* moving on, or as on, wheels; undulating; used for rolling: *n.* a circular motion; undulation; lateral oscillation of a ship.
rolling-pin (-pin), a cylindrical piece of wood for flattening dough.
roly-poly (rō'li-pō'li), *n.* a fruit-pudding; a fat, short, pudgy person.
Romaic (rō-mā'ik), *adj.* pertaining to the vernacular language of modern Greece: *n.* the vernacular in modern Greek.
Roman ('mån), *adj.* pertaining to Rome, the Romans, or to the Church of Rome; noting the ordinary type used in printing: opposed to *italic;* written in letters, not in figures, as VI.
Roman candle (-kan'dl), *n.* a kind of hand firework emitting sparks.
Roman Catholic (kath'o-lik), pertaining to the Church of Rome, of which the Pope is head: a member of the Church of Rome.
Roman Catholicism (ka-thol'i-sizm), *n.* the doctrines and practices of the Roman Church of which the Pope is head. This Church claims apostolic succession through St. Peter, and holds that it alone is the one, holy, catholic and apostolic church: its principal tenets are papal supremacy and infallibility, celibacy of the clergy, the seven sacraments, purgatory, the immaculate conception of the Virgin Mary, the invocation of saints, and, above all, the Mass, which, it asserts, is the true sacrifice of the Body and Blood of Christ.
romance (-måns'), *n.* a work of fiction or adventure; novel; fable: *v.i.* to invent and tell fictitious stories; exaggerate; lie.
Romance (-måns'), *adj.* pertaining to the dialects of Latin and the languages which grew out of classic Latin, spoken in the old Roman provinces.
Roman cement (se-ment'), *n.* a strong cement used in building and hydraulic engineering.
Romanesque (mån-esk'), *n.* that style of architecture and ornamentation in vogue during the period of the later Roman Empire: *adj.* pertaining to the Romanesque style of architecture.
Romanic (-man'ik), *adj.* pertaining to Rome, or the Romanesque dialects.
Romanism (-izm), *n.* the doctrine of the R. C. Church: used derogatively.
Romanist (-ist), *n.* an adherent of the Church of Rome: used derogatively.
Roman numeral (nū'mĕr-al), a letter representing a number in the Roman system of notation, as I, 1; V, 5; X, 10; L, 50; C, 100; D, 500.
Roman punch (punch), iced lemonade, with sugar, white of egg, and rum.
romantic (-man'tik), *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, romance; extravagant; fanciful; ideal; full of wild and fantastic scenery.
romanticism ('ti-sizm), *n.* the state or quality of being romantic; the reactionary movement in opposition to cold, classical, literary forms, begun in Germany in the 18th century.
Romany (rom'å-ni), *n.* a gipsy; gipsy language: *adj.* pertaining to the gypsies, or their language.
Romany rye (rī'), one who associates with gypsies, follows their customs and speaks their language.
Romeo (rō'me-o), *n.* an ardent lover: after the hero of Shakespeare's tragedy, "Romeo and Juliet."
Romish (rōm'ish), *adj.* relating to, or belonging to, the R. C. religion: used disparagingly.
romp (romp), *n.* an unrestrained, boisterous girl; rough play or frolic: *pl.* outside trousers and waist for young children: *v.i.* to play in a boisterous, unrestrained manner.
Romulus (rom'u-lus), *n.* the legendary founder and first king of Rome.
rondeau (ron'dō), *n.* a little poem of usually 13 lines; a light air or jig.
rondel ('del), *n.* a form of French verse in two stanzas of four and six lines, with the first two lines repeated as a refrain.
rondelet (ron'de-let), *n.* a French verse-form with a refrain.
rondo (ron'dō), *n.* a lively vocal or instrumental composition; a gambling game played with balls on a table.
ronquil (rong'kil), *n.* a marine fish of the North Pacific.
rood (rōōd), *n.* 40 square poles or perches; a cross or crucifix.
rood loft (lôft), the gallery in a church over the entrance to the choir where the rood or cross formerly was fixed.
roof (rōōf), *n.* the top covering of a house or other building; covering or shelter; canopy; palate of the mouth: *v.t.* to cover with, or as with a roof.
roof garden (gär'dn), a place of amusement in summer on the roof of a theatre, or other public building, where refreshments are served.
rooftree ('trē), *n.* a roof-beam; roof; home.
rook (rook), *n.* a bird of the crow family, with dark, glossy plumage and having the base of the bill destitute of feathers; a swindler or sharper; the castle in chess: *v.t.* & *v.i.* to swindle or cheat.
rookery ('ĕr-i), *n.* a group of nests on trees where rooks resort; colony of rooks; place of low resort; low, slum building.
rookie, rooky (-i), *n.* a new recruit.
room (rōōm), *n.* unoccupied place or space; apartment of a house; freedom to act; place of another: *v.i.* to lodge.
roomer ('ĕr), *n.* a lodger.
roominess ('i-nes), *n.* spaciousness.

roommate ('māt), *n.* a fellow-lodger; one who occupies the same room.
roomy ('i), *adj.* spacious.
roorback (rōōr'bak), *n.* a lie; fictitious report made for the purpose of influencing an election.
roost (rōōst), *n.* the pole, perch, etc., upon which a bird rests at night; number of fowls resting together: *v.i.* to sit or sleep upon a perch, etc.; lodge.
rooster ('ẽr), *n.* the domestic cock.
root (rōōt), *n.* that part of a plant that descends and fixes itself in the earth by which the plant is nourished; edible root; anything resembling a root; foundation; basis, or origin; fundamental note of any chord; that quantity which multiplied by itself produces a given quantity; the part of a word which expresses its primary or essential meaning, as distinguished from a derivative: *v.t.* to fix by the root; plant in the earth; implant deeply; to dig or burrow with the snout; eradicate (with *out*): *v.i.* to take root.
root beer (bēr), a fermented non-alcoholic beverage made from the roots of the sassafras and ginger plants.
rooter (-ẽr), *n.* that which takes root; that which roots up the ground, as a hog; [Slang], one who gives encouragement by applauding, especially, one who cheers a particular side or player in an athletic contest.
rootlet ('let), *n.* a radicle; a little root.
rooty (-i), *adj.* full of roots; like roots: *n.* [Soldier's Slang], bread.
rope (rōp), *n.* a thick cord, usually over one inch in circumference, of several strands twisted together; small cable; halter; cord for hanging criminals; hence, figuratively, the death penalty; viscous filament; series of things connected: *v.t.* to fasten or draw with a rope; curb (a horse) so as to prevent (him) winning a race: *v.i.* to draw into viscous threads.
ropewalk (-wawk), *n.* a covered walk, or building, where ropes are manufactured.
ropiness ('i-nes), *n.* tendency to draw out into viscous filaments; partial viscosity.
ropy ('i), *adj.* like a rope; viscous.
Roquefort (rōk'fôr), *n.* a French mold-streaked cheese made from ewe's milk.
rorqual (rôr'kwăl), *n.* a whale with dorsal fins.
roque (rōk), *n.* a form of croquet played by experts on a specially constructed court.
rorty (rōr'ti), *adj.* [Australian Slang], boisterous; very noisy; hilarious from liquor.
Rosaceæ (rō-zā'se-ē), *n.* the rose family of shrubs and plants of which there are about 70 genera and upwards of 1,500 species.
rosaceous (rō-zā'shus), *adj.* composed of several petals arranged in a circular form; consisting of roses.
rosary ('zā-ri), *n.* a garland or chaplet; a string of beads by which prayers are counted; the prayers thus counted.
rose (rōz), *n.* a hardy, climbing shrub of numerous varieties; the showy, handsome flower of such shrub: roses are of various colors, red, carmine, pink, yellow and white; the color of a rose; light crimson; erysipelas; a perforated nozzle for throwing fine jets of water; a rosette: *v.t.* to render rose-colored; perfume, as a rose.
roseate (rō'ze-āt), *adj.* rose-colored; rose-like; blooming.
rose diamond (dī'å-mund), a diamond cut in the form of a rose.
rosemary (rōz'må-ri), *n.* a sweet-smelling evergreen shrub from which an aromatic water is distilled.
rose of Sharon (shar'on), St.-John's-wort, a plant with large, showy yellow flowers: some identify the Biblical plant with the autumn crocus, others with the Syrian hibiscus.
rosette (-et'), *n.* a cluster of ribbons arranged like a rose.
rose water (waw'tẽr), a toilet and pharmaceutical water usually prepared from the distillation of rose leaves: affectedly delicate.
rose window (win-dō), a circular window with compartments branching from the center.
rosewood (rōz'wood), *n.* a very hard cabinet wood obtained from several tropical trees; the Australian acacia.
Rosicrucian (rō-zi-krōō'shan), *n.* one of a secret society of so-called philosophers of the 17th century who pretended to be versed in the secrets of nature, claimed they could transmute metals, pass instantaneously to distant places, and prolong human life.
rosily ('i-li), *adv.* with a rosy glow.
rosin (roz'in), *n.* the amber residue left after the distillation of oil of turpentine from crude turpentine; same as resin: *v.t.* to rub or smear with rosin.
Rosinante (roz-i-nan'te), *n.* Don Quixote's famous lean, bony, spavined steed, regarded by the knight as a thoroughbred; hence, [r-], a worthless, old horse; a garran.
ross (ros), *n.* the outer rough bark of trees; tan bark: *v.t.* to remove the outer bark or rough surface of.
roster ('tẽr), *n.* list or muster-roll of military officers and enlisted men; any list.
rostral ('trăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or like, a beak.
rostrate ('trāt), *adj.* furnished with a beak or beak-like process.
rostrum ('trum), *n.* the beak of a bird; in ancient Rome, a pulpit or elevated platform in the Forum, adorned with the

beaks or prows of ships taken from the enemy, and from which orators addressed the people; hence, a pulpit or platform; prow of an ancient war vessel.

rosy (rōz'i), *adj.* like a rose; red; blooming; charming; very favorable.

rot (rot), *v.i.* to putrefy or become decomposed; decay: *v.t.* to make putrid or corrupt: *n.* putrefaction; decomposition; nonsense.

Rotarian (rō-tā'rī-ån), *n.* a member of a Rotary Club.

rotary (rō'tå-ri), *adj.* turning on an axis; pertaining to rotation.

Rotary Club (klub), one of an association of clubs in the U. S., the object of which is to improve civic service.

rotate ('tāt), *v.t.* to revolve on, or as on, an axis; cause to turn: *v.i.* to turn round like a wheel: *adj.* wheel-shaped.

rotation (-tā'shun), *n.* the act of turning round on an axis, like a wheel; regular succession.

rotative ('tā-tiv), *adj.* revolving.

rotator ('tĕr), *n.* that which imparts a circular motion; a muscle having such power.

Rota (rō'tå), *n.* in the R. C. Church, a council of twelve bishops who decide cases involving a conflict as to rights; [r-]; a roll of names; a roster; a wheel.

rotatory (rō'tā-tō-ri), same as rotary.

rotche (roch), *n.* short-billed auk of Arctic.

rote (rōt), *n.* mechanical repetition, or learning without understanding; memorizing by repetition; the noise of the surf on the shore; a musical instrument somewhat like a guitar.

rotiform (rō'ti-fĕrm), *adj.* shaped like a wheel.

rotisserie (ro'ti-sē-rē'), *n.* place where patrons can have roast beef cooked to order, or roasted for home consumption.

rotograph (rō'to-grâf), *n.* one of a series of photographs printed from a developed roll of sensitized paper bearing the images.

rotogravure (ro'to-grå-vūr), a picture engraved on a cylindrical surface which is attached to a rotary press, so that both sides of the paper can be printed at once.

rotor (rō'tĕr), *n.* a part of machinery that revolves; a rotary wheel in a turbine.

rotten (rot'n), *adj.* putrefied; decomposed; unsound; untrustworthy.

Rotten Row (rō), a fashionable riding-drive through Hyde Park, London.

rottenstone (-stōn), *n.* a soft stone of friable rock, used as a polishing powder.

rotula (rot'ū-lå), *n.* the knee cap.

rotund (rō-tund'), *adj.* spherical.

rotunda (-tun'då), *n.* a circular domed building.

rotundity ('di-ti), *n.* roundness.

rouble (rōō'bl), *adj.* a Russian coin formerly used as the monetary unit, now of little value; at a time the gold rouble was worth almost 80 cents and the silver rouble almost as much.

roue (-ā'), *n.* a fashionable sensualist; confirmed rake; debauchee.

Rouen duck (rōō-äng'duk), one of a valuable breed of domestic duck.

rouge (rōōzh), *n.* a cosmetic for imparting a red tint to cheeks and lips; a red powder from calcining ferrous sulphate: *v.t.* to tinge with rouge.

rouge-et-noir (-ā-nwär'), *n.* a gambling game played with cards and a table marked with two black and two red diamond-shaped spots.

rough (ruf), *adj.* having inequalities on the surface; rugged; not smooth or plane; uneven; uncut; unpolished; harsh to the ear; uncivil; austere; cruel; unfeeling; violent; boisterous; hard-featured; shaggy; vague: *n.* a coarse, blustering fellow; an uncut gem; a calk in a horseshoe: *v.t.* to make rough; to put calks in horseshoes to prevent slipping; to indulge in boisterous conduct.

roughen ('en), *v.t.* to make rough: *v.i.* to become rough.

roughneck (ruf'nek), *n.* an uncouth fellow; a tough; a rowdy.

roughrider (ruf'rīd-ĕr), one who breaks horses to the saddle; [R-], an officer or enlisted man of the 1st U. S. Volunteer Cavalry in the Spanish-American War, organized and commanded by Theodore Roosevelt: most of them were cowboys from western U. S.

roulade (rōō-läd'), *n.* a flourish or rapid movement in music; a dish made of slices of beef rolled in bacon.

rouleau (-lō'), *n.* a little roll, especially of coins made up in paper.

roulette (-let'), *n.* a game of chance played with a revolving disc and ball; a wheeled instrument for making dotted lines.

rounce (rouns), *n.* the handle of a printing press.

round (round), *adj.* circular; spherical; globular; cylindrical; plump; corpulent; whole; considerable; large: *n.* a circle, sphere, or globe; circuit or tour; routine; step of a ladder; constantly recurring series; cycle; round dance; accustomed walk; volley of firearms; a song in which all the company take part: *v.t.* to make round; travel or pass round: *v.i.* to go the rounds, as a patrol, etc.; grow or become round: *adv.* on all sides; circularly; from one side or party to another: *prep.* about; on every side of; around.

roundabout ('å-bout), *adj.* indirect; encompassing: *n.* a merry-go-round; a short coat or jacket.

roundel (roun'del), *n.* a circle; roundelay; a small circular Norman shield; semi-circular bastion.

roundelay ('de-lā), *n.* an ancient song or dance in which the passages are repeated.

rounder (roun'dĕr), *n.* a dissolute fellow; an habitual petty criminal; one that goes

around; a tool for rounding edges: *pl.* a game resembling baseball, played in England.

roundhand (round'hand), *n.* penmanship in well-rounded letters.

Roundhead (-hed), *n.* one of the Parliamentary party in the civil war in England (1642-1649); [Slang], in western U. S., a Swede.

roundhouse ('hous), *n.* formerly, a watch-house; the cabin on the after part of a ship's deck; a building having stalls for the housing of locomotives.

roundly ('li), *adv.* in a round form; straightforwardly.

roundness (-nes), *n.* fulness; completeness; boldness.

round-robin ('rob-in), *n.* a petition having the signatures written in a circle so as not to show who signed it first.

roundsman ('z-man), *n.* a police officer below a sergeant who makes rounds of inspection.

Round Table (tā'bl), the table of the mythical King Arthur; King Arthur and his knights collectively.

round tower (tou'ẽr), an ancient circular tapering tower, as in Ireland, with a conical top, usually near a church or monastery.

rouse (rouz), *v.t.* to awaken; stir to thought or action; drive (game) from a covert.

rousing ('ing), *p.adj.* stirring; exciting; startling; exceeding.

roust (roust), *v.t.* to disturb; upbraid.

roustabout ('å-bout), *n.* a wharf laborer; a deck-hand on a steam-boat; an attendant in a sheep-shearing shed in Australia.

rout (rout), *n.* total defeat and flight of an army; resulting disorder from such defeat; tumultous crowd; uproar; a large evening party; the attempt of three or more persons to avenge some common wrong by an illegal act: *v.t.* to root up; defeat and put to disorderly flight.

route (rōōt), *n.* way or road traveled; course; journey; march.

routine (rōō-tēn'), *n.* course of business or official duties regularly pursued; regular habit or practice.

roux (rōō), *n.* a thickening for soups, etc., of melted butter and flour.

rove (rōv), *v.i.* to wander or ramble: *v.t.* draw through an eye.

rover ('ẽr), *n.* a robber; wanderer; fickle person; a molding around a curve.

roving ('ing), *p.adj.* rambling.

row (rō), *n.* line; file, or rank; excursion in a row-boat: *v.i.* to labor with an oar; be impelled by oars: *v.t.* to impel by means of oars.

row (rou), *n.* a brawl; turbulent quarrel; noisy disturbance: *v.i.* to engage in a row; be quarrelsome.

rowan (rou'ån), *n.* the mountain-ash.

rowdy (rou'di), *n.* a rough, riotous fellow: *adj.* rough and riotous.

rowdyism (-izm), *n.* rude, riotous conduct; blackguardism.

rowel ('el), *n.* the small sharp-pointed wheel of a spur; flat ring on a horse's bit: *v.t.* to furnish with rowels; spur with a rowel.

rowen ('en), *n.* aftermath; a stubble field left unplowed.

rowlock (rō'lok), *n.* the crutch or hollow in the gunwale of a boat in which the oar rests in rowing.

royal (roi'ål), *adj.* pertaining to a king or to the crown; befitting or like a king; majestic; kingly; noble; magnificent; excellent of its kind: *n.* a size of paper; one of the shoots of a stag's head; the highest sail of a ship; a gold coin formerly current in England: *pl.* [R-], formerly, the first regiment of foot in the British army (with *the*): later, *the Royal Scots*, now, *the Lothians*.

Royal Air Force (ār fōrs), a British organization for air defense, formed in 1918 by combining the Royal Flying Corps with the Royal Naval Air Service.

royal antelope (an'tē-lōp), a little West African antelope, the smallest of ruminants, being scarcely a foot high.

royal beast (bēst), the lion.

royal eagle (ē'gl), the golden eagle.

Royal Highness (hī'nes), a title applied to the children of the British Sovereign.

Royal Horse Guards (hôrs gärdz), the third regiment of the cavalry brigade of the English household troops: commonly called *The Blues*.

royalism (-izm), *n.* adherence to the principles or cause of royalty or government by a king.

royalist (-ist), *n.* an adherent of a king, or government by a king.

royally (-li), *adv.* in a royal manner.

royalty ('ål-ti), *n.* the character or status, of a king; person of a king or sovereign; a certain sum paid to the crown or other proprietor on the produce of a mine, etc.; a share of proceeds paid to an author, inventor, or proprietor; a percentage for the use of a patent or copyright; royal manor.

Royston crow (rois'ton krō), the hooded crow.

rub (rub), *v.t.* to apply pressure with motion to the surface of; clean or scour; wipe; polish: *v.i.* to make a friction; get through difficulties; fret: *n.* the act of rubbing; that which is rubbed; friction; obstruction; pinch; jibe.

rubadub (rub'å-dub), *n.* the sound of a drum when beaten; hence, a repeated din or clamor.

rubber ('ẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, rubs; caoutchouc or india-rubber, a tenacious elastic substance prepared from the juice of several tropical trees;

an overshoe; an elastic band; the home-plate in baseball; coarse file or whetstone; in card-playing, two games out of three, or the winning game: *v.i.* [Slang], to seek after what does not concern one; to pry.

rubbish ('ish), *n.* mixed or waste fragments; ruins of buildings; any mingled mass; anything of no value; nonsense.

rubble ('l), *n.* rough undressed stone; builders' rubbish.

rube (rōōb), *n.* a country man; yokel; farmer.

rubefacient (rōō-be-fā'shent), *n.* a preparation for reddening the skin.

rubella (rōō-bel'ȧ), *n.* an acute disease resembling measles, characterized by a dusky-red cutaneous eruption.

rubeola (rōō-bē'o-lȧ), *n.* the measles; rubella.

rubescence (rōō-bes'ens), *n.* state of being rubescent; a flush; a reddening, especially of the face.

rubescent (rōō-bes'ent), *adj.* becoming red; flushing.

Rubiaceæ (rōō-bi-ā'se-ē), *n.* the madder family of plants, consisting of over 400 genera and almost 5,000 species.

rubican (bi-kȧn), *adj.* noting a bay, or grey-black color, with white or light-grey on the flanks: said of a horse.

Rubicon (rōō'bi-kon), *n.* a river which separated Gaul from Italy; by crossing it Cæsar committed himself to civil war with the Roman Government; hence, to *cross the Rubicon* is to commit oneself irrevocably to any hazardous course of action.

rubicund ('bi-kund), *adj.* inclined to redness; ruddy.

rubidium (-bid'i-um), *n.* a metallic silvery element which inflames spontaneously in air.

rubied ('bid), *adj.* ruby-colored.

rubiginous (rōō-bij'i-nus), *adj.* rust-colored.

rubigo ('bi-gō), *n.* rust or mildew on plants.

rubineous (rōō-bin'e-us), *adj.* ruby red.

ruble, see rouble.

rubric ('brik), *n.* one of the directions for liturgical use in prayer-books, formerly printed in red; title or direction printed in red: *v.t.* to rubricate: *adj.* pertaining to, or marked in, rubrics: red.

rubricate ('bri-kāt), *v.t.* to mark, or distinguish, with red: *adj.* marked, or printed, in red.

ruby ('bi), *n.* a precious stone, varying in color from carmine-red to crimson; size of type used in England, smaller than nonpareil and larger than pearl.

ruby-throt (-thrōt), *n.* the ruby-throated humming bird of North America.

ruche (rōōsh), *n.* frilled plaited lace, silk, etc., for edging dresses, etc.: *v.t.* to make, or ornament with, a ruche.

ruching ('ing), *n.* ruches collectively; material for ruches.

ruck (ruk), *v.t.* to wrinkle or crease: *n.* a wrinkle or crease; a heap; a fag-end; the crowd of horses that come in at the end of a race.

ruction ('shun), *n.* a row; disturbance.

rudd (rud), *n.* a red-eyed fresh-water fish with red fins.

rudder ('ėr), *n.* the frame of wood or metal by which a vessel is steered; anything that directs or governs.

ruddiness ('i-nes), *n.* redness of complexion denoting perfect health; redness.

ruddle ('l), *n.* red ochre; ocherous iron ore.

ruddock ('ok), *n.* the robin red-breast; a red apple.

ruddy ('i), *adj.* approaching to redness; florid; fresh-colored; flesh-colored: *v.t.* to make ruddy.

ruddy duck (duk), an American duck with a broad, wedge-shaped bill and having reddish-brown feathers on the back.

rude (rōōd), *adj.* rough; barbarous; uncultivated; harsh; ignorant; unpolite; tempestuous; robust; strong; rugged; crude.

rudely ('li), *adv.* in a rude manner.

rudeness ('nes), *n.* the state of being rude; rude conduct; incivility; unskilfulness.

rudiment ('i-ment), *n.* first principle; anything in its first or undeveloped state: *v.t.* to instruct in first principles.

rudimentary (-men'tȧ-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, or containing, first principles; in an undeveloped state.

rue (rōō), *v.t.* to lament or be sorry for; repent of: *n.* an herb of bitter taste and strong odor, used as a medicine; bitterness; disappointment.

rueful ('fool), *adj.* mournful; sad.

ruefully (-li), *adv.* mournfully; sadly.

rufescence (-fes'ens), *n.* quality of being rufescent; a brown or bronze color.

rufescent (-ent), *adj.* of a brown or bronze color.

ruff (ruf), *n.* a large frilled collar worn in Elizabethan times; something suggestive of a ruff; a small fresh-water fish; a kind of snipe; a sandpiper; a variety of pigeon: *v.t.* to disorder or ruffle; trump at whist instead of following suit.

ruffed (ruft), *adj.* furnished with a ruff.

ruffed grouse (grous), a large partridge, valued as a game bird in eastern U. S. and Canada: makes a loud, whirring noise with its wings.

ruffer (ruf'ėr), *n.* a coarse heckle with long, strong teeth.

ruffian ('i-ȧn), *n.* a brutal, boisterous fellow; any base, low character, as a robber, etc.

ruffle ('l), *v.t.* to wrinkle, pucker, or disarrange; furnish or adorn with ruffles; annoy or vex: *v.i.* to grow rough or turbulent; flutter; be in disorder: *n.* a plaited article of dress; agitation; discomposure; low roll of a drum.

rufous (rōō-fus), *adj.* yellowish-red; rust-colored.

rug (rug), *n.* an adjustable floor covering, usually of a textile heavier than carpeting; a coarse, warm, nappy, woolen cloth, used as a coverlet or wrap.

ruga (rōō'gȧ), *n.* [*pl.* rugæ (-jē)], a wrinkle fold: used chiefly in *pl.*

rugate (rōō'gāt), *adj.* wrinkled; ridged.

Rugby (rug'bi), *n.* a kind of football game: first played at *Rugby* school, Warwickshire, England.

rugged (rug'ed), *adj.* having an uneven surface; rough; shaggy; brutal; uncouth; crabbed.

rugose (rōō'gōs), *adj.* full of wrinkles.

rugosity (rōō-gos'i-ti), *n.* state of being rugose.

rugous (rōō'gus), *adj.* having many wrinkles.

rugulose (rōō'gu-lōs), *adj.* having fine wrinkles.

ruin (rōō'in), *n.* overthrow; destruction; downfall; loss of happiness; cause of destruction or decay; ruined building, etc.: *v.t.* to pull down, destroy, subvert, overthrow, or impoverish.

ruinate (rōō'i-nāt), *v.t.* to ruin; destroy; demolish; reduce to poverty.

ruination (-nā'shun), *n.* act of ruining; state of being ruined.

ruined ('ind), *adj.* demolished; destroyed; decayed.

ruinous ('us), *adj.* fallen into ruin; decayed; consisting of ruins; destructive; hurtful.

rule (rōōl), *n.* standard or guide; maxim or precept; government; law or regulation; canon; an instrument for drawing lines; method of performing an operation; order made between parties to a suit on motion, or to regulate the practice of a court: *v.t.* to govern or control, settle, as by a rule; manage or restrain; establish by a decision; mark with lines: *v.i.* to decide; exercise superior authority.

rule of reason (rē'zn), a decision by Chief-Justice White, of the U. S. Supreme Court, that a court in determining an issue should apply a reasonable, rather than a literal, construction of laws bearing upon it.

rule of the road (rōd), any of several regulations governing road travel: in the U. S., travelers passing in opposite, each turns to the right: in passing in the same direction, the passer turns to the left: in England, the opposite prevails.

ruler ('ēr), *n.* one who rules or governs; an instrument for ruling lines.

ruling ('ing), *p.adj.* governing or having control; marking with lines; predominant: *n.* a rule laid down by a judge or court.

rum (rum), *n.* spirit distilled from the fermented juice of the sugar-cane with molasses: *adj.* [Slang], queer; odd; strange; old-fashioned.

rumble ('bl), *v.i.* to make a low, heavy, continued sound: *n.* a rumbling sound; seat for servants in the back of a carriage.

rumbling ('bling), *adj.* making a rumble: *n.* a low, continued, jarring sound.

rumen (rōō'men), *n.* the first stomach of a ruminant animal; the cud of a ruminant.

ruminant ('mi-nânt), *adj.* chewing the cud: *n.* an animal that chews the cud.

Ruminantia (-nan'shi-ȧ), *n.* the division of cloven-footed mammals which chew the cud, including oxen, goats, sheep, deer, antelopes, giraffes, camels, etc.

ruminate ('mi-nāt), *v. i.* to chew the cud; meditate or muse; ponder: *v.t.* to chew over again.

rumination (-nā'shun), *n.* the act of chewing the cud; meditation.

ruminator ('mi-nā-tēr), *n.* one who muses or meditates on any subject.

rummage (rum'ăj), *v.t.* to search carefully for; ransack: *v.i.* to make a careful search: *n.* careful searching.

rummage sale (sāl), a sale of unclaimed goods at the docks, or at a warehouse, etc.; sale of miscellaneous articles for a charitable object.

rumor (rōō'mēr), *n.* popular report; current story: *v.t.* to circulate by report.

rump (rump), *n.* the end of the backbone of an animal, with its adjacent parts; buttocks; fag-end.

rumple (rum'pl), *n.* a fold or plait: *v.t.* to fold or plait; make uneven.

rumpus ('pus), *n.* great disturbance.

run (run), *v.i.* to pass quickly with the legs over the ground; extend; move swiftly; flee for escape; contend in a race; sail; flow; melt; pass; shoot; discharge matter; make sudden pressing demands; continue in time: *v.t.* to cause to move swiftly; push; force; fuse or melt; smuggle; start as a candidate; pursue in thought; bring in, or take out, illicitly; manage or conduct, as a machine: *n.* the act of running; course run; flow or discharge; free access; distance sailed; sudden pressing demand; period of continuous performance; a migration; pair of millstones; prevalence; large grazing ground; in cricket, distance run between the wickets.

runabout (run'ȧ-bout), *n.* a runagate; a light, uncovered wagon; a small automobile; a small, swift, motor boat: *pl.* in Australia, cattle left to graze at will.

runagate ('ȧ-gāt), *n.* a fugitive; renegade; homeless wanderer.

runcinate ('si-nāt), *adj.* having the lobes (of a leaf) convex before and straight behind; saw-toothed.

rundle ('dl), *n.* the step of a ladder.

rundlet (rund'let), *n.* a small barrel; a wine measure of eighteen gallons.

rune (rōōn), *n.* a character of the Old Teutonic alphabet; mystery in regard to the underworld; hence, magic: *pl.* old Norse poetry in runes.

rung (rung), *n.* step of a ladder; a floor-timber in a ship; spar.

runic (rōō'nik), *adj.* pertaining to, or consisting of, runes: *n.* the alphabet of the earliest Tuetonic nations, the letters of which consisted principally of straight lines; a style of modern type.

runlet (run'let), *n.* a rivulet; same as rundlet.

runnel ('el), *n.* a little brook.

runner ('ēr), *n.* one who runs; racer; messenger; keel to support a sleigh; roller; slender, prostrate, shooting sprig; revolving millstone; rope to increase the mechanical power of a tackle.

running ('ing), *adj.* moving swiftly; kept for a race; being in motion; continuous; discharging pus: *n.* the act of moving swiftly; that which runs or flows; discharge of pus.

runt (runt), *n.* a dwarf animal; an old cow; an old hag; a useless old man; stump.

rupee (rōō-pē), *n.* a silver coin, the standard monetary unit of East India: the value fluctuates: at present equal to about 35 cents in U. S. currency.

rupture (rup'tūr), *n.* the act of bursting or breaking; state of being broken or violently burst asunder; breach or interruption of friendly relations; hernia: *v.t.* to burst or break violently asunder; to affect with hernia: *v.i.* to suffer a breach or disruption.

rural (rōō'rål), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, the country or agriculture; rustic.

rural dean (dēn), an ecclesiastic having the supervision of the churches in a rural deanery or district.

rural free delivery (frē de-liv'ēr-i), free mail service by government carriers in rural districts far from towns.

ruralist ('rål-ist), *n.* one who leads a rural life.

ruralize ('rål-īz), *v.t.* to render rural: *v.i.* to become rural.

rurally (-li), *adv.* as in the country.

ruse (rōōz), *n.* a trick; stratagem.

rush (rush), *v.i.* to move or press forward with impetuosity; enter with undue eagerness: *n.* a driving forward with eagerness and haste; in football, the player in the rush line at the center or end; a bog- or marsh-plant with a soft, white pith, formerly used in candle-making; anything worthless or of little value.

rush line (līn), the charging or first line of players in football.

rushy (-i), *adj.* abounding in rushes; made of rushes.

rusk (rusk), *n.* a kind of light biscuit; bread or cake made crisp in an oven.

russet (rus'et), *adj.* reddish-brown; homespun; coarse: *n.* russet color; homespun cloth; a variety of apple.

russety ('et-i), *adj.* russet-colored.

Russellite (rus'el-īt), *n.* one of a sect founded by "Pastor" (Charles T.) Russell (1852–1916), who promulgated the doctrine of the second coming of Christ: the Russellites, also, are known as *International Bible Students' Association.*

Russia (rush'å), *n.* a country covering a large area of eastern Europe and part of Asia.

Russia leather (leth'ēr), tanned leather the fleshy side of which has been treated with birch-oil which gives it a peculiar odor and protects from insects.

Russian (rush'an), *adj.* pertaining to Russia: *n.* one of the Slavic race of Russia; the chief Slavic language of Russia.

rust (rust), *n.* the reddish matter formed on iron and steel; red oxide of iron; anything resembling rust; mildew on cereals; loss of power by inactivity: *v.i.* to contract rust; degenerate in idleness: *v.t.* to cause to contract rust; impair by time or inactivity.

rustic ('ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, the country; rural; artless; unpolished; unadorned: *n.* a countryman; peasant.

rustically (-å-li), *adv.* in a rural manner.

rusticalness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being rustic; rudeness.

rusticate ('i-kāt), *v.i.* to reside in the country: *v.t.* to banish for a time from college.

rustication (-kā'shun), *n.* residence in the country; temporary banishment from a college.

rusticity (-tis'i-ti), *n.* rural manners or simplicity; rudeness.

rustily (rust'i-li), *adv.* in a rusty condition.

rustiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state of being rusty.

rustle (rus'l), *v.i.* to make a soft whispering sound, as the rubbing together of silk or dry leaves; to bestir one's self: *n.* a rustling sound.

rustler ('lēr), *n.* one who rustles; an enterprising, successful person.

rustling ('ling), *n.* a soft, whispering sound, as by rubbing silk or dry leaves together; rustle.

rusty (rust'i), *adj.* covered with rust; impaired by inactivity; rust-colored.

rut (rut), *n.* the copulation and sexual desire of deer and certain other animals; the track of a wheel; groove or hollow: *v.i.* to be moved with sexual desire, as deer, etc.: *v.t.* to cut into ruts.

rutabaga (rōō-tå-bā'gå), *n.* a variety of turnip, larger than the common turnip and of a yellowish color.

rutaceous (rōō-tā′shus), *adj.* pertaining to the rue family which includes lemons, limes, and citrons.

ruth (rōōth), *n.* pity; compassion; tenderness; sorrow.

ruthenium (rōō-thē′ni-um), *n.* a hard, brittle, metallic, rare element extracted from platinum ore.

ruthful (rōōth′fool), *adj.* full of sorrow; causing sorrow.

ruthless (′les), *adj.* cruel; pitiless.

rutilant (′til-ånt), *adj.* shining; having a reddish glow.

rutile (′til), *n.* red oxide of titanium.

ruttish (rut′ish), *adj.* lustful; wanton.

rybat (rib′et), *n.* a polished stone serving for a seat at the door of a country house in Scotland.

rye (rī), *n.* a hardy cereal, closely allied to wheat; the seeds or grains of this plant; whiskey distilled from rye grains; a gentleman, especially a gypsy gentleman, or one who fraternizes with gypsies.

rye grass (grås), a very common grass that is much sown in the meadows and pastures: it has spikelets on a zigzag stem.

ryot (rī′ot), *n.* an East Indian farmer.

rytina (rit′i-nå), *n.* Steller's sea cow, a huge aquatic mammal that is now extinct.

S

S, s (es), *n.* the nineteenth letter of the English alphabet; the sound of this letter; a sibilant.

S, s, *n.* an abbreviation: in the form **S,** various personal names beginning with this letter, as Samuel, Sarah; various proper names and geographical designations beginning with this letter, as Schiller, Scribner, Spain, Siam; any outstanding word beginning with this letter, as Sabbath, Sunday, South, Society; in *Physics,* secondary rays; in the *Log Book,* smooth sea: in the form **S** or **s,** in *Anatomy,* sacral; in the *Log Book,* snow; in *Meteorology,* stratus cloud; in *Chemistry,* sulphur; in *Baseball,* shortstop; in *Music,* semi, subito; in *Stocks,* seller: in the form **s,** any word beginning with this letter the meaning of which can be inferred readily from the context or subject.

S, s, *n.* a symbol: the nineteenth (or eighteenth) in a series; the nineteenth (or eighteenth) in a group, order, or class; in *Chemistry,* sulphur; in *Mathematics,* scalar.

S, *n.* a medieval Roman numeral denoting 7 or 70; with a bar (S̄), 70,000.

S, s, *n.* the impression of this letter on a type-bar; perforation of this letter in a paper-roll for machine-casting.

S, *n.* any object shaped like capital S: *adj.* of, or resembling, the shape of capital S.

sabadilla (sab-å-dil'å), *n.* a bulbous-rooted Mexican plant of the lily family, producing acrid seeds from which various alkaloids are obtained.

sabaoth (så-bā'oth), *n.pl.* armies; hosts.

Sabbatarian (sab-å-tā'ri-ån), *adj.* pertaining to the Sabbath or to Sabbatarianism: *n.* a rigid observer of the Sabbath; one who keeps the Sabbath on the seventh day.

Sabbatarianism (-izm), *n.* the tenets and practices of the Sabbatarians.

Sabbath ('åth), *n.* the seventh day of the week, observed by the Jews as a day of rest, commencing from sunset on Friday and ending at sunset on Saturday; the Christian Sunday; [s-], sabbatical year.

sabbatical (-at'i-kål), *adj.* pertaining to or resembling the Sabbath.

sabbatical year (yēr), *n.* among the ancient Jews, every seventh year, in which the lands and vineyards of the Israelites were allowed to remain fallow.

saber, sabre (sā'bēr), *n.* a cavalry sword *v.t.* cut, wound, or kill with, or as with, a saber.

Sabian (sā'bi-ån), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, Sabianism: *n.* one of the people of Saba, an ancient kingdom of Arabia.

Sabianism (-izm), *n.* the worship of the sun, moon and stars, as practised by the Sabians.

Sabine ('bīn), *adj.* pertaining to an Italian race, subsequently merged into the Roman: *n.* one of the Sabine people, or their language.

sable (sā'bl), *n.* a kind of weasel valued for its handsome, dark, glossy fur; the valuable fur of this mammal: the fur of the skunk is called *Alaska sable: pl.* mourning dress: *adj.* dark-colored; black.

sable antelope (an'tē-lōp), a large antelope of South Africa, with very large recurving horns: the adult male is glossy black.

sabot (så-bō'), *n.* a wooden shoe worn by the peasantry of Europe.

sabotage (så-bō'tāj), *n.* wanton destruction of employers' property by workers during labor troubles; the act of tying up a railroad by damaging track, or of disabling a vessel to prevent shipment or arrival of cargo; the wilful damaging of machinery or industrial plants by dissatisfied operatives.

sabre-toothed (-tōōtht), *adj.* having long, trenchant, curved, canine teeth in the upper jaw.

sabre-toothed tiger (tī-gēr), *n.* a huge, fierce, extinct cat-like beast of the size of a tiger found from the Eocene to the Pleistocene: it had a powerful, curved, trenchant, canine tusk in the upper jaw.

sabretasche (sā'bēr-tash), *n.* a leather pocket worn by cavalrymen suspended from the sword belt on the left.

sabulite (sab'ū-līt), *n.* a high-explosive powder about three times more powerful than dynamite.

sabulosity (sab-ū-los'i-ti), *n.* sandiness; grittiness.

sabulous (sab'ū-lus), *adj.* sandy; gritty.

saburra (sā-bēr'å), *n.* foulness of the stomach from indigestion.

saburration (sab-ēr-ā'shun), *n.* application of a hot sand-bath to relieve pain.

sac (sak), *n.* a membranous pouch; cyst.

saccade (sak-ād'), *n.* a sudden check with the bridle; strong pressure of the bow of a violin against the strings.

saccharic (sa-kar'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or obtained from, a saccharine substance.

saccharide (sak'å-rīd), *n.* a carbohydrate; a compound containing sugar.

sacchariferous (-rif'ēr-us), *adj.* producing sugar.

saccharine ('å-rin), *adj.* pertaining to, or having the qualities of, sugar: *n.* the uncrystallized sugar of maltwort.

saccharize ('å-rīz), *v.t.* to convert into sugar.

saccharoid ('å-roid), *adj.* having a texture resembling loaf-sugar.

saccharometer (-rom'e-tĕr), *n.* an instrument for determining the quantity of sugar in liquids.

Saccharomycetaceæ (-ro-mi-se-tā'se-ē), *n.* the yeast family of fungi, of which *Saccharomyces* is the typical genus.

saccharose (sak'å-rōs), *n.* cane sugar; any of the group of sugar compounds or carbohydrates, as milk-sugar, maltose, etc.

saccharosuria (-sū'ri-å), *n.* a diseased condition caused by sugar or saccharose in the urine.

saccharum (sak'a-rum), *n.* cane sugar.

sacculate (sak'ū-lāt), *adj.* having a series of sac-like expansions.

saccule ('ūl), **sacculus** ('lus), *n.* a little sac, especially the membranous labyrinth of the ear.

sacerdotal (sas-ĕr-dō'tål), *adj.* pertaining to priests or to the priesthood; priestly.

sacerdotalism (-izm), *n.* sacerdotal spirit or system; tendency to emphasize the priestly office or its sacred character.

sachem (sā'chem), *n.* a North American Indian chief.

sachet (så-shā'), *n.* a small bag or cushion filled with a perfume.

sack (sak), *n.* a bag or pouch, especially a large coarse bag for holding grain, etc.; quantity contained by a sack; loose garment or cloak; a Spanish dry wine; plunder or pillage by soldiery of a town taken by storm; dismissal (with *the*): *v.t.* to plunder or pillage; ravage; put into sacks; dismiss from service.

sackbut ('but), *n.* ancient musical instrument of the lyre kind; a kind of trombone.

sackcloth ('klôth), *n.* coarse material of which sacks are made; coarse rough cloth worn as a token of mourning.

sackcloth and ashes (ash'ez), coarse garments daubed with ashes, worn as signs of mourning, or of repentance for sin.

sack coat (kōt), a short, single-breasted, coat without a waist-seam.

sackful ('fool), *n.* quantity a sack will hold.

sacking ('ing), *n.* coarse material used for making sacks.

sacral (sā'kral), *adj.* pertaining to the sacraments, or to a religious rite; also, pertaining to the region of the sacrum.

sacrament ('rå-ment), *n.* a sign or pledge of grace; an outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace, instituted by Jesus Christ; specifically, applied to the Lord's Supper, or Eucharist, called, in the R. C. Church, the *Blessed Sacrament*: the Greek and Roman churches have seven sacraments, *viz.* Baptism, Confirmation, Confession, Eucharist, Holy Orders, Matrimony, and Extreme Unction; a sign, symbol, or type; a mystery; a solemn oath of obligation.

sacramental (-ment'ål), *adj.* pertaining to, or constituting, a sacrament; solemnly pledged.

sacramentally (-li), *adv.* in a sacramental manner.

sacred (sā'kred), *adj.* pertaining to religion or to religious uses; consecrated; inviolable.

sacred bark (bärk), cascara sagrada.

sacred bean (bēn), the seed of the East Indian lotus plant.

sacred bull (bool), the zebu.

sacred college (kol'ej), the college of cardinals at Rome.

sacred disease (dī-zez'), epilepsy.

sacred fish (fish), one of several fishes inhabiting the river Nile.

Sacred Heart (härt), a representation of a human heart, pictured or carved, pierced with a dagger and emitting flames, the representation being known as the *Sacred Heart of Jesus*, to which there is a special devotion in the R. C. Church, and in honor of which a feast day is set apart in June.

sacrifice ('ri-fīs), *n.* the act of sacrificing or offering to a deity, especially a victim on an altar; that which is so offered; destruction or giving up one thing for another; goods sold at a loss: *v.t.* to offer to God or a deity in worship; destroy or surrender to gain some other object; devote with loss; kill; sell at a loss: *v.i.* to offer sacrifice.

sacrifice of the Mass (mås), the Mass, the principal rite of R. C. worship, in which adherents of the Roman Church believe, the true body and blood of Jesus Christ is being offered upon the altar as a sacrifice, and as a memorial of the Crucifixion on Calvary.

sacrificial (-ri-fish'ål), *adj.* pertaining to, consisting in, or offering, sacrifice.

sacrificially (-li), *adv.* by sacrifice.

sacrilege ('ri-lej), *n.* the crime of appropriating to one's self, or to secular use, what is consecrated to God or religion; breaking into a church and committing felony; desecration, profanation, or prostitution of something holy.

sacrilegious (-lē'jus), *adj.* violating sacred things; guilty of sacrilege; profane.

sacring (sā'kring), *n.* the act of consecrating the elements of the Eucharist.

sacring-bell (sā'kring-bel), *n.* the sanctus-bell, rung when the Host is elevated at Mass.

sacrist (sā'krist), *n.* cathedral official who copies the music for the choir; minor canon; sacristan.

sacristan (sak'ris-tån), *n.* one who has the care of church vessels and movables.

sacristy ('is-ti), *n.* an apartment in a church where the sacred vessels, vestments, etc., are kept; vestry.

sacrosanct ('rō-sangkt), *adj.* preëminently sacred or inviolable.

sacrum (sā'krum), *n.* a triangular-shaped bone at the base of the vertebral column; the dorsal part of the pelvis.

sad (sad), *adj.* full of grief; mournful; sorrowful; sober or sedate; dark-colored; gloomy; heavy; soggy.

sadden ('n), *v.t.* to make sad or sorrowful; tone down: *v.i.* to become sad.

saddle ('l), *n.* a seat, usually of leather, for riding on horseback; anything resembling a saddle; the two hind quarters of a carcass of mutton or veal; a depression across the summit of a ridge; block of wood nailed to the lower yard-arm; a board or ledge beneath a door; a lintel: *v.t.* to place a saddle upon; burden or embarrass.

saddle-bags (-bags), *n.pl.* carrying pockets of leather slung over an animal's back and attached to the saddle behind.

saddle-bow (-bō), *n.* the pieces which form the pommel or arched part of a saddle.

saddler (sad'ler), *n.* a repairer of harness; a young seal.

saddlery ('lēr-i), *n.* the business of a saddler; articles made by a saddler.

Sadducean (-ū-sē'ăn), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, the Sadducees.

Sadducee ('ū-sē), *n.* one of a party among the Jews from the second century B. C. to the first century A. D., who rejected the old traditions and believed only in the written law: they denied resurrection, personal immortality, retribution in a future state, existence of spirits, good or bad, and taught the doctrine of free will.

sadiron (-īērn), *n.* a flatiron for smoothing clothes.

Sadism (sā'dizm), *n.* sexual perversion in which lust is accompanied by a desire to inflict pain.

Sadist ('dist), *n.* a moral pervert whose passion seeks outlet in lustful cruelty.

sadly (sad'li), *adv.* sorrowfully; miserably; dolefully.

sadness ('nes), *n.* quality of being sad; quiet grief; melancholy.

Saengerbund (zeng'ĕr-boont), *n.* an association of singers or singing clubs, especially of German singers.

Saengerfest (zeng'ĕr-fest), *n.* a German singing festival, or competition.

safari (sā-fär'ē), *n.* in Arabia, a hunting expedition.

safe (sāf), *adj.* free from danger, injury, or damage; secure from harm; no longer dangerous; sound; sure: *n.* a fire- or burglar-proof iron chest; cupboard.

safeguard ('gärd), *n.* one who, or that which, guards or protects; defense; protective warrant granted to a foreigner: *v.t.* to protect or guard safely.

safely ('li), *adv.* in a safe manner.

safety ('ti), *n.* freedom from danger, injury, or damage; safe keeping; a bicycle with medium-sized wheels of equal height.

safety island (ī'land), one of the small places or platforms at intervals in crowded thoroughfares, from which an officer directs traffic.

safety lamp (lamp), a lamp used in mines; the flame of which is protected by wire gauze.

safety pin (pin), a wire clasp-pin with a guard to keep the point from pricking the wearer.

safety razor (rā'zĕr), a razor the blade of which is furnished with a guard to keep it from cutting the skin.

safety switch (swich), a railroad switch which returns to its original position after a train has passed.

safety valve (valv), an automatic valve in a boiler, which opens when the steam exceeds a certain pressure.

saffian (saf'i-an), *n.* leather made from goatskin tanned with sumac and dyed with a bright-yellow pigment.

saffron (saf'run), *n.* a bulbous plant of the crocus group, the dried stigmas of which yield a deep, yellow dye; deep yellow: *adj.* saffron-colored.

sag (sag), *v.i.* to sink down or yield; incline from an upright or horizontal position; incline to leeward: *v.t.* to cause to give way or incline: *n.* a part that sags.

saga (sä'gå), *n.* a Scandinavian legend, tale, or story; a mythical story of ancient times.

sagacious (sâ-gā'shus), *adj.* mentally quick and discerning; judicious; wise; acute.

sagacity (-gas'i-ti), *n.* a readiness of apprehension; discriminative intelligence; acute, practical judgment.

sagamore (sag'â-mōr), *n.* a North American Indian chief.

sage (sāj), *adj.* wise; discerning; well-judged; discriminating; characterized by wisdom; grave: *n.* a man of experienced wisdom and of venerable age; an aromatic herb of the mint family, much used in flavoring.

sagebrush (-brush), *n.* a tough, stunted wiry shrub that covers vast tracts of the alkaline plains of southwestern U. S.

Sage of Chelsea (chel'se), Thomas Carlyle (1795–1881).

sage cock (kok), the male of the sage grouse.

Sage of Ferney (fer-ne'), Voltaire.

sage green (grēn), a dull greenish color, like that of the leaves of garden sage.

sage grouse (grous), a large grouse of the sandy plains of western U. S., mottled gray, black and buff.

sage hen (hen), the female of the sage grouse; [S-], a native of Nevada.

Sage of Monticelio (mon-te-sel'ō), Thomas Jefferson.

sageness (nes), *n.* wisdom; sagacity.

sage tree (trē), an Australian shrub of the madder family.

Sagittaria (saj-i-tā'ri-å), a large genus of bog herbs having mostly sagittal leaves.

saggital ('i-tal), **sagittary** ('i-tā-ri), *adj.* resembling an arrow; pertaining to archery.

sagittate (-tāt), *adj.* shaped like an arrowhead.

sago (sā'gō), *n.* a kind of granulated food-starch from the pith of certain East Indian palms.

sagoin (så-goin'), *n.* a marmoset.

saguaro (sä-gwär'ō), *n.* the giant cactus of Mexico.

saguin (sag'win), *n.* a South American monkey; a tetee; the banana.

sagum (sā'gum), *n.* an ancient Roman military cloak.

sahib (sä'ib), *n.* a term of address used in India and Persia to a European gentleman.

sai (sä'e), *n.* a capuchin monkey.

saic (sä'ik), *n.* a Turkish or Grecian vessel common in the Levant.

saiga (sī'gå), *n.* the antelope of the Russian steppes.

sail (sāl), *n.* a sheet of canvas spread to catch the wind by means of which a vessel is driven forward in the water; ship or vessel; an excursion in some vessel: *v.i.* to be moved by a sail or sails; commence a voyage; swim; glide through the air; pass smoothly along: *v.t.* to pass over in a ship; navigate.

sailer ('ĕr), *n.* a vessel that sails, with special reference to its speed, or manner of sailing.

sailing ('ing), *n.* the art of navigation; the act of moving through water, or of setting sail.

sailor ('ĕr), *n.* a mariner; seaman; a kind of straw hat with a flat top and wide brim.

sailor's choice (-erz chois), a grunt; a pinfish; a small porgy.

sainfoin (sān'foin), *n.* a European clover-like herb much cultivated for hay and pasturage.

saint (sānt), *n.* a holy or sanctified person; one eminent for piety and virtue, especially one canonized by the Church of Rome; one blessed in heaven: *pl.* [S-], a name applied to themselves by the Mormons: *v.t.* to canonize: *v.i.* to act as a saint.

St. Andrew's Cross (an'drōōz krôs), a cross shaped like letter X.

St. Anthony's fire (an'to-nīz fīr), erysipelas.

St. Bernard (bĕr-närd'), *n.* one of a breed of large handsome dogs of unique sagacity: the color is usually reddish-brown and some are smooth-coated while others are shaggy.

sainted ('ed), *p.adj.* canonized; pious; holy.

St. Elmo's fire (el'mōz fīr), a ball of flame or fire of electrical origin which is sometimes seen at the masthead or yardarm of a ship in unsettled weather: from St. Elmo, patron of sailors: also, called *corposant.*

saintliness ('li-nes), *n.* the state of being holy; godliness.

saintly ('li), *adj.* like, or befitting, a saint.

St. John's-bread (jonz-bred), the beans of the carob tree.

St. John's evil (ē'vl), epilepsy.

St. Joseph's lily (jō'zefs lil'i), the common garden white lily.

St. Nicholas (nik'o-lås), Santa Claus: he was bishop of Myra, Asia Minor, about 300 A.D.: besides being the patron saint of Russia, he is regarded as the patron of children and of virgins.

St. Swithin's Day (swith'inz dā), July 15, observed as a festival in England in honor of Swithin who was bishop of Winchester (852–862), but never canonized by the Church: it is said if rain falls on St. Swithin's Day, the succeeding 40 days will be wet.

St. Vitus's dance (vī'tus-iz dåns), chorea.

saiva (sī'va), *n.* a devotee of the deity Siva.

sajou (så'jōō), *n.* the South American capuchin monkey.

sake (sāk), *n.* end; purpose; cause; account; regard; reason.

saki (sak'i), *n.* Japanese rice-beer; a South American monkey, with a nonprehensile, hairy tail.

Sakti (säk'ti), *n.* the female energy or principle in Hindu worship.

Saktism (-tizm), *n.* the worship of Sakti.

sal (sal), *n.* salt, in chemistry and pharmacy; an East Indian hardwood tree, very close-grained.

salaam (så-läm'), *n.* an Oriental form of salutation or respect performed by placing the right hand on the forehead and bowing very low: *v.t.* & *v.i.* to salute with a salaam.

salable (sāl'å-bl), *adj.* marketable.

salacious (så-lā'shus), *adj.* lustful; impure.

salacity (-las'i-ti), *n.* lustfulness.

salad (sal'åd), *n.* raw herbs cut up and dressed with vinegar, oil, etc.

saladang (så-lä'däng), *n.* the wild ox of East India; the East Indian tapir.

salad days (dāz), years of youthful inexperience.

salal (sal'al), *n.* a small evergreen shrub of the Pacific coast of North America, producing dark-purple edible berries resembling grapes.

salamander ('å-man-dĕr), *n.* an amphibious animal resembling a newt, and fabled by the ancients to live in fire; hence, any person or thing that can stand great heat.

salamandrine ('drin), *adj.* resembling a salamander; fire-resisting or -enduring.

sal ammoniac (a-mō'ni-ak), a white, crystalline, soluble, ammonium chloride.
salangane (sal'ang-gān), *n.* one of the swifts that build the edible bird's nests.
salaried (sal'å-rid), *p.adj.* having a salary.
salary ('å-ri), *n.* recompense, usually periodically, for services rendered; stipend.
sale (sāl), *n.* the act of selling; exchange of a commodity for an agreed price; market; auction; demand.
saleratus (sal-e-rā'tus), *n.* sodium bicarbonate; cooking salt.
Salesian (så-lē'shan), *n.* a member of an R. C. order of priests, founded at Turin, 1864: *adj.* pertaining to the Salesian Fathers, or to St. Frances de Sales.
salicin ('i-sin), *n.* a bitter substance extracted from the willow and poplar: used as an antiseptic.
Salicaceæ (sal-i-kā'se-ē), *n.* the willow family of trees.
salicetum (sal-i-sē'tum), *n.* a plantation of willows.
salicylic (sal-i-sil'ik), *adj.* designating a white crystalline acid prepared from carbolic acid by the action of carbon dioxide: used as an antiseptic and for rheumatism.
salience (sā'li-ens), *n.* the state of being salient.
salient ('li-ent), *adj.* leaping; prominent; conspicuous; projecting; in heraldry, in a leaping position: *n.* advanced position in a battle line.
saliferous (så-lif'ĕr-us), *adj.* yielding salt.
salimeter (sal-im'e-tĕr), an instrument for determining the amount of salt in a solution.
salina (så-lī'nå), *n.* a salt-marsh; saltworks.
salination (sal-i-nā'shun), *n.* the act of steeping or washing in salt liquor.
saline (sā'līn), *adj.* consisting of, containing, or like, salt: *n.* a salt-spring.
saliva (så-lī'vå), *n.* the watery fluid or spittle secreted in the mouth.
salival ('vål), *adj.* pertaining to or secreting saliva.
salivant (sal'i-vånt), *adj.* exciting salivation.
salivate (sal'i-vāt), *v.t.* to produce an abnormal secretion in the mouth of.
salivation (-vā'shun), *n.* production of an abnormal secretion of saliva.
sallow ('ō), *adj.* of a pale, sickly, yellow color; a small tree of the willow kind.
sally ('i), *n.* a sudden rushing forth of troops to attack the besiegers; sudden outburst of wit or fancy; excursion; wild gaiety; a willow branch; an Australian wattle: *v.i.* to rush out as troops from a besieged town; issue or rush forth suddenly.
sally-lunn (lun'), *n.* a sweetened tea-biscuit raised with leaven; a kind of muffin: after Sally Lunn, an English pastry cook.
sallyport (-pōrt), *n.* a postern or passage for troops to sally out.
salmagundi (sal-mâ-gun'di), *n.* a compound of chopped meats with other ingredients, seasoned, etc.; medley.
salmi ('mi), *n.* a ragout of roasted game and other ingredients stewed in wine.
salmon (sam'un), *n.* a marine fish which ascends fresh-water rivers to spawn: its flesh which is of an orange-pink, is very delicately flavored and renders it the most popular of all game fishes: *adj.* of a salmon color.
salmon trout (trout), a sea trout, resembling the salmon, but of smaller size.
salol (sal'ōl), *n.* a colorless crystalline compound prepared from salicylic acid.
salon (så-lông'), *n.* an apartment for a formal reception; hence, a fashionable assembly; a room or gallery where pictures and objects of art are exhibited.
saloon (så-lōōn'), *n.* a hall or state apartment; large reception room; fine art exhibition; bar-room or grogshop.
saloon bar (bär), the most fashionable of the three bars in an English public house.
salpicon (sal'pi-kon), *n.* chopped meat, bread, and vegetables, re-cooked in sauce.
salpingitis (sal-pin-jī'tis), *n.* inflammation of either the Fallopian or Eustachian tube.
salpinx (sal'pingks), *n.* the Eustachian tube; Fallopian tube.
salprunella (-prōō-nel'å), *n.* nitrate of potash fused and cast into balls.
salsify (sal'si-fi), *n.* a plant of the aster family, which from the flavor of its edible root is called *oyster-plant* and *vegetable oyster*.
salsilla (sal-sil'å), *n.* a West Indian plant of the Amaryllis family, yielding edible tubers like those of the Jerusalem artichoke.
salt (sawlt), *n.* chloride of sodium, used for seasoning and the preservation of meat, etc.: obtained from the earth, or by the evaporation of sea water; anything like salt; the combination of an acid with a base; wit; piquancy; a sailor: *v.t.* to sprinkle or season with salt: *adj.* flavored, seasoned, or impregnated, with salt.
saltant (sal'tånt), *adj.* leaping; dancing.
saltarello (sal-tå-rel'ō), *n.* a vivacious Spanish and Italian dance; music for such a dance.
saltation (-tā'shun), *n.* a leaping or dancing; a throbbing, as of a blood-vessel.
saltatory ('tā-tō-ri), *adj.* dancing; leaping.
saltbush ('boosh), *n.* the stiff, weedy growth of herbs and tough grasses that cover vast areas of the Bush in Australia.
salt-cellar (-sel-ĕr), *n.* a small receptacle for table-salt.
salted (sawl'ted), *adj.* treated with salt; immune against a contagious disease from having had it: said of animals, especially horses.

salter (-tẽr), *n.* a trout leaving the sea to ascend a freshwater stream.
saltern (sawl'tẽrn), *n.* a salt manufactory.
saltier, saltire (sal'tẽr), *n.* a St. Andrew's cross.
salt horse (hôrs), [Slang], salted beef.
saltish (sawl'tish), *adj.* somewhat salt.
saltless ('les), *adj.* without salt; insipid.
saltpeter, saltpetre (-pē'tẽr), *n.* potassium nitrate; niter.
salt rheum (rōōm), eczema.
salubrious (så-lōō'bri-us), *adj.* healthy.
salubriousness (-nes), *n.* a state of healthfulness.
salubrity ('bri-ti), *n.* healthfulness; wholesomeness.
salutarily (sal'ū-tā-ri-li), *adj.* in a salutary manner.
salutariness ('ū-tā-ri-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being salutary.
salutary ('ū-tā-ri), *adj.* healthful; wholesome; beneficent.
salutation (-ū-tā'shun), *n.* act or manner of saluting; greeting, or act of paying respect.
salutatory (så-lū'tā-tō-ri), *adj.* saluting; greeting: *n.* the opening oration at the commencement in American schools and colleges; any address of welcome.
salute (-lūt), *n.* a mark of military respect shown by raising the hand to the helmet etc.; a kiss; greeting; salvo of artillery, lowering of a flag, etc., as a mark of honor: *v.t.* to address with kind wishes; welcome; greet with a kiss or bow; honor by a salvo of artillery, lowering a flag, etc.: *v.i.* to make a salute.
salvability (sal-vå-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state of being salvable.
salvable (vå-bl), *adj.* capable of being saved.
salvage (-vāj), *n.* compensation given to those who assist at saving a vessel or cargo at sea; the goods or vessel saved.
salvarsan (sal'vär-san), *n.* an arsenic compound invented by Ehrlich and used as a specific in the treatment of microbic diseases, especially syphilis: the drug is popularly known as "606."
salvation (-vā'shun), *n.* the act of saving; preservation from destruction; rescue; spiritual deliverance from sin and death.
Salvation Army (är'mi), *n.* a religious and charitable organization formed on a quasi-military model: founded in England in 1865 by William Booth as the Christian Mission: title changed to *Salvation Army* in 1878.
Salvationist (-ist), *n.* a member of the Salvation Army.
salve (såv), *n.* a healing ointment; a remedy or soothing application: *v.t.* to dress with a salve; smoothen; palliate.
salver (sal'vẽr), *n.* a tray on which anything is presented.
salvo ('vō), *n.* a discharge of a number of pieces of artillery, intended as a salute; simultaneous cheering; an exception; proviso; excuse.
sal volatile (vol'å-til), *n.* ammonium carbonate; hartshorn.
salvor (vẽr), *n.* one who effects the salvage of goods, etc.
samaj (så-mäj'), *n.* in India, a religious body or congregation.
Samaritan (så-mar-i-tån), *n.* a native of Samaria; a kind, charitable person.
sambar, sambur (sam'bẽr), *n.* a large, brown Asiatic deer with maned neck.
sambo (sam'bō), *n.* the offspring of a black and a mulatto; negro.
sambuke (sam'būk), *n.* an ancient musical instrument of Egyptian origin which had four strings.
same (sām), *adj.* identical in kind or degree; exactly alike; before-mentioned.
sameness ('nes), *n.* identity; similarity.
Samhain (sä'vin), *n.* an Irish festival celebrating the beginning of the Celtic year, Nov. 1, when, it is believed, ghosts and goblins are abroad in the land.
samisen (sam'i-sen), *n.* a Japanese banjo of three strings.
samite (sā'mit), *n.* a rich medieval silk fabric.
samlet (sam'let), *n.* a little salmon.
Sammy (sam'i), [Slang], a nickname given by the French to a U. S. soldier in the World War: *adj.* [s-], clammy; sodden: *v.t.* to moisten hides in dressing them.
samovar (sam'ō-vär), *n.* a Russian tea-urn.
samp (samp), *n.* hulled Indian corn; porridge made from it.
sampan (sampan), *n.* a Chinese fishing boat, frequently used as a residence.
samphire ('fẽr), *n.* a marine plant growing along the seashore, and used as a pickle.
sample ('pl), *n.* a specimen; model; pattern; part shown as indicative of the quality of the whole: *v.t.* to show something similar; take a sample of.
sampler ('plẽr), *n.* a pattern; a piece of ornamental needlework for practice, etc.
sample room (rōōm), a dram shop; room for displaying goods.
sanability (san-å-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being sane.
sanable ('å-bl), *adj.* curable.
sanative (san'å-tiv), *adj.* tending to heal or cure.
sanativeness ('a-tiv-nes), *n.* power of healing; quality of being sanative.
sanatorium (-tō'ri-um), *n.* a health retreat; an institution for the care of invalids or the treatment of particular diseases.
sanatory ('å-tō-ri), *adj.* conducive to health.
sanctification (sangk-ti-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the act of sanctifying; state of being sanctified; consecration.

sanctified (sangk'ti-fīd), *p.adj.* made holy; sanctimonious.
sanctifier ('ti-fī'ĕr), *n.* one who sanctifies; [S-], the Holy Spirit.
sanctimonious (-ti-mō'ni-us), *adj.* having the appearance of, or affecting, sanctity; hypocritical.
sanction ('shun), *n.* the act of ratifying, or giving authority to; authority; custom: *v.t.* to give sanction to; countenance; approve.
sanctity ('ti-ti), *n.* purity; inviolability; sacredness; solemnity.
sanctuary ('tū-å-ri), *n.* the most retired and sacred part of a temple; consecrated place; temple; part of a church around the altar; inviolable asylum; shelter; refuge.
sanctum ('tum), *n.* a sacred or private place; a room for personal use.
sanctum sanctorum (-tō'rum), *n.* a most holy place; in the Jewish Temple, the holy of holies; a place of the utmost privacy: often used humorously.
sanctus bell ('tus bel), a bell rung at the Mass to announce the Host is about to be consecrated.
sand (sand), *n.* fine particles of crushed or worn rock: *pl.* tracts of sand; hours or time one has to live: *v.t.* to sprinkle with sand.
sandal (san'dål), *n.* a kind of shoe fastened by straps to the foot; a loose slipper; the official shoe of an R. C. prelate or abbot; a two-masted boat used on the Nile; sandalwood.
sandaled ('dåld), *adj.* wearing sandals.
sandalwood (-wood), *n.* a white-colored, close-grained odoriferous wood of an East Indian tree, used in cabinet-making.
sandarac ('då-rak), *n.* a kind of resin obtained from a tree of the pine family which grows in Morocco: it is used as a varnish.
sand badger (baj'ĕr), a nocturnal, weasel-like little mammal of India with a snout resembling that of a pig.
sandbag ('bag), *n.* a long, narrow bag filled with sand and used as a weapon by burglars, footpads, robbers, and the like: *v.t.* to stun with a sandbag.
sand binder (bin'dĕr), a plant, usually a grass, growing in such a way that its rootstalks will tend to bind or fix shifting sands.
sand blast (blast), a current of air or steam carrying sand at high velocity, used in etching glass and in cleaning the surfaces of metals, stone buildings, etc.: *v.t.* to engrave, or clean, with a sand blast.
sand bur (bĕr), a pernicious weed of the western plains of the U. S.
sand cone (kōn), a conical projection of glacial ice partly protected from the sun by a covering of sand.
sand dab (dab), a small food fish of the flounder type.
sanderling ('dĕr-ling), *n.* a small wading-bird; a sandpiper which breeds in the Arctic and migrates south.
sanders ('dĕrz), *n.* red sandalwood.
sand fly (flī), any dipterous, biting fly.
sandglass (-glås), *n.* an instrument for measuring time by the flowing of sand from one compartment to another; an hourglass.
sand grouse (grous), a bird resembling a pigeon inhabiting arid parts of southern Europe and Asia.
sandiver ('di-vĕr), *n.* a saline scum which forms on glass when fused; glass-gall.
sand lark (lärk), a small Asiatic song-bird; an Australian plover; a small sandpiper.
sandman ('man), *n.* a mythical person or hobgoblin supposed to make children sleepy.
sand monitor (mon'i-tĕr), a large Egyptian lizard found in arid spots.
sand myrtle (mĕr'tl), a low, branching evergreen shrub of the southeastern coast of the U. S.
sandpiper (sand'pī-pĕr), *n.* a name for various birds of the snipe and woodcock family.
sandspit (sand'spit), *n.* a sandy point formed by waves and currents and projecting into a body of water.
sandstone (-stōn), *n.* a rock composed of sand, united by silica, oxide of iron, calcium carbonate, or the like.
sand sucker (suk'ĕr), the sand dab; a whiting of the California coast.
sand viper (vīp'ĕr), the horned viper; the hognose snake.
sandwich ('wich), *n.* two thin slices of bread with ham, etc., between; anything like a sandwich: *v.t.* to place between two other persons or things.
sandy ('i), *adj.* composed of, abounding in, of the color of, or covered with, sand; shifting, unstable; [S-], [Slang], a Scotchman; nickname for Alexander.
sandy blight (blīt), ophthalmia: common in Australia.
sane (sān), *adj.* mentally sound or healthy.
saneness ('nes), *n.* the state or quality of being sane.
sangaree (sang-gå-rē'), *n.* a beverage of wine, or brandy, and water spiced with nutmeg.
sangfroid (säng-frwä'), *n.* [French], cool indifference or composure.
sangu ('gōō), *n.* the Abyssinian ox.
sanguiferous (-gwif'ĕr-us), *adj.* conveying blood.
sanguify ('gwi-fī), *v.i.* to form or produce blood: *v.t.* to convert into blood.
sanguification (sang-gwi-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the digestive process of converting food into blood.
sanguinary ('gwi-nå-ri), *adj.* attended

with much bloodshed; bloodthirsty; murderous; cruel.

sanguine ('gwin), *adj.* warm and ardent in temper; hopeful; confident: *n.* blood color: *v.t.* to stain with blood.

sanguineous (-gwin'e-us), *adj.* pertaining to, abounding with, or constituting blood; of a blood color.

sanguiniferous (sang-gwi-nif'ĕr-us), *adj.* carrying, or receiving, blood.

sanguivorous (sang-gwiv'o-rus), *adj.* subsisting upon blood.

Sanhedrim (san-hē'drim), **Sanhedrin** ('drin), *n.* the great judicial council of the ancient Jews, composed of 71 priests, scribes and elders, presided over by the high priest.

sanies (sā'ni-ēz), *n.* a thin reddish discharge from a wound or sore.

sanitarian (san-i-tā'ri-ăn), *adj.* of, or pertaining to, the laws of health; having regard to the public health: *n.* one versed in, or devoted to sanitary studies; an advocate or promoter of sanitary measures.

sanitarium (-tā'ri-um), *n.* a sanatorium, especially one where the treatment is prophylactic instead of therapeutic.

sanitary (san'i-tă-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, connected with, or tending to promote, health, especially by legislative enactment; hygienic.

sanitation (-tā'shun), *n.* hygiene.

sanity ('i-ti), *n.* saneness.

sannup (san'up), *n.* an Indian brave or warrior.

sansculotte (sänz-kōō-lot'), *n.* a fellow without breeches; a term of contempt applied to one of the French Revolutionists; hence, a rabid revolutionist: an anarchist.

Sanskrit (san'skrit), *n.* the ancient Aryan language of the Hindus.

santon (săn-tōn') *n.* a Turkish saint; an ascetic dervish.

sap (sap), *n.* the watery circulating juice of a plant; vital fluid; an excavated trench for approaching a fort; an ardent student: *v.t.* to deprive of vitality; undermine: *v.i.* to study ardently, as for an examination; proceed by secretly undermining.

sapajou (sap'ă-jōō), *n.* a capuchin monkey.

saphead ('hed), *n.* a stupid fellow; a milksop.

sapid ('id), *adj.* savory.

sapidity (să-pid'i-ti), *n.* savor; flavor; taste.

sapience (sā'pi-ens), *n.* knowledge; wisdom.

sapient ('pi-ent), *adj.* wise; sagacious.

sapling (sap'ling), *n.* a young tree; a youthful person.

sapodilla (-ō-dil'ă), *n.* a tropical tree yielding chicle gum; the fruit of this tree which has a rough, brown skin and sweet, yellowish pulp.

saponaceous (-ō-nā'shus), *adj.* resembling, or having the qualities of, soap; unctuous.

saponification (să-pon-i-fi-kā'shun), *n.* conversion into soap.

saponify ('i-fī), *v.t.* to convert into soap by combination with an alkali.

saponin (sap'o-nin), a white, amorphous poisonous glucoside, found in several plants, as soapwort, horse-chestnut, etc.

saporific (sap-ō-rif'ik), *adj.* producing taste.

saporosity (-ros'i-ti), *n.* that quality in a substance which excites the sensation of taste.

saporous ('ō-rus), *adj.* having, or stimulating, flavor.

Sapotaceæ (sap-o-tā'se-ē), *n.* the sapodilla family of trees and shrubs, consisting of over 30 genera and about 400 species: they yield a milk sap, have coriaceous leaves and fleshy fruit.

sapote (sä-pō'tā), *n.* the marmalade tree, or its fruit.

sappan ('ăn), *n.* an Asiatic dyewood.

sapper ('ĕr), *n.* one who saps; a soldier employed in sapping or digging trenches.

sapphire (saf'īr), *n.* a precious stone of a blue color, a variety of corundum.

Sappho (saf'ō), *n.* the famous Greek lyric poetess of the 7th century B. C., called the Tenth Muse; [s-] a handsome forktail humming bird of South America.

sappiness (sap'i-nes), *n.* the quality of being sappy.

sappy ('i), *adj.* full of sap; juicy.

saprogenous (să-proj'e-nus), *adj.* capable of producing putrefaction.

saprolite (sap'ro-līt), *n.* decomposed rock.

saprophagous (să-prof'ă-gus), *adj.* feeding on decaying matter.

saprophile (sap'rō-fil), *n.* a bacterium which requires partially decomposed organic matter for its food.

saprophilous (să-prof'i-lus), *adj.* thriving in decaying matter, as bacteria.

saprophyte (sap'ro-fīt), *n.* any organism living on decaying or putrefied matter.

sapsucker (-suk'ĕr), *n.* a small red-breasted American woodpecker which feeds largely on tree-sap.

saraband (sar'ă-band), *n.* a Spanish dance; music for such a dance.

Saracen ('ă-sen), *n.* originally a wandering Arab, later a Mohammedan enemy of medieval Christians.

Saracenic ('ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, the Saracens.

sarcasm (sär'kazm), *n.* a bitter, cutting, satirical expression.

sarcastic (-kas'tik), *adj.* bitterly satirical.

sarcastically (-ăl-li), *adv.* in a sarcastic manner.

sarcenet (särs'net), *n.* see sarsenet.

sarcine (sär'sin), *n.* a nitrogenous substance existing in muscular and glandular tissues.

sarco-, a combining form from the Greek *sarx*, flesh.

sarcocarcinoma (sär'kō-kär-si-nō'mä), *n.* a form of tumor containing cancerous elements.

sarcocarp ('kō-kärp), *n.* the fleshy part of a fruit.

sarcocol ('kō-kol), *n.* an inspissated sap or gum-resin of an African tree.

sarcocele ('kō-sēl), *n.* a solid tumor of the testicle.

sarcode ('kōd), *n.* animal protoplasm.

sarcoderm ('kō-dērm), *n.* the fleshy layer between the interior and exterior covering of a seed.

sarcodic (-kod'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or consisting of, sarcode.

sarcogenic (sär-kō-jen'ik), *adj.* forming or building up flesh.

sarcoline ('kō-lin), *adj.* flesh-colored.

sarcolite ('kō-līt), *n.* a flesh-colored mineral occurring in the volcanic rocks of Vesuvius.

sarcological (-loj'i-kål), *adj.* pertaining to sarcology.

sarcology (-kol'o-ji), *n.* that part of anatomy that treats of the soft parts of the body; the false theory that the eating of an animal organ or part will nourish a similar organ or part in the human body.

sarcoma (-kō'mä), *n.* a fleshy tumor.

sarcomatosis (sär-kō-mä-tō'sis), *n.* a morbid condition due to the development of numerous tumors on the body.

sarcomatous (-kom'å-tus), *adj.* pertaining to sarcoma, or fleshy tumors.

sarcophagous (-kof'å-gus), *adj.* feeding on flesh.

sarcophagus ('å-gus), *n.* a limestone used by the Greeks for coffins; a stone coffin.

sarcotic (-kot'ik), *adj.* flesh-forming.

sarcous (sär'kus), *adj.* pertaining to, or composed of, flesh, or muscle.

sard (särd), *n.* a precious stone, a deep blood-red variety of chalcedony.

sardine (-dēn'), *n.* a species of pilchard, abundant in the Mediterranean, and preserved in oil for exportation; a young herring or young menhaden; an anchovy.

sardius (sär'di-us), *n.* a precious stone in the Hebrew high priest's breast-plate.

sardonic (-don'ik), *adj.* forced, bitter, or heartless: said of a laugh or smile: from a Sardinian herb, reputed to cause convulsive motions of the cheek and lip.

sardonyx ('dō-niks), *n.* a variety of onyx made up of alternate layers of chalcedony and carnelian.

sargasso (-gas'ō), *n.* the floating sea- or gulf-weed of the North Atlantic.

Sargasso Sea (sē), a portion of the North Atlantic (latitude 16° to 38°, longitude 30° to 50°) covered with a floating mass of seaweed.

sari (sä'rē), *n.* the principal garment of a Hindu woman, consisting of a long piece of silk wrapped around the waist and depending to the feet.

sarmatier (sär'må-tēr), *n.* a small spotted polecat of southern Asia.

sarong (så-rong'), *n.* a cotton, or silk, petticoat worn by both sexes in Ceylon and the Malay Archipelago.

sarsaparilla (-så-på-ril'å), *n.* the dried roots of a tropical American climbing plant; a decoction or infusion of these roots, used as a beverage and alterative.

sarsenet (särs'net), *n.* a thin fine kind of woven silk, used for ribbons, linings, etc.

sartorial (-tō'ri-ål), *adj.* pertaining to a tailor, or his work.

sartorius ('ri-us), *n.* the muscle of the thigh by means of which the legs can be crossed; the tailor's muscle.

sash (sash), *n.* a band, ribbon, or scarf, worn round the waist or over the shoulder; a frame for holding panes of glass: *v.t.* to furnish with sashes.

sasin (sas'in), *n.* the Indian antelope.

sassaby (sas'å-bi), *n.* a large South African antelope allied to the hartebeest.

sassafras ('å-fras), *n.* a tree allied to the laurel, with a fragrant root, wood, and flowers.

Sassenach (sas'i-nach), *n.* a person of Saxon blood; an Englishman: applied contemptuously in Ireland.

sassolite ('ō-līt), *n.* native boracic acid.

Satan (sā'tån), *n.* the Devil.

satanic (-tan'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or resembling, Satan; diabolical; infernal; very malicious.

Satanism ('tan-izm), *n.* the worship of Satan; diabolism; especially, a cult which travesties Christian rites, as in the Black Mass: see Huysman's "Down There."

satchel (sach'el), *n.* a small bag for carrying books, papers, etc.; any handbag.

sate (sāt), *v.t.* to satisfy the appetites or desires of.

sateen (så-tēn'), *n.* a woolen or cotton fabric made in imitation of satin.

satellite (sat'el-īt), *n.* a small planet revolving round a larger one; an obsequious attendant.

satiable (sā'shi-å-bl), *adj.* capable of being gratified or satiated.

satiate ('shi-āt), *v.t.* to fill, or gratify fully; surfeit; glut: *adj.* glutted.

satiety (-tī'e-ti), *n.* fulness or gratification beyond desire; repletion.

satin (sat'in), *n.* a closely woven glossy silk: *adj.* made of, or like, satin.

satinet (-et'), *n.* a thin kind of satin; a glossy cloth woven with wool and cotton made to resemble satin.

satinwood (-wood), *n.* an East Indian tree of very hard, yellowish-brown wood, capable of a high polish.

satire (sat'īr), *n.* a species of poetry in which contemporary vice and folly are held up to ridicule; sarcasm; ridicule.
satiric (sȧ-tir'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or containing, satire; addicted to satire.
satirically (-al-li), *adv.* in a satiric manner.
satirist (sat'i-rist), *n.* a writer of satire; one who satirizes.
satirize ('i-rīz), *v.t.* to assail or ridicule with satire.
satisfaction (sat-is-fak'shun), *n.* the act of satisfying; the state of being satisfied; contentment; gratification; payment; redress; conviction.
satisfactory ('to-ri), *adj.* giving satisfaction or content; making redress; relieving the mind from doubt or uncertainty.
satisfy ('is-fī), *v.t.* to gratify to the fullest degree; free from doubt or uncertainty; pay in full; discharge: *v.i.* to give satisfaction; make atonement or payment.
satrap (sā'trap), *n.* a kind of viceroy among the ancient Persians; a despotic subordinate official.
satrapy (-i), *n.* the government or jurisdiction of a satrap.
saturable (sat'ū-rȧ-bl), *adj.* capable of being saturated.
saturant ('ū-rȧnt), *adj.* impregnating to the full: *n.* a substance that saturates another; an antacid that neutralizes acid in the stomach.
saturate ('ū-rāt), *v.t.* to soak or imbue.
saturation (-rā'shun), *n.* the act of saturating; the state of being saturated; impregnation of one substance by another until the latter can contain no more.
Saturday ('ėr-dā), *n.* the seventh day of the week; the Jewish sabbath.
Saturn (sat'ėrn), *n.* the planet next in magnitude to Jupiter; the ancient Italian god of seed-time and harvest.
Saturnalia (-ėr-nā'li-ȧ), *n.* an ancient Roman festival in honor of the god Saturn, in which all classes, including slaves, took part; hence, [s-], unrestrained revelry.
Saturnalian ('li-ȧn), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, the Saturnalia; [s-], dissolute; riotously mirthful.
saturnian ('ni-ȧn), *adj.* pertaining to the Saturniidæ: *n.* one of the Saturniidæ.
Saturniidæ (-nī'i-dē), *n.* a very widely distributed family of large, hairy-bodied moths.
saturnine ('nīn), *adj.* under the influence of the planet Saturn; dull; morose; gloomy; phlegmatic.
saturnism (sat'ur-nizm), *n.* lead-poisoning.
satyr ('ėr), *n.* a sylvan Greek deity, attendant on Bacchus, represented with long, pointed ears, short horns, a man's body, and the legs of a goat; a lecherous man; the orang-utan; a brown butterfly.
satyriasis (sat-i-rī'ȧ-sis), *n.* a morbid and insatiable venereal desire in the male.
sauce (saws), *n.* a liquid condiment or seasoning for food; any mixtures used as a relish; pertness: *v.t.* to put sauce into; render pungent; treat with pertness.
saucebox ('boks), *n.* [Slang], a pert, impudent person, especially a forward child.
saucepan (-pan), *n.* a small metal pot with handle, used in cooking.
saucer ('sėr), *n.* a shallow piece of china, etc., in which a tea or coffee cup is placed.
saucily (saw'si-li), *adv.* in a saucy manner.
sauciness ('si-nes), *n.* impudent pertness or boldness.
saucy ('si), *adj.* pert; impudent.
sauerkraut (sour'krout), *n.* a pickle of chopped cabbage, packed in layers, with salt between, which causes fermentation.
sauger (saw'gėr), *n.* the American pike-perch.
saul (sawl), *n.* an East Indian timber tree.
sault (sawlt), *n.* a leap or jump.
saunter (sän'tėr, sawn'tėr), *v.i.* to wander about idly; loiter; linger: *n.* a place for sauntering; idle walk or ramble.
saurel (saw'rel), *n.* the horse-mackerel, an elongated fish with a series of bony plates extending the full length of the lateral fin.
Sauria (saw'rī-ȧ), *n.* a group of reptiles containing the lizards, crocodiles, and some extinct forms.
saurian (saw'ri-ȧn), *n.* any representative of the Sauria.
sauroid ('roid), *adj.* lizard-like.
saury ('ri), *n.* a kind of flying-fish with a long beak, inhabiting the temperate parts of the Atlantic.
sausage (saw'sāj), *n.* the gut of an animal stuffed with seasoned minced meat; minced meat seasoned with sage, salt, pepper, etc.
saute (sō-tā'), *n.* a method of cooking by tossing the material in a frying pan of particular construction: *adj.* fried quickly.
sauterne (-tėrn'), *n.* a French white wine.
savable (sāv'ȧ-bl), *adj.* capable of being saved.
savage (sav'āj), *adj.* uncivilized; wild; cruel; fierce; pitiless; uncultivated; enraged: *n.* a human being in a rude, uncivilized state; barbarian; a fierce, brutal person.
savagely (-li), *adv.* in a savage manner.
savageness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being savage; wildness.
savagery ('āj-ri); *n.* the state of being wild or uncivilized; barbarism; brutal roughness.
savanna (sȧ-van'ȧ), *n.* an extensive open plain or meadow.
savant (-vängʹ), *n.* [French], a man of learning or science.
save (sāv), *v.t.* to bring out of danger; preserve from evil; rescue; deliver from spiritual death; prevent; lay by;

take advantage of: *v.i.* to be economical: *prep.* except; not including.

saveloy (sav'e-loi), *n.* a kind of highly-seasoned sausage.

savin ('in), *n.* an evergreen shrub with a dark foliage and bluish-green berries: the young leaves and branches yield an active volatile oil used in medicine; the juniper bush; the red cedar.

saving (sāv'ing), *adj.* preserving; frugal; parsimonious; reserving: *n.* an exception or reservation: *pl.* money, etc., saved: *prep.* with exception of; in favor of.

savingly (-li), *adv.* in a saving manner.

savings bank (sā'vingz bangk), a bank for small deposits upon which compound interest is paid.

Savior, Saviour, *n.* Jesus Christ, the Redeemer (with *the*); [s-], one who saves, or delivers from danger.

savoir-faire (sav-wär-fâr'), *n.* [French], an intuitive knowledge of what is the right thing; tact; presence of mind.

savor (sā'vēr), *n.* flavor; taste; relish; scent; characteristic property: *v.i.* to have a particular flavor or smell; exhibit tokens of: *v.t.* to taste or smell with delight.

savoriness (-i-nes), *n.* the quality of being savory.

savory ('vēr-i), *n.* an aromatic culinary, garden herb; mint: *adj.* pleasing to the taste, or smell.

savoy (sȧ-voi'), *n.* a kind of winter cabbage with crisp curled leaves.

saw (saw), *n.* a cutting steel instrument with a toothed edge; a proverb or wise saying: *v.t.* to cut with, or as with, a saw: *v.i.* to be cut with a saw.

sawfish ('fish), *n.* a fish with a long bony snout furnished with spines or teeth.

sawfly ('flī), *n.* a hymenopterous insect having saw-like organs with which it pierces wood and plants to construct a place for depositing its eggs.

sawhorse (-hôrs), *n.* a kind of rack upon which logs are placed for sawing: also, called *sawbuck.*

sawmill (saw'mil), *n.* a house or room containing power-machinery for sawing logs; the machinery itself.

sawyer ('yēr), *n.* one who saws timber into planks; a tree in a river, whose branches, partly above water, sway up and down by the force of the current; a species of beetle.

saxatile (sak'sȧ-til), *adj.* pertaining to rocks.

saxhorn (saks'hôrn), *n.* a musical wind instrument, used in military bands.

saxicoline (sak-sik'o-līn), *adj.* growing among rocks; inhabiting rocky shelves, as certain mollusks.

Saxifragaceæ (sak-si-frȧ-gā'se-ē), *n.* a large family of herbaceous plants, the saxifrages, of arctic and temperate climates: there are about 70 genera and 600 species: they grow in rocky places.

saxifrage (sak-si-fraj), *n.* any plant or herb of the Saxifragaceæ.

saxifragine (sak-sif'rȧ-jin), *n.* an explosive composed chiefly of barium nitrate and charcoal.

Saxon ('n), *adj.* pertaining to the Saxons, a race of people formerly inhabiting North Germany, their country or language; Anglo-Saxon: *n.* a member of the Saxon race.

saxophone ('o-fōn), *n.* a brass musical, finger-key instrument with a single reed and clarinet mouthpiece.

say (sā), *v.t.* to utter in words; declare; speak; decide; allege; pronounce; intone: *v.i.* to speak; relate; answer: *n.* something said; speech; remark.

saying ('ing), *n.* the act of speaking; expression; saw; adage.

scab (skab), *n.* an incrustation formed over a wound; a contagious disease in sheep; a workman who refuses to join a strike, or who takes the place abandoned by a striker.

scabbard ('ȧrd), *n.* the sheath in which the blade of a sword is kept: *v.t.* to put into a scabbard.

scabbard fish (fish), a silver-colored, elongated, compressed food fish, frequenting both northern and southern coasts: called *frostfish* in New Zealand.

scabbiness ('i-nes), *n.* scabby state.

scabble (skab'l), *v.t.* to shape or dress roughly, as stone.

scabbling ('ling), *n.* a chip of stone.

scabby ('i), *adj.* covered with, or full of, scabs; affected with scab.

scabies (skā'bi-ēz), *n.* the itch.

scabrous ('brus), *adj.* rough to the touch; uneven; dotted; scaly.

scad (skad), *n.* the shad or horse-mackerel.

scaffold (skaf'old), *n.* a temporary timber stage or structure; an elevated platform for the execution of a criminal: *v.t.* to furnish or support with a scaffold.

scaffolding (-ing), *n.* a scaffold; materials for erecting scaffolds; framework.

scagliola (skal-yō'la), *n.* plaster-work in imitation of granite or marble: it is made up of gypsum and glue streaked with granite or marble dust.

scalable (skāl'ȧ-bl), *adj.* capable of being scaled.

scalawag (skal'ȧ-wag), *n.* a scamp; scapegrace.

scald (skawld), *v.t.* to burn with hot liquid or steam; injure by contact with any hot fluid; expose to violent heat over a fire or hot liquid: *n.* a burn or injury to the skin or flesh from a hot liquid or steam; scab or scurf on the head; a diseased condition of plants, an effect of hot, dry weather.

scald, skald (skāld), *n.* one of the old Scandinavian poets, who recited or sang heroic poems.

scaldic ('ik), *adj.* pertaining to the scalds, or scaldic poetry.

scalding ('ing), *p.adj.* burning, as with a hot liquid or steam: *n.* condition of being burned with a hot liquid.

scale (skāl), *n.* the dish of a balance; a balance; an instrument or machine for weighing; the small bony or horny plate of a fish, reptile, or insect; any thin plate or layer; the thin oxide which forms on the surface of iron forgings; incrustation on the interior of a boiler; series of steps; graduated measure; series of musical tones; relative dimensions; basis for a numerical system; a barklouse: *v.t.* to strip or clear of scales; weigh; climb over, as by a ladder; clamber up; ascend by steps or by climbing: *v.i.* to separate and come off in thin layers.

scaled (skāld), *adj.* covered with scales; also, without scales.

scale duck (duk), a merganser; a shelldrake.

scalene (skå-lēn'), *adj.* having the sides and angles unequal: said of a triangle: *n.* a scalene triangle.

scallop (skol'op), *n.* a marine bivalve having the edge of its shell in curves: the shell was formerly worn by pilgrims: *v.t.* to cut the edge or border of, in scallops or curves; bake in a scallop dish.

scalloped oysters (ois'tērz), oysters baked with bread crumbs, salt and butter in a deep dish.

scalma (skal'må), *n.* a contagious fever of the horse marked by inflammation of the larynx and bronchial tubes.

scalp (skalp), *n.* the skin on the top of the head from which the hair grows; the skin and hair of the head torn off by the North American Indians in token of victory: *v.t.* to deprive of the scalp: *v.i.* to make a small quick profit by slight fluctuations of the market.

scalpel ('el), *n.* a small keen-edged knife.

scalper ('ėr), *n.* one who scalps; a person who buys and sells the unused parts of railway tickets.

scaly (skāl'i), *adj.* covered with, or like, scales; mean; caddish.

scamble (skam'b'l), *v.i.* to move about awkwardly or rudely; shuffle; jostle; push.

scammony ('ō-ni), *n.* a climbing convolvulus of Asia Minor with thick roots, saggitate leaves and white flowers; the gum resin exuded by this plant, used as a cathartic.

scamp (skamp), *n.* a rascal; worthless fellow; rogue: *v.t.* to execute or perform in a superficial or careless manner and with bad material.

scamper (skam'pėr), *v.i.* to run with speed; hasten away: *n.* a hasty flight.

scan (skan), *v.t.* to distinguish the metrical structure of a poem; examine by counting the metrical feet or syllables; scrutinize or examine carefully.

scandal ('dål), *n.* offense occasioned by the faults of another; something uttered that is false and injurious to the reputation; opprobrium; defamation; disgrace.

scandalize (-īz), *v.t.* to offend by some supposed improper action or conduct.

scandalmonger (-mung'gėr), *n.* one who circulates scandal.

scandalous (-us), *adj.* giving offense to the conscience or moral sense; exciting condemnation or opprobrium.

scanderoon (dȧ-rōōn'), *n.* one of a variety of domesticated pigeons, with long bodies, either plain in color, or with white wings.

Scandinavian (-di-nā'vi-ån), *adj.* pertaining to Scandinavia, its language, literature, or people; a native of Scandinavia; a single-cylinder printing machine.

scansion (skan'shun), *n.* the distinguishing of the metrical feet in verse composition by accent, emphasis, pause, etc.

Scansores (skan-sō'rēz), *n.* an order of birds having two toes before and two behind, as parrots and toucans: no longer used in classification.

scant (skant), *adj.* not full or abundant; scarcely sufficient: *v.t.* to stint; treat illiberally; limit: *v.i.* to fail or become diminished.

scantily ('i-li), *adv.* in a scanty manner.

scantiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being scanty.

scantling ('ling), *n.* a piece of timber cut or sawn of small size; the size to which a piece of timber is to be cut.

scanty ('i), *adj.* narrow; barely sufficient; scant.

scape (skāp), *n.* the shaft of a column where it leaves the base; a peduncle rising from the ground; stem underneath the ground: *v.t.* & *v.i.* to escape.

scapegoat ('gōt), *n.* among the ancient Jews, a goat over which the high priest confessed the sins of the people, after which it was allowed to escape; hence, one who bears the blame for others.

scapegrace ('grās), *n.* a graceless, unprincipled fellow.

scaphocephaly (skaf-o-sef'å-li), *n.* deformity of skull formation which renders the head boat-shaped: due to premature ossification of the saggital suture.

scaphoid (skaf'oid), *adj.* boat-shaped.

scapple (skap'l), *v.t.* to rough-dress (stone) preparatory to hewing.

scapula ('ū-lå), *n.* the shoulder-blade.

scapular ('ū-lår), *adj.* pertaining to the scapula or shoulder: in the R. C. Church, part of the habit of certain religious orders; two pieces of cloth worn over the shoulders from motives of devotion; a surgical bandage.

scapus (skā'pus), *n.* the shaft of a feather.

scar (skär), *n.* a mark caused by a wound; mark or blemish; a precipitous rock or bank; a cinder; piece of slag; the par-

rot-fish: *v.t.* to mark with, or as with, a scar: *v.i.* to form a scar.

scarab (skar'ab), *n.* a dung beetle; a gem or seal cut in the form of a beetle worn as a charm by the ancient Egyptians.

scaramouch (skar'â-mouch), *n.* a boastful coward; a poltroon.

scarce (skārs), *adj.* not common; not plentiful; not equal to the demand.

scarcely ('lī), *adv.* seldom; rarely; with difficulty.

scarceness ('nes), *n.* the state of being scarce.

scare (skār), *v.t.* to strike with sudden terror; frighten: *n.* a sudden fright or panic.

scarecrow ('krō), *n.* anything fantastic set up to scare away birds; a vain cause of terror; a disreputable-looking person.

scarf (skärf), *n.* a light handkerchief or tie for the neck; sash: *v.t.* throw on loosely; dress with a scarf; to unite (two pieces of timber) at the ends by a kind of dovetail.

scarfing ('ing), *n.* the formation of a beam out of two pieces of timber.

scarfskin ('skin), *n.* the cuticle.

scarification (skar-i-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the act of scarifying.

scarificator ('i-fi-kā-tēr), *n.* a surgical instrument used in scarifying.

scarifier ('i-fī-ēr), *n.* one who, or that which, scarifies; a scarificator; an agricultural instrument for stirring the soil.

scarify ('i-fī), *v.t.* to scratch or cut; make small incisions in by a lancet or scarificator as, to *scarify* the skin; to stir up and prepare for planting as, to *scarify* the soil.

scarlatina (skär-lå-tē'nå), *n.* scarlet fever of a mild form.

scarlet ('lot), *n.* a bright red color; cloth of such a color: *adj.* of a scarlet color.

scarlet fever (fē'ver), contagious febrile disease, characterized by a scarlet eruption.

scarlet runner (run'ēr), a climbing bean with large red flowers and black seeds.

Scarlet Woman (woom'ån), an abusive title given to the R. C. Church by certain Protestant commentators, in allusion to the woman of *Rev. xvii*, 4, 5; the city of London.

scarp (skärp), *n.* slope or declivity, nearly perpendicular; the slope of a ditch at the foot of a parapet: *v.t.* to cut perpendicularly or nearly so.

scary (skā'ri), *adj.* causing, or subject to, sudden fright.

scathe (skāth), *v.t.* to injure or hurt: *n.* injury or harm.

scathing ('ing), *adj.* injurious; hurtful; very severe or bitter.

scatology (skå-tol'o-ji), *n.* the study of excrement.

scatomancy (skat'o-man-si), *n.* divination from feces.

scatophagist (skå-tof'a-jist), *n.* one who feeds on excrement.

scatophagous (-tof'å-gus), *adj.* eating dung.

scatoscopy (skå-tos'ko-pi), *n.* examination of feces to diagnose disease.

scatter (skat'ēr), *v.t.* to strew or throw loosely about; disperse or dissipate: *v.i.* to be dispersed or dissipated.

scatterbrained (-brānd), *adj.* giddy.

scaup (skawp), *n.* a species of duck, with glossy, black head and neck and white breast.

scavenge (skav'enj), *v.t.* to cleanse, as streets, from mud and filth.

scavenger (-ēr), *n.* a man employed to clean the streets; any animal that devours refuse or any other deleterious matter.

scelotyrbe (sel-o-tēr'bē), *n.* indecision in walking; uncertainty of step, as in paralysis.

scenario (shā-na'rē-ō), *n.* the sketch of a plot or chief incidents of a libretto or play; the complete plot of a moving picture, showing its development from beginning to end, with cast of characters and all essential details.

scene (sēn), *n.* the time, place, or circumstance, in which anything occurs; part of a play; as much of the action of a photoplay as the camera can take at one time and place; the imaginary place where the action of a play is supposed to take place; spectacle; exhibition; display of feeling or passion between two or more persons.

scenery ('ēr-i), *n.* the appearance of anything presented to the vision; general aspect; combination of natural views; painted representation on a stage.

scenic ('ik), *adj.* pertaining to scenery or to the stage; dramatic.

scenical (sen'i-kal), *adj.* pertaining to the stage; dramatic.

scenographic (sēn-ō-graf'ik), *adj.* drawn in perspective.

scenography (sē-nog'rå-fi), *n.* the art of drawing in perspective.

scent (sent), *n.* odor; sense of smell; chase followed by means of the scent: *v.t.* to perceive by the olfactory nerves; smell; perfume: *v.i.* to hunt animals by the sense of smell.

scepter, sceptre (sep'tēr), *n.* a staff borne by a sovereign as the emblem of authority; royal mace: *v.t.* to invest with regal authority.

sceptered ('tērd), *p.adj.* bearing a scepter; regal; imperial.

sceptic, same as skeptic.

schappe (shäp'ē), *n.* a fabric made from carded spun silk.

schatchen (shät'shen), *n.* a marriage broker among Jews.

schedule (sked'ūl), *n.* a written or printed paper or parchment containing a list, or

inventory; list or document annexed to a larger instrument, as a will, etc.: *v.t.* to place in a schedule.

scheelite (shēl'īt), *n.* a vitreous, native, calcium tungstate of various colors.

schema (skē'mȧ), *n.* a figure in outline; a syllogistic figure: a mode of representing the result of thought or imagination by some particular diagram.

schematism (-tizm), *n.* in Kantian philosophy, a process of understanding by means of some particular representation furnished by the transcendental imagination or from that which has been established heretofore by the sensibilities; aspect presented by a combination of heavenly bodies.

scheme (skēm), *n.* a connected combination of things for the attainment of a certain end; plan; contrivance; purpose; plot: *v.t.* to design or plan; plot: *v.i.* to form a scheme or plan.

Schiedam (skē-dam'), *n.* Holland gin: from Schiedam, in Holland.

schiller (shil'ẽr), *n.* the peculiar bronze-like luster in certain minerals.

schipperke (ship'ẽr-kē), a small, usually tailless, short-haired, black-colored dog, allied to the toy Pomeranian.

schism (sizm), *n.* a split or division, especially permanent division or separation in the Christian Church; offense of causing such a division.

schismatic (siz-mat'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, or implying, schism: *n.* one who creates or takes part in a schism.

schist (shist), *n.* any rock that splits into slates or slabs.

schistose ('ōs), *adj.* like schist; fissile.

schizogamy (skĭ-zog'a-mi), *n.* a form of reproduction among lower organisms in which a sexual form originates by fission, or by budding, from a sexless one.

schizoid (skiz'oid), *n.* a person out of harmony with his environment; one not in tune with his surroundings; one who centers all his activities upon himself and looks only to his own personal interests.

Schizomycetes (skiz-ō-mī-sē'tēz), *n.pl.* the fission plants constituting one of the two classes with the simplest cell structure; fungi; bacteria.

schizomycosis (-kō'sis), *n.* any disease caused by schizomycetes, or bacteria.

schizophrenia (skiz'o-fre'ni-ȧ), *n.* a state or condition of split personality, as indicated by phantasies, illusions, delusions, mannerisms, etc.; intrapsychic ataxia; dementia precox.

schizophrenic (-fren'ik), *n.* a person of split personality; one given to delusions and illusions.

schnapper (shnap'ẽr), *n.* an important food fish of Australia and New Zealand.

schnapps (shnaps), *n.* Holland gin.

schnorrer (shnōr'ẽr), *n.* [Yiddish], a Jewish beggar.

scholar (skol'ẽr), *n.* a student; disciple; man of letters; an undergraduate on the foundation of a college.

scholarly (-li), *adj.* like a scholar: *adv.* in the manner of a scholar.

scholarship ('ẽr-ship), *n.* high attainments in literature or science; learning; erudition; maintenance for a scholar, awarded by an educational institution.

scholastic (skō-las'tik), *adj.* pertaining to a scholar or to schools; scholar-like; characteristic of the medieval schoolmen; formal.

scholasticism ('ti-sizm), *n.* the scholastic philosophy of the learned men of the Middle Ages, the chief object of which was the reconciliation of the Christian faith with reason.

scholiast (skō'li-ast), *n.* a commentator or annotator, especially of the classics.

scholium ('li-um), *n.* [*pl.* scholia (-ȧ)], a marginal or explanatory note, especially on the text of a classic author.

school (skōōl), *n.* a place where instruction is given; scholars or pupils collectively; a medieval seminary for teaching theology, logic, and metaphysics; disciples of a particular teacher; canon, precepts, or body of opinion; examination hall; any means of knowledge; a shoal or great number, as of fish: *v.t.* to train or instruct; chide or admonish.

schooling ('ing), *n.* education; discipline; pay for instruction.

schoolman ('mȧn), *n.* one of the divines, or philosophers in the Middle Ages.

schoolmaster (-mȧs'tẽr), *n.* one who presides over, or who teaches, a school.

school ship (ship), a ship maintaining a nautical training-school on board wherein apprentices are taught at the expense of the state.

schooner (skōōn'ẽr), *n.* a vessel with 2 masts, sometimes 3, rigged fore and aft; a tall beer-glass.

schottische (sho-tēsh), *n.* a kind of polka.

Schrecklichkeit (shrek'lich-kīt), *n.* [German], atrociousness; frightfulness.

Schweitzerkase (shvīts'ẽr-kā-zē), *n.* Swiss cheese; Gruyére cheese.

sciagraph (sī'ȧ-grȧf), *n.* a shadow-picture produced by X-rays passing through an object and falling on a sensitized photographic film; a radiograph: *v.t.* to take a sciagraph.

sciagraphy (-ag'rȧ-fi), *n.* the art of determining time, day or night, by the shadows of heavenly bodies; the art of correct shading; photography by X-rays.

sciamachy (si-am'ȧ-ki), *n.* fighting a shadow; hence, a mock contest.

sciatic (-at'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or affecting, the hip.

sciatica ('i-kȧ), *n.* neuralgia of the sciatic nerve; any painful affection of the hip.

sciatic nerve (nĕrv), one of two nerves passing from the pelvis down the back of the thigh.

science ('ens), *n.* systematized knowledge of any one department of mind or matter; acknowledged truths and laws, especially as demonstrated by induction, experiment, or observation; any branch of knowledge considered as a distinct field for the investigation of facts concerning it.

scientific (-en-tif'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, used in, or skilled in, science; skilful.

scientifically (-ăl-i), *adv.* in a scientific manner.

scientism ('en-tizm), *n.* the theories and practices of scientists.

scientist ('en-tist), *n.* one skilled in, or devoted to, science.

scilicet (sĭl'i-set), *adv.* [Latin], namely.

scimitar (sim'i-tĕr), *n.* an Oriental sword with a curved blade having its edge on the convex side.

scintilla (sin-til'a), *n.* a spark; the least trace.

scintillate (sin'til-āt), *v.i.* to emit sparks, fire, or igneous particles; twinkle.

scintillation (-la'shun), *n.* the act of scintillating; spark or flash; twinkle.

scintilliscent (sin-ti-les'ent), *adj.* scintillating weakly.

sciolism (sī'ō-lizm), *n.* superficial knowledge; a vain show of learning.

sciolist (-list), *n.* one whose knowledge is superficial; a pretender to learning.

scion (sī'on), *n.* the sprout or shoot of a plant; a descendant; heir.

scioptic (-op'tik), *adj.* pertaining to the art of exhibiting luminous images in a darkened room.

sciopticon ('ti-kon), *n.* magic lantern.

scioptics (-tiks), *n.* the showing of objects in a dark room by an arrangement of lenses.

scire facias (sī-rē fā'shi-ăs), a writ to enforce the execution of judgments, etc., or to annul them.

scirrhosity (ski-ros'i-ti), *n.* morbid hardness of an organ, as of a gland.

scirrhus (skir'us), *n.* an indurated organ, or part, especially a gland.

scissel (sis'el), *n.* the clippings from metals in various mechanical trades and operations; the plates from which circular pieces of metal have been cut for coining.

scission (sizh'un), *n.* act of cutting, splitting, or dividing; division; fission.

scissors (siz'ĕrs), *n.pl.* a cutting instrument resembling shears, but smaller.

scissortail (siz'ĕr-tāl), *n.* a flycatcher of southern U. S., with a deeply forked tail.

Sciuridæ (sī-ū'ri-dē), *n.* the squirrel family.

sciuroid (sī'ū-roid), *adj.* resembling a squirrel, or its tail.

scleroid (sklē'roid), *adj.* hard; indurated.

sclerosis (skle-rōs'is), *n.* indurated tissue; hardening of the tissues of an internal organ.

sclerostenosis (sklē-ro-ste-nō'sis), *n.* hardening of the tissues combined with contraction.

scelrotic (sklē-rot'ik), *adj.* hard; noting the firm white outermost membrane of the eyeball.

sclerotitis (-rō-tī'tis), *n.* inflammation of the sclerotic coat of the eye.

sclerous (sklē'rus), *adj.* hard; indurated.

scobs (skobs), *n.* raspings of ivory, metal, or other hard substances.

scoff (skof), *n.* an expression of scorn or contempt; ridicule; derision: *v.i.* to exhibit scorn or contempt: *v.t.* to treat or address with derision.

scofflaw (skof'law), *n.* a term applied by Prohibitionists to a citizen or resident of the U. S. who disregards the Eighteenth Amendment by drinking or selling intoxicating liquors, or conniving at the drinking or sale of same.

scold (skōld), *v.i.* to chide sharply or rudely; rail in a loud or violent manner: *v.t.* to find fault with: *n.* one who habitually scolds, especially a rude, clamorous woman.

scolex (skō'leks), *n.* [*pl.* scoleces (-lē'sēz)], the head of a tapeworm from which the segiments are produced.

scoliosis (skō-li-ō'sis), *n.* curvature of the spine.

scollop, same as scallop.

sconce (skons), *n.* a bulwark; small fort; protection; a fixed hanging or projecting candletsick; tube in a candlestick for inserting the candle; the head; mulct or fine: *v.t.* to imprison; mulct or fine.

scone (skon), *n.* a cake of oatmeal or flour baked on a griddle.

scoop (skōōp), *n.* a large ladle; deep shovel; kind of scuttle; act of scooping; amount scooped; a big gain in speculation; a newspaper beat or the getting of news before a rival: *v.t.* to take out or up with a scoop; ladle out; make hollow; get ahead of a rival in gathering news for publication.

scoot (skōōt), *v.i.* to walk or run hastily.

scooter (-ĕr), *n.* a plough with a single handle used in making furrows; a toy-vehicle for children run on two wheels with a hand-bar for guiding.

scopa (skō'pă), *n.* the brush of a bee with which it gathers pollen.

scope (skōp), *n.* room or opportunity for free outlook or action; aim or intention.

scopolamine (skō-po-lam'in), *n.* a vegetable alkaloid, identical with hyoscine: used as a narcotic in childbirth.

scopula (skop'u-lă), *n.* a tuft of hairs, as on a spider's foot.

scopulate (-lāt), *adj.* like a brush, or broom.

scorbutic (skôr-bū'tik), *adj.* pertaining to, or affected by, scurvy.

scorbutus (-bū'tus), *n.* the scurvy.

scorch (skôrch), *v.t.* to burn or roast slightly; parch, shrivel, or affect painfully with heat: *v.i.* to be scorched; travel at a high rate of speed.

scorcher (-ẽr), *n.* something that scorches; a hot, blistering day; one who travels at a high rate of speed.

scorching ('ing), *p.adj.* shriveling with heat; traveling at high speed.

score (skōr), *n.* a notch or incision, especially one made as a reckoning; the number 20; line or groove; bill; account; behalf; sake; reason; copy of a small musical work showing the component parts: *v.t.* to notch or mark furrows in; keep record or account of; to make a score of, as runs, points, etc., in a game.

scoria (skō'ri-å), *n.* [*pl.* scoriæ (-ē)], volcanic cinder; slag formed after the fusion of metallic ores.

scoriaceous (-ā'shus), *adj.* pertaining to, or resembling, scoria.

scorify (skō'ri-fī), *v.t.* to reduce to slag or dross; separate gold or silver from the ore by smelting.

scorn (skôrn), *n.* extreme and lofty contempt; haughty disdain; object of contempt: *v.t.* to hold in extreme contempt or disdain.

scorner ('ẽr), *n.* one who scorns, especially one who holds religion in derision.

scornful ('fool), *adj.* full of scorn; contemptuous; disdainful.

scornfully (-i), *adv.* with scorn.

scorodite (skōr'o-dīt), *n.* a vitreous, hydrous ferric arsenate, usually of a dark-green color.

scorpion (skôr'pi-un), *n.* an arachnid or arthropod with a poisonous sting; any of various lizards.

Scot (skot), *n.* a Scotchman.

Scotch (skoch), *n.* the people of Scotland; their dialects.

scotch, *n.* a wedge, etc., to prevent slipping or rolling; a slight cut or incision; a block put behind a wheel to prevent sliding back: *v.t.* to cut or wound superficially; to dress, as a stone; block a wheel.

scoter (skō'tẽr), *n.* a northern sea-duck, with crescent-shaped bill: sometimes called a *coot* in U. S.

scotia ('ti-å), the hollow molding in the base of an Ionic column; [S-], poetical name for Scotland.

Scotland Yard (skot'land yärd), the Metropolitan Police force of London, especially, the detective or criminal investigation department, known as the C.I.D. For a long time (until 1890), the headquarters of the London police was in Scotland Yard, a short street off Whitehall, hence, the title: now police headquarters is located at New Scotland Yard on the Thames embankment.

scotograph (skot'o-gråf), an instrument to aid the blind in reading.

scotoma (sko-tō'må), *n.* a defect in the field of vision; vertigo.

scototherapy (skot-ō-ther'a-pi), *n.* the treatment of disease by the exclusion of light.

Scotticism ('i-sizm), *n.* a Scottish idiom.

Scottish (skot'ish), *adj.* pertaining to the people of Scotland, their country, language, literature, customs, and characteristics.

Scottish terrier (ter'i-ẽr), one of a breed of dogs originating in the Highlands of Scotland: they have rough coats of wiry, iron-gray hair, are extremely intelligent, and carry the tail erect.

scoundrel (skoun'drel), *n.* a man without honor or virtue; low, worthless fellow.

scour (skour), *v.t.* to clean by friction; cleanse from grease, dirt, and make bright; pass swiftly along; search thoroughly; purge: *n.* dysentery: usually in *pl.*

scourge (skẽrj), *n.* a whip with thongs used as a punishment: *v.t.* to whip severely; afflict or harass greatly.

scout (skout), *n.* a person sent out to obtain and bring in information, especially of the movements, etc., of an enemy; a boy scout, or a girl scout; a college servant; in cricket, a fielder; an airplane used for scouting purposes: *v.i.* to act as a scout: *v.t.* to treat with scorn.

scout cruiser (krōōz'ẽr), a vessel of the highest speed, having an armament heavier than that of a destroyer.

scovel (skuv'l), *n.* a mop for sweeping a baker's oven.

scow (skou), *n.* a large flat-bottomed boat with square ends: *v.t.* to transport in a scow.

scowl (skoul), *v.i.* to wrinkle the brows in frowning or displeasure; look sullen or angry: *n.* the wrinkling of the brows in displeasure or anger; frown.

scrabble (skrab'l), *v.i.* to crawl on hands and knees; make irregular, unmeaning marks: *v.t.* to mark with irregular lines or letters: *n.* a movement with hands and knees; act of scrabbling.

scrag (skrag), *n.* anything thin, lean, or rough; something merely skin and bones.

scraggily ('i-li), *adv.* in a scraggy manner.

scragginess ('i-nes), *n.* scraggy state or quality.

scraggy ('i), *adj.* lean; thin; unkempt; rough; rough, with irregular points.

scramble (skram'bl), *v.i.* to clamber with the hands and feet; seize or catch hold of anything with eagerness and roughness: *v.t.* to toss together at random; mix and cook in a confused mass as, to *scramble* eggs: *n.* a rude, eager struggle; act of scrambling.

scran (skrån), *n.* [Slang], food; a scrap; a morsel.

scranch (skrånch), *v.t.* to grind with the teeth with a crackling sound; crunch.

scrap (skrap), *n.* a small or detached

piece; fragment; a scrimmage: *v.i.* to engage in a scrimmage: *v.t.* to turn into scraps, or small pieces.

scrapbook ('book), *n.* a blank book for the pasting in of newspaper extracts, etc.

scrape (skrāp), *v.t.* to make a harsh or grating noise on; rub with something sharp; clean by rubbing; remove by scraping; gather laboriously by small gains or savings: *v.i.* barely succeed, as in passing an examination; play awkwardly or inharmoniously on the violin; bow by awkwardly drawing back the foot: *n.* the act, noise, or effect of scraping; a drawing back of the foot awkwardly; difficulty; perplexity.

scraper ('ēr), *n.* one who, or that which, scrapes; an instrument for scraping; piece of metal placed outside a door on which to free boots or shoes from mud or dirt before entering; an awkward violinist; miser.

scratch (skrach), *v.t.* to mark or tear the surface of, with something pointed; wound slightly; tear or dig with the claws; erase; remove the name of (especially that of a horse) from a race: *v.i.* to use the nails or claws in tearing or digging; score by a fluke: *n.* a mark or tear made by scratching; a superficial wound; a kind of wig; a line across the prize ring, up to which boxers are brought before they commence fighting: *adj.* taken at haphazard.

scratches ('ez), *n.pl.* dry scabs between the heel and pastern-joint of a horse.

scratch race (rās), a race in which the competitors are unrestricted by conditions, or are chosen by lot.

scrawl (skrawl), *v.t.* & *v.i.* to write or draw irregularly or hastily; scribble: *n.* hasty, irregular, or illegible writing; scribble.

scrawny (skraw'ni), *adj.* thin; lean; raw-boned; skinny.

scray (skrā), *n.* the sea-swallow.

screak (skrēk), *n.* a shriek; screech: *v.i.* to screech.

scream (skrēm), *n.* a sharp, shrill cry, as of fear or pain: *v.i.* to utter such a cry.

screamer ('ēr), *n.* one of two South American wading birds of doubtful affinity, though some have linked them with the duck: the two are the *crested screamer* and the *horned screamer;* [Slang], an exaggerated statement, or excessively funny joke.

screech (skrēch), *n.* a harsh, shrill cry: *v.i.* to utter a harsh, shrill cry.

screech owl (oul), a North American owl with erectile eartufts; it is reddish-brown, or gray, and utters shrill screeches instead of hoots.

screed (skrēd), *n.* wooden strip, or the like, at intervals on a wall to gage the thickness of a coat of plaster; any long or detached strip; loud, shrill sound; a fragment or piece; a harangue; a piece of poor prose or verse: *v.t.* to rend or tear; speak glibly.

screen (skrēn), *n.* a light movable partition for protection; coarse sieve; the sheet upon which moving pictures are thrown; hence, a moving picture, or moving pictures collectively: *v.t.* to shelter or conceal; protect; pass through a coarse sieve; project on a screen, as a moving picture.

screw (skrōō), *n.* a cylinder of metal or wood grooved spirally; one of the six mechanical powers; screw-propeller; an extortioner; a skinflint; [Slang], salary: *v.t.* to press with a screw; apply a screw to; twist; force or squeeze; oppress by exactions.

screwed (skrōōd), *adj.* having threads like those of a screw; [Slang], drunk; intoxicated.

screw propeller (prō-pel'ēr), a spiral-bladed wheel at the stern of a steam-vessel for propelling it; the vessel thus propelled.

scribble (skrib'l), *v.t.* to write hastily and carelesely: *v.i.* write carelessly and without regard to correctness: *n.* hasty, careless writing.

scribbler ('lēr), *n.* one who scribbles; a literary hack, or petty author.

scribe (skrīb), *n.* a writer; clerk; amanuensis; a teacher or copyist of the Jewish law: *v.t.* to adjust; fit closely, as one edge to another; etch with a pointed tool; record, as a writing.

scrim (skrim), *n.* a kind of fabric of cotton or linen for making blinds, etc.

scrimmage ('aj), *n.* a general row or tussle.

scrimp (skrimp), *v.t.* to make small, narrow, or short; limit or straiten: *v.i.* to be parsimonious or miserly: *adj.* short; narrow; curtailed: *n.* a niggard or miser; a wrinkle lengthwise in a fabric.

scrimpiness ('nes), *n.* scantiness.

scrimshaw (skrim'shaw), *n.* [Sailors' Slang], any neatly executed piece of mechanical work: *v.t.* to do a piece of work neatly, as carving a shell, engraving, etc.

scrip (skrip), *n.* a satchel; schedule; certificate; writing; certificate of stock subscribed to a bank or other company.

script (skript), *n.* a piece of writing; style of writing; type in imitation of writing; original document or instrument.

Scriptural ('ūr-âl), *adj.* pertaining to, contained in, or according to, the Scriptures; Biblical.

Scripturalism (-izm), *n.* adherence to the letter of the Scriptures.

scripturally (-li), *adv.* in a scriptural manner.

scripture ('ūr), *n.* sacred writing; biblical text: *pl.* [S-], the books of the Old and New Testaments: the Bible.

scrivener (skriv'nĕr), *n.* one who draws up contracts, prepares writings, etc.; formerly, a broker or financial agent.

scrofula (skrof'ū-lă), *n.* a disease caused by the formation and deposition of tubercle in the organs and tissues of the body: characterized by cheesy degeneration of the lymphatic glands, especially those of the neck; king's evil.

scrofulous (-lus), *adj.* pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with, scrofula.

scroll (skrōl), *n.* a roll of paper or parchment; a convoluted spiral ornament; in machinery, any of various roll-shaped parts; a flourish to a signature: *v.t.* to write upon a scroll; form into a scroll: *v.i.* to roll or curl up.

scroll saw (saw), a narrow-bladed saw for cutting out circular work.

scrollwork (-wĕrk), *n.* ornamental work exhibiting scrolls; work cut out with a scroll saw.

scroop (skrōōp), *n.* a harsh, grating, or creaking sound: *v.i.* to make such sound.

scrotocele (skrō'to-sēl), *n.* hernia in the scrotum.

scrotum (skrō'tum), *n.* the pouch which contains the testicles.

scrouge (skrouj), *v.t.* to crowd or squeeze.

scrub (skrub), *v.t.* to rub hard; wash with rubbing or a wet brush: *v.i.* to clean or scour: *n.* one who labors hard and lives meanly; a sorry fellow; a stunted tree, animal, or person; that part of the Bush in Australia which is not fully cleared; a worn-out brush: *adj.* mean or small; contemptible; dirty.

scrubber (-ĕr), *n.* any of various apparatus for scrubbing or washing; vulgar, contemptible person; in Australia, a domestic animal run wild in the scrub.

scrubby ('i), *adj.* mean and small; stunted in growth; covered with brushwood; unshaven.

scruff (skruf), *n.* the back of the neck.

scrunch (skrunch), *v.t.* to crunch.

scruple (skrōō'pl), *n.* ⅓ of a dram, or 20 grains; hesitation, especially from conscientious motives: *v.i.* to hesitate from conscientious motives.

scrupulosity (-pū-los'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being scrupulous; nice or conscientious regard to exactness or propriety; precision.

scrupulous ('pū-lus), *adj.* full of scruples; conscientious; exact; careful; strict.

scrutinize ('ti-nīz), *v.t.* to inspect or examine closely.

scrutinous ('ti-nus), *adj.* closely inspecting or examining; precise; careful; captious.

scrutiny ('ti-ni), *n.* close inspection or examination; minute inquiry; examination of votes recorded at an election.

scud (skud), *v.i.* to run quickly; run before a gale of wind with little or no sail spread: *n.* the act of scudding; loose, vapory clouds driven by the wind.

scuff, (skuf), *v.t.* to drag the feet in walking; soil by wear; touch lightly.

scuffle (skuf'l), *v.i.* to fight or struggle confusedly, especially hand to hand: *n.* a struggle for mastery with close grappling; confused conflict; fight.

scull (skul), *n.* one of a pair of short oars; an oar used at the stern of a boat to propel it: *v.i.* to impel a boat with a scull or sculls.

scullery ('ĕr-i), *n.* a place where culinary utensils, etc., are kept and cleansed.

scullion ('yun), *n.* a servant employed in the menial work of a scullery.

sculpin ('pin), *n.* a very spiny North Atlantic fish with a big head and wide mouth: the flesh is scanty and bony.

sculptor (skulp'tĕr), *n.* one who practices the art of sculpture.

sculptress (-tres), *n.* a female sculptor.

sculptural ('tū-răl), *adj.* pertaining to sculpture.

sculpture ('tūr), *n.* the art of carving, cutting, or hewing stone or other material into images of men, animals, etc.; carved work or figure: *v.t.* to represent in, or fashion by, sculpture.

sculpturesque (-esk'), *adj.* resembling, or having the character of, sculpture.

scum (skum), *n.* extraneous matter or impurities which rise to the surface of liquid when boiled or fermented; scoria of metals in a molten state; anything worthless or vile: *v.i.* to form a scum: *v.t.* to clear impurities from the surface of; skim.

scup (skup), *n.* a thick-scaled, marine food fish of the eastern coast of the U. S.

scupper (skup'ĕr), *n.* a hole or tube in the side of a ship to carry off deck water.

scuppernong ('er-nong), *n.* a large, yellowish-green grape, cultivated in southern U. S.; wine made from grapes of this kind.

scurf (skĕrf), *n.* minute, white, flaky scales formed on the skin, especially on the scalp; dandruff; loosely adherent matter.

scurff (skĕrf), *n.* the bull-trout.

scurfiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being scurfy.

scurfy ('i), *adj.* pertaining to, producing, covered with, or like, scurf.

scurrile (skur'il), *adj.* befitting a buffoon or vulgar jester; grossly opprobrious or jocosely indecent.

scurrility ('i-ti), *n.* vulgar, vile, or indecent; abuse; rude jocularity.

scurrilous ('il-us), *adj.* using the low, indecent language of the vulgar; mean; foul-mouthed; vile; containing low indecency or abuse.

scurry (skur'i), *v.i.* to hasten or move rapidly along: *n.* hurried movement.

scurvily (skĕr'vi-li), *adv.* in a scurvy manner.

scurviness (-nes), *n.* scurvy state or quality; meanness.

scurvy ('vi), *adj.* affected by scurvy; scabby; vile; contemptible; mean; paltry: *n.* a condition of anæmia and prostration, characterized by swollen and bleeding gums, and caused by eating salt meat, as on shipboard, without any fresh vegetables.

scut (skut), *n.* the short, erect tail of a fox, deer, etc.; [Slang], an immoral young woman.

scutate (skū'tāt), *adj.* covered with bones or horny plates; buckler-shaped.

scutch (skuch), *v.t.* to dress (flax or cotton) by beating.

scutcheon ('un), *n.* an escutcheon; shield for a keyhole.

scute (skūt), *n.* a horny plate: one of the scales on the head of a snake.

scuttle (skut'l), *v.i.* to hasten or hurry: *v.t.* to cut a hole or holes in (a ship) to sink it: *n.* a quick or short run; a pan for holding coals; lid or door closing or covering an opening in a roof, etc.; hatchway or small opening in the deck of a ship.

scutum (skū'tum), *n.* [*pl.* scuta ('tă)], a shield; a shield-like plate.

scyphiform (sī'fi-fôrm), *adj.* in botany, cup-shaped.

scythe (sīth), *n.* a curved cutting instrument, used for mowing grass, etc.

Scythian (sith'i-ăn), *adj.* pertaining to Scythia, to its language, or its inhabitants.

se-, a prefix signifying *apart.*

sea (sē), *n.* an expanse of salt water, less in extent than an ocean, and usually forming a part of, or connecting with, an ocean or larger sea; an inland body of water; the ocean; a billow or large wave; swell of the ocean in a tempest; a large quantity; that which resembles, or suggests, a sea, as the *Brazen Sea*, or the great brazen laver of the Jewish Temple.

sea anchor (ang'kẽr), a float to keep a ship from drifting, or her head to the wind.

sea anemone (ă-nem'ō-nē), a brilliantly-colored, soft-bodied, flower-like marine animal which attaches itself to rocks, ship-bottoms, etc.

sea bass (bās), a black, marine food fish of the eastern coast of the U. S.

seaboard (-bōrd), *n.* the country bordering the seacoast.

sea calf (kăf), the common seal.

sea cow (kou), the manatee; dugong; walrus.

sea crow (krō), a chough; a cormorant; a black-headed gull; the razor-billed auk.

sea cucumber (kū'kum-bẽr), a large holothurian sea-egg, echinoderm, or star-fish, so called from its shape.

sea devil (dev'il), a fish with a large head and great mouth; the sea-angler.

sea dog (dog), the common seal; an old sailor.

sea duck (duk), the eider duck of New England.

sea elephant (el-e-fănt), a variety of seal with a proboscis somewhat like that of the elephant.

seafarer ('fā-rẽr), *n.* a sailor.

seafaring ('fār-ing), *adj.* following the occupation of a sailor.

sea fennel (fen'el), samphire.

sea fox (foks), a variety of shark.

sea hog (hog), the porpoise.

sea horse (hôrs), a small fish, allied to the pipefish, having the head and fore-part suggestive of the head and neck of a horse; a hippopotamus; a walrus; a fabulous monster represented as half horse and half fish.

seal (sēl), *n.* a carnivorous marine mammal, valuable for its skin and oil; a stamp or die engraved with some device, motto, or image, used for making an impression in relief on wax, etc.; any act of confirmation or ratification; that which seals or fastens: *v.t.* to fasten with a seal; set or affix a seal to; ratify or confirm; keep secure or secret; close; formerly, among the Mormons, to set apart an additional wife.

sea legs (legz), ability to walk on a ship's deck, when the vessel is pitching or rolling.

sea lawyer (law'yẽr), the gray snapper; a shark; an argumentative sailor.

sea leopard (lep-ărd), the spotted antarctic seal.

sea letter (let'ẽr), a passport given to the commander of a neutral vessel in war time, enabling him to sail unmolested by either combatant.

sea level (lev'el), the level of the ocean at mean tide taken as a standard for the measurements of heights on land.

sea lion (lī'un), one of various large-eared seals of the Pacific coast: though closely allied to the fur seals, their coats are not valuable.

seal ring (ring), a ring engraved with a seal; a signet ring.

sealskin (skin), *n.* the skin of the fur seal; a jacket or cape of this material.

sealskin cloth (klôth), mohair with a long nap, dyed to resemble sealskin.

seam (sēm), *n.* the line formed by the sewing of two pieces of material together; line of junction or union; narrow vein between two thicker strata; thin layer; piece of needlework: *v.t.* to form a seam upon or of; join with a seam; scar; knit with a particular kind of stitch: *v.i.* to crack open.

seaman (sē'man), *n.* a sailor; a mariner.

seamanship (-ship), *n.* skill in navigation.

sea mew (mū), a species of gull.

seamstress (sēm'stres), *n.* a needle-woman.

seamy ('i), *adj.* showing, or like, seams.
seamy side (sīd), the worst side.
seance (sā-ängs'), *n.* a session as of some deliberative body; a meeting of spiritualists for evoking manifestations; a select scientific gathering.
seannachie (sen'ă-chi), *n.* among the ancient Gaels, a bard who preserved the traditions and sang of the glories of the tribes.
sea otter (ot'ĕr), an otter of the North Pacific coast, about four feet long, with webbed hind feet: its pelt is considered most valuable of all fur.
sea poacher (pōch'ĕr), a slender angular fish, closely allied to the sculpin.
sea raven (rā'vn), a spiny fish of the Atlantic coast of North America; a cormorant.
search (sĕrch), *v.t.* to seek for; go over and examine; explore; inspect: *v.i.* to make inquiry; seek: *n.* act of seeking or looking for something; investigation.
searchlight ('līt), *n.* a strong electric arc-light with reflector, set in a swivel and used for search and signaling.
search-warrant ('wor-ânt), *n.* a warrant authorizing a police officer to search a house or place for anything alleged to be unlawfully concealed.
seared (sērd), *adj.* hardened; callous; indifferent; cauterized.
sea robin (rob'in), the American gurnard of the North Atlantic coast.
sear, sere (sēr), *adj.* withered; dried up: *v.t.* to wither; dry up; scorch; cauterize.
seascape (sē'skāp), *n.* a picture representing a sea view.
sea serpent (sēr'pent), a marine monster, probably fictitious or the product of some lively imagination.
sea snake (snāk), an aquatic venomous snake of tropical waters, with flattened tail and tiny scales on the under side.
season ('zn), *n.* any particular time as distinguished from others; one of the four divisions of the year: *v.t.* to mature; prepare by drying and hardening, or removing natural juices; render palatable; spice moderately: *v.i.* to become mature.
seasonable (-ă-bl), *adj.* occurring or done in good, or proper time; opportune.
seasonableness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being seasonable.
seasonably (-bli), *adv.* opportunely.
seasoner (-ĕr), *n.* a fisherman who works for others for a season; loafer; beach-comber.
seasoning (-ing), *n.* that which is added to give relish or piquancy to food; anything added to increase enjoyment.
seat (sēt), *n.* that on which anyone sits; chair; post of authority; station; site; residence; mansion; regular or appropriate place of sitting; posture on horseback, etc.; place in Congress or other legislative body: *v.t.* to place on a seat; cause to sit down; establish; place in any site or position; instal; fix.
sea trout (trout), a trout resembling a salmon which leaves the sea and ascends a river in the spawning season; weak-fish.
sea turtle (tĕr'tl), one of several large turtles, including hawksbill, leather-back, loggerhead and green turtle which inhabit the sea and have feet shaped like paddles.
seaweed (-wēd), *n.* any plant growing in the sea.
sebaceous (se-bā'shus), *adj.* composed of, secreting, or pertaining to, fat.
sebaceous glands (glandz), glands which open into the hair follicles and secrete an unctuous substance which gives tone and lustre to the hair.
seborrhea (seb-o-rē'ă), *n.* a morbid discharge of sebaceous matter on the skin, especially on the head, which produces dry scales; dandruff.
secant (sē'kânt), *adj.* cutting into two parts: *n.* in trigonometry, a right line from the center of a circle through one extremity of an arc, produced till it meets the tangent from the other extremity.
secede (sē-sēd'), *v.i.* to withdraw from fellowship, communion, or association.
seceder ('ĕr), *n.* one who secedes.
secession (-sesh'un), *n.* the act of seceding; withdrawal or separation from the communion or association of others.
secessionist (-ist), *n.* an upholder of secession; one who took part with the Southern States in the Civil War.
seck (sek), *adj.* barren, or unprofitable, that is, without reversion: said of rents.
seckel (sek''l), *n.* a small pear of a reddish-brown color.
seclude (-klōōd'), *v.t.* to keep apart from the company or society of others; exclude.
seclusion (-klōō'zhun), *n.* separation or withdrawal from the society of others; privacy.
seclusive ('siv), *adj.* keeping in seclusion
second (sek'und), *adj.* immediately following the first; next to the first in order of place, or time; next in value, excellence, merit, dignity, or importance; inferior; subordinate; being of the same kind as another that has preceded; below in pitch: *n.* one, or that, next the first in place, rank, excellence, or power; one who attends on the principal at a duel; backer; the $\frac{1}{60}$ part of a minute of time, or of a degree: *pl.* coarse flour: *v.t.* to follow; act as an assistant or supporter of; assist; support, as a motion, etc., by adding one's voice to that of the proposer.
Second Advent (ad'vent), the anticipated coming of Christ to earth again to judge the world.
secondary ('und-ă-ri), *adj.* succeeding; next in order to the first; of second place, origin, etc.; not primary; subordinate; inferior; deputed; revolving round a primary planet; noting rocks between the Primary and Tertiary: *n.* a delegate or deputy.

secondary battery (bat'ĕr-i), a storage battery; the guns of a war vessel less than four inches.
secondary color (kul'ĕr), a color produced by the mixture of two primary colors in equal proportions.
secondhand (-hand), *adj.* not new; received after being used by another.
second-sight (-sīt), *n.* clairvoyance.
secrecy (sē'kre-si), *n.* the state or quality of being hidden; concealment; retirement; solitude; habit of keeping secrets; discretion.
secret ('kret), *adj.* hidden or concealed; removed from sight; kept from the knowledge or view of all except those concerned; silent; private: *n.* that which is concealed; something unknown or undisclosed.
secretarial (sek-re-tā'ri-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or befitting, a secretary.
secretary ('re-tă-ri), *n.* a confidential person employed to assist another in conducting correspondence, etc.; one who transacts the business of a government department, company, etc.; an escritoire.
secretary bird (bērd), a South African predatory bird having a crest of feathers which resemble, when depressed, pens stuck in the ear.
secretaryship (-ship), *n.* the office, or term of office, of a secretary.
secrete (sē-krēt'), *v.t.* to hide, or conceal; separate from the blood, sap, etc.
secretin (sē-krē'tin), *n.* a hormone secreted by the mucous membrane of the small intestine, which stimulates secretion of the pancreas and, probably, also of the cells that produce red blood corpuscles.
secretion (-krē'shun), *n.* the act of secreting or separating from a circulating fluid; any substance or fluid secreted.
secretive ('tiv), *adj.* given to secrecy; causing or promoting secretion.
secretiveness (-nes), *n.* the quality of being secretive.
secretory ('tō-ri), *adj.* performing, or connected with, the process of secretion.
secret service (sēr'vis), in the U. S., a division of the Treasury Department charged with the detection of counterfeiters; the detective service of any government.
sect (sekt), *n.* a number of persons who, following a teacher or leader, are united by a common attachment to some particular religious or philosophical doctrine.
sectarian (sek-tā'ri-ăn), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, a sect: *n.* a member of a sect; dissenter.
sectarianism (-ăn-izm), *n.* the spirit, tendency, or principles of a sect; adherence to some particular sect.
sectarianize ('iz), *v.t.* to imbue with a sectarian spirit, etc.
sectary ('tā-ri), *n.* a member or adherent of a sect; sectarian.
sectile (sek'til), *adj.* capable of being cut.
section ('shun), *n.* the act of cutting, or separation by cutting; part or division; slice; the line formed by the intersection of two surfaces; division or subdivision of a chapter or statute; distinct part of a country, people, community, or class; one of the squares into which public lands are divided; a natural subdivision; vertical plan of any structure as it would appear if cut by an intersecting plane; part of a musical period.
sectional (-al), *adj.* pertaining to a section; made up of sections.
sectionalism ('shun-ăl-izm), *n.* local patriotism; regard for some particular location.
sectionally (-li), *adv.* in a sectional manner.
sector (sek'tĕr), *n.* that part of a circle included between two radii and the arc; in military tactics, that portion of the front which is assigned to a military unit and which is supposed to be covered by its fire; a mathematical instrument for laying down plans, measuring zenith distances, etc.
sectorial (-tō'ri-ăl), *adj.* adapted for cutting.
secular ('ū-lăr), *adj.* pertaining to this present world, or to things not sacred; worldly; temporal; extending over, or occurring in, a long period of time; not bound by monastic vows: *n.* an ecclesiastic not bound by monastic vows; a layman; a church official whose duties are confined to the vocal department of the choir.
secularism (-izm), *n.* the principles or tenets of the secularists.
secularist (-ist), *n.* one who objects to religious teaching in elementary schools; one who, discarding the forms of religion, maintains that the duties and problems of this present life should be the primary objects of man's concern.
secularity ('i-ti), *n.* supreme attention to the things of the present life; worldliness.
secularization (-i-zā'shun), *n.* the act of secularizing.
secularize ('ū-lăr-īz), *v.t.* to convert from sacred to secular or common use; render worldly or unspiritual; convert from regular or monastic into secular.
secund (sē'kund), *adj.* arranged on one side only; unilateral.
secundine (sek'un-dīn), *n.* the inner integument of an ovule; the after-birth following parturition: usually in *pl.*
secure (se-kūr'), *adj.* free from fear or danger; safe; protected; confident; relying upon (with *of*): *v.t.* to make safe; protect; guarantee; make fast; confine effectually; gain possession of; put beyond hazard of losing or not receiving (with *against* or *from*).
securely ('li), *adv.* in a secure manner.

security ('i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being secure; freedom from fear or danger; assurance; certainty; something given to secure the fulfilment of a contract; pledge; evidence of debt or property; one who becomes surety for another; something given or done to secure good behavior.

sedan (-dan'), *n.* a chair for one person, carried by two by means of poles; an inclosed automobile seating from four to seven, including the chauffeur.

sedate (se-dāt'), *adj.* calm; composed; quiet; serious; unruffled.

sedately ('li), *adv.* in a sedate manner.

sedateness ('nes), *n.* tranquility; composure.

sedative (sed'ă-tiv), *adj.* allaying nervous irritation and irritability; assuaging pain: *n.* medicine having such an effect.

sedentarily ('en-tār-i-li), *adj.* in a sedentary manner.

sedentariness (-i-nes), *n.* the quality or state of being sedentary.

sedentary ('en-tār-i), *adj.* accustomed to pass much time in a sitting posture; characterized by much sitting; remaining in one place; inactive.

sedge (sej), *n.* a coarse grass growing in swamps; a flock of herons; an artificial fly.

sedgy ('i), *adj.* overgrown with sedge.

sedilia (sē-dil'i-ă), *n.pl.* seats on either side of the altar set apart for the clergy.

sediment (sed'i-ment), *n.* the matter which subsides or settles at the bottom of a liquid; dregs; lees.

sedimentary ('ă-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, or formed by, or consisting of, sediment.

sedition (sē-dish'un), *n.* any offense against the state less grave than insurrection or treason; tumultuous assembly of people in opposition to lawful authority; the stirring up of such opposition.

seditious ('us), *adj.* pertaining to, of the nature of, or characterized by, sedition.

seduce (dūs'), *v.t.* to entice from the paths of rectitude, duty, or virtue, by flattery, promises, etc.; persuade to a surrender of chastity.

seducement ('ment), *n.* the act of seducing; seduction; means employed to seduce.

seducer ('ĕr), *n.* one who seduces, especially one who persuades a woman to surrender her chastity.

seducible ('i-bl), *adj.* capable of being seduced.

seduction (-duk'shun), *n.* the act of seducing; the act or crime of inducing a woman to surrender her chastity.

seductive ('tiv), *adj.* tending to seduce or lead astray; enticing.

seductively (-li), *adv.* in a seductive manner.

seductiveness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being seductive.

sedulity (sē-dū-li-ti), *n.* steady diligence.

sedulous (sed'ū-lus), *adj.* steadily industrious and persevering in business, or endeavor; diligent; untiring.

see (sē), *n.* the authority of the Pope or papal court; diocese or jurisdiction of an archbishop or bishop: *v.t.* to perceive by the eye; observe; perceive mentally; experience; pay a visit to; meet or associate with; escort or accompany: *v.i.* to have the faculty of sight or of perceiving; discern; examine; take care or heed; be attentive.

seed (sēd), *n.* that part of a plant that contains the embryo of the future plant; semen; first principle or source; offspring; descendants; race or birth: *v.i.* to sow, or shed the seed: *v.t.* to sprinkle with seed; extract seeds: *v.i.* to sow, as with seed; run to seed; shed seed.

seediness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being seedy; shabbiness; exhaustion or wretchedness.

seedling (-ling), *n.* a plant grown from seed; a young tree.

seedy ('i), *adj.* abounding with, or run to, seeds; having the flavor of weeds; shabby; exhausted and miserable.

seeing (sē'ing), *n.* the act or power of sight: *conj.* inasmuch as; considering; since.

seek (sēk), *v.t.* to go in search of; look for; resort to; inquire for: *v.i.* to make search or inquiry; try or endeavor.

seem (sēm), *v.i.* to appear; look; have the resemblance of truth or fact; pretend.

seeming ('ing), *adj.* apparent; specious: *n.* appearance; show, especially false show.

seemliness ('li-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being seemly; propriety; decency; comeliness.

seemly ('li), *adj.* fit or becoming; decent; proper; comely; suited to the object, occasion, purpose, or character.

seep (sēp), *v.i.* to ooze out slowly.

seer (sēr), *n.* one who forsees future events; prophet; one who sees.

seersucker (-suk'ĕr), *n.* a thin linen or silk crimpled fabric, usually striped in blue.

seesaw ('saw), *n.* a reciprocating motion; a game played with a plank balanced on some support, enabling those who sit at each end to move up and down alternately: *v.i.* to move up and down with a reciprocating motion.

seethe (sēth), *v.t.* to boil; decoct or prepare for food in a hot liquor: *v.i.* to be hot; be in a condition of boiling.

segment ('ment), *n.* a part divided or set off; section; a part cut off from a figure by a line or plane: *v.i.* to divide into segments.

segmental (-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to, consisting of, or like, a segment.

segmentation (-men-tā'shun), *n.* the act of dividing into segments; state of being divided into segments.

segregate (seg'rē-gāt), *v.t.* to separate from others, or from a mass: *adj.* separated from others.

segregation (-gā'shun), *n.* the act of segregating; state of being segregated.

segregationist (-ist), one who advocates the portioning off of a city into sections, each occupied by members of the same race of people.

Seidlitz (sed'litz), *adj.* designating the alkaline waters of Seidlitz, a village in Bohemia.

Seidlitz powders (pou'dĕrz), two powders, one containing 40 grains of bicarbonate of soda, and 2 drachms of Rochelle salt, the other containing 35 grains of tartaric acid: when mixed they effervesce and are used as a cathartic: so called because their taste resembles that of the natural waters of Seidlitz.

seignior (sēn'yĕr), *n.* a title of honor in use in southern Europe; a lord of a fee, or of a manor.

seigniorage ('yĕr-āj), *n.* something claimed or taken by virtue of sovereign prerogative; a charge levied on bullion brought by private persons to the mint to be coined.

seigniorial (-yōr'i-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to the lord of a manor.

Seim (sām), *n.* the Constituent Assembly of the Polish Republic.

seine (sān), *n.* a large fishing-net.

seismic (sīs'mik), *adj.* pertaining to, or produced by, an earthquake.

seismograph ('mō-gråf), *n.* an instrument for recording the undulatory motions, durations, and direction of earthquakes.

seismography (-mog'rå-fi), *n.* a description of earthquakes.

seismologist (-mol'ō-jist), *n.* one skilled in seismology.

seismology ('ō-ji), *n.* the scientific study of earthquakes.

seizable (sēz'å-bl), *adj.* capable of being seized.

seize (sēz), *v.t.* to take possession of forcibly or suddenly; grasp; snatch; take hold of; comprehend.

seizin ('in), *n.* in law, possession of land under claim of freehold; the act of taking possession.

seizor ('ēr), *n.* in law, one who takes possession.

seizure ('ūr), *n.* the act of seizing; sudden attack, as of a disease.

selah (sē'lå), *n.* a Hebrew word used in the Psalms, supposed to indicate a pause.

seldom (sel'dum), *adv.* rarely.

select (sē-lekt'), *adj.* more valuable or excellent than others; chosen or picked out as more valuable than others; nicely chosen; choice; superior: *v.t.* to take by preference from among others; choose.

selection (-lek'shun), *n.* the act of selecting; the thing selected.

selectman (-lekt'mån), *n.* one of a board of town officials concerned with its management, the enforcement of local laws, care of the poor, etc.: elected annually in New England.

selector ('ēr), *n.* one who selects.

selenate (sel'ē-nāt), *n.* a salt of selenic acid.

selenic (se-len'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, containing, or derived from, selenium.

selenic acid (as'id), an acid resembling sulphuric acid, obtained from the oxidation of selenium.

selenide (sel'e-nīd), *n.* a compound of selenium and an element or radical.

selenite (sel'e-nīt), *n.* a salt of selenic acid; a variety of gypsum.

selenium (-le'ni-um), *n.* a nonmetallic elementary substance resembling lead.

selenocentric (-lē-nō-sen'trik), *adj.* calculated from the moon as a center.

selenograph (se-lē'no-gråf), *n.* a picture of the moon's surface.

selenographic (-gråf'ik), *adj.* pertaining to selenography.

selenography (sel-e-nog'rå-fi), *n.* a description of the moon, its features, and phenomena.

selenology (sel-e-nol'o-ji), *n.* that branch of astronomy which treats of the moon.

self (self), *n.* an individual considered as having a distinct personality; one's own person; personal interest; personality; personification; identity: as a noun, *self* is used as a prefix in many compounds, the meaning of which it renders obvious, consequently, such compounds are omitted from the list of definitions: as an adjective, it means *identical, same*, but is used thus only in the compound *selfsame*.

selfish (ish), *adj.* attentive only to one's own interests; influenced in actions from motives of private advantage; egotistical.

selfishness (-nes), *n.* undue regard for one's own interests, regardless of those of others.

sell (sel), to transfer to another for an equivalent, as property, goods, etc.; make a matter of sale or bargain of; vend; betray for a pecuniary reward: *v.i.* to practice selling; be sold: *n.* a hoax.

Seltzer (selt'zer), *n.* an effervescing mineral water, like to that of Nieder Selters, a Prussian village.

selvage (sel'vāj), *n.* the edge of cloth so closed by complicating the threads as to prevent raveling; woven border.

selvagee (-vå-jē), *n.* a kind of skein of rope yarns, used for stoppers, etc.

semaphore (sem'å-fōr), *n.* a telegraphic apparatus for signaling by means of arms, lanterns, flags, etc.: *v.t.* & *v.i.* to signal by semaphore.

semasiology (se-mā-si-ol'o-ji), *n.* the science of the development and changes of the meanings of words.

sematic (se-mat'ik), *adj.* serving as a warning of danger, as the color of some poisonous reptile.

semblance ('blâns), *n.* likeness; resemblance; exterior; appearance.
semeiography (sē-mi-og'rå-fi), *n.* a description of the symptoms of a disease.
semeiology (-ol'o-ji), *n.* the science of diagnosing disease by symptoms; symptomatology; art of using signs to express thought.
semeiotic (sē-mi-ot'ik), *adj.* pertaining to symptoms; relating to language as indicative of thought.
semen (sē'men), *n.* the viscid whitish fluid secreted in the male reproductive organ, containing the spermatozoa which fertilizes the ovum or egg of the female.
semester (sē-mes'tēr), *n.* a period or term of six months; a college term.
semi-, a prefix signifying *half:* it renders many words to which it is attached self-explanatory, consequently, such are omitted from the list of definitions.
semibreve (sem'i-brēv), *n.* a note equal to 4 crotchets.
semicolon ('kōl-on), *n.* a mark in punctuation (;).
semilunar (-lū'når), *adj.* shaped like a half moon.
seminarian (-nā'ri-an), *n.* an ecclesiastical student; one studying for the priesthood.
seminal ('i-nål), *adj.* pertaining to, containing, or consisting of seed; primary; radical; original.
seminary (sem'i-nā-ri), *n.* a place of education; school, academy, or college.
semination (-nā'shun), *n.* act of sowing; dispersion of seed; propagation.
semioviparous (-o-vip'å-rus), *adj.* giving birth to young not fully developed, as the kangaroo.
semiped ('i-ped), *n.* a half foot in prosody.
semipedal (-ål), *adj.* consisting of a half-foot.
semiquaver (-kwā'ver), *n.* a note having a time value of half a quaver and written with a stem and two pennants.
Semiramis (se-mir'å-mis), *n.* a mythical Assyrian queen of great beauty, wisdom, and voluptuousness.
semitangent (-tan'jent), *n.* the tangent of half an arc.
Semite (sem'īt), *n.* one of the Semitic race; a descendant of Shem: *adj.* Semitic.
Semitic (sē-mit'ik), *adj.* pertaining to Shem, or to his descendants; noting, or belonging to, one of the great divisions of races and languages to which Hebrew, Phoenician, Arabic, Assyrian, etc., belong.
Semitism (sem'i-tizm), *n.* the customs, practices, etc., of the Semites; also mannerism or idiom peculiar to the Semites.
sempiternal (sem-pi-tēr'nal), *adj.* everlasting; never-ending.
sempstress (semp'stres), *n.* a woman who does needlework.
sen (sen), *n.* a small Japanese coin, of bronze, equal to about half-a-cent in U. S. currency.
senary (sen'å-ri), *adj.* of, or containing, six.
Senate (sen'åt), *n.* the upper house of Congress, or of a State legislature; the upper house of legislature in various countries; a body of elders, elected or appointed in ancient Rome from the nobility and invested with supreme legislative authority; [s-], an assembly or body of elders; a legislative body generally.
senator ('å-tēr), *n.* a member of a senate.
senatorial (-tō'ri-ål), *adj.* pertaining to, or befitting, a senator or a senate; entitled to elect a senator.
send (send), *v.t.* to throw, cast, or impel; cause to go in any manner; dispatch; cause to be or happen; grant; inflict: *v.i.* to dispatch a messenger; pitch, as a vessel: *n.* the motion of a wave causing a vessel to be carried forward; something sent; a gift.
sendal (sen'dål), *n.* a light, thin silk stuff of the Middle Ages.
sender ('dēr), *n.* a telephonic or telegraphic transmitter; one who sends.
send-off (-ôf), *n.* an expression or demonstration of good-will and appreciation for one going off on a journey, or embarking in some enterprise.
Senecio (se-nē'shi-ō), *n.* an immense genus of asteraceous herbs, combining over a thousand species.
senescence (-ens), *n.* state or condition of old age.
senescent (se-nes'ent), *adj.* growing old; characteristic of old age.
seneschal (sen'e-shal), *n.* a medieval major-domo or steward who managed the estates of a feudal lord and represented him at ceremonies.
senex (sē'neks), *n.* [Latin], an old man.
senile (sē'nil), *adj.* pertaining to, characteristic of, or occasioned by, old age.
senility ('i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being senile; old age.
senior (sēn'yēr), *adj.* prior in age, dignity, rank or office; elder: *n.* one older than another; one older in dignity, rank, or office; a student in the fourth or final year of his college.
seniority (-yor'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being senior.
senna (sen'å), *n.* the dried leaves of an African plant, used as a cathartic medicine.
sennight ('īt), *n.* the space of 7 nights and days.
sennit ('it), *n.* braided cordage; plaited straw, or gross.
senor (sā'nyōr'), *n.* a Spanish title of courtesy, equivalent to *Mr.* or *Sir.*
senora (sā-nyo'rä), *n.* a Spanish title of courtesy addressed to a lady, and equivalent to *Mrs.* or *Madam.*
senorita (-nyō-rē'tå), *n.* a Spanish title of courtesy given to a young lady, equivalent to *Miss;* a young lady.

sensate (sen'sāt), *adj.* perceived by, or through, the senses.

sensation (-sā'shun), *n.* perception by the senses; an impression made on the mind or brain by the senses; spiritual or physical affections; state of excited feeling or interest, or its cause.

sensational (āl), *adj.* pertaining to, having, or causing, sensation; fitted to excite great interest; emotional.

sensationalism (-izm), *n.* sensational writing or language; the philosophical doctrine that our ideas are the outcome of impressions originating solely in sensation and consist of sensations transformed.

sensationalist (-ist), *n.* an advocate of philosophical sensationalism; a sensational writer or speaker.

sense (sens), *n.* the faculty by which objects are perceived physically, or mentally; discernment; understanding; conviction; good mental capacity; correct judgment; opinion; meaning; signification; moral perception.

senseless ('les), *adj.* incapable of sensation; without sensibility or feeling; unconscious; foolish; stupid; nonsensical; opposed to reason or sound judgment.

sensibility (sen-si-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being sensible; acuteness of perception or emotion; delicacy of feeling; capacity of being sensitive.

sensible ('si-bl), *adj.* capable of being perceived by the senses or the mind; having moral perception; easily affected; delicate; judicious; reasonable; intelligent.

sensibly (-bli), *adv.* in a sensible manner; with intelligence or good sense; appreciably.

sensitive ('si-tiv), *adj.* having keen sense or feeling; quickly and acutely alive to impressions from external objects; easily affected or moved; pertaining to, or depending upon, sensation.

sensitively (-li), *adv.* in a sensitive manner.

sensitiveness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being sensitive.

sensitive plant (plant), a well-known tropical plant cultivated in greenhouses: it is of the mimosa family, has palmate leaves, the pinnate divisions of which have numerous small leaflets which curl up on the slightest touch.

sensitivity (-tiv'i-ti), *n.* the degree to which sensation affects one; the capacity of feeling sensation; irritability, as of an organ or part.

sensitize (-tīz), *v.t.* to render sensitive; render capable of being acted upon by the actinic rays of the sun, X-rays, etc.

sensorial (-sō'ri-āl), *adj.* pertaining to the sensorium.

sensorium (-um), *n.* the central seat of sensation or consciousness; the brain and nervous system.

sensory (sen'so-ri), *adj.* pertaining to sensation, or to the sensorium.

sensual ('shū-āl), *adj.* pertaining to, consisting in, or affecting, the senses; not spiritual or intellectual; carnal; voluptuous; indulgence of passions or appetites.

sensualism (-izm), *n.* sensuality; the doctrine that all ideas have their origin in sensation; the doctrine that gratification of the senses is the highest good; stress on the sensuous elements of beauty, rather than the ideal.

sensualist (-ist), *n.* one who is sensual; a believer in the doctrine of sensualism.

sensuality (-al'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being sensual; indulgence of bodily appetites.

sensualize ('shū-āl-īz), *v.t.* to make sensual; debase by the indulgence of carnal gratifications.

sensuous ('shū-us), *adj.* pertaining to, or addressed to, the senses; connected with sensible objects; full of passion.

sentence ('tens), *n.* judgment, opinion, or decision; judgment pronounced by a court; series of words so arranged as to convey a determinate sense or meaning: *v.t.* to condemn by judgment of a court.

sententious (-ten'shus), *adj.* short and energetic; terse; abounding in maxims.

sentience ('shi-ens), *n.* the state or quality of being sentient.

sentient ('shi-ent), *adj.* having the faculties of sensation and perception; endowed with a keen sense of feeling: *n.* a being endowed with feeling; mind; consciousness.

sentiment ('ti-ment), *n.* a thought prompted by passion or feeling; thought; feeling; sensibility; emotion; feeling toward the opposite sex, other than love; regard; opinion: generally in *pl.*

sentimental (-men'tāl), *adj.* having, expressing, or given to, sentiment; appealing to sentiment rather than reason; artificially or affectedly tender; romantic.

sentimentalism (-izm), *n.* the quality of being sentimental.

sentimentalize (-īz), *v.i.* to think or act in a sentimental manner; affect sentiment.

sentinel ('ti-nel), *n.* one who watches or guards, especially a soldier on guard: *v.t.* watch over or guard: as with, a sentinel.

sentry ('tri), *n.* a sentinel, guard or watch.

sepal (sep'āl, sē'pāl), *n.* one of the leaf-like divisions of the calyx enclosing the corolla of a flower.

separable ('å-rå-bl), *adj.* capable of being separated or divided.

separate ('å-rāt), *v.t.* to part or divide; disunite; disconnect; set apart from a number for a particular purpose; withdraw: *v.i.* to part; be disunited; withdraw from each other: *adj.* divided from the rest; disconnected; not united; distinct.

separately (-li), *adv.* in a separate state or manner.

separateness (-nes), *n.* the quality of being separate.

separation (-rā'shun), *n.* the act of separating; state of being separated; disconnection; legal disunion of married persons; repeal of a union between two or more countries or states.

separationist (-rā'shun-ist), *n.* one who advocates schism in church matters.

separatism ('ā-ra-tizm), *n.* the principles and practices of the separatists; advocacy of separation, especially from a church.

separatist (-ist), *n.* one who withdraws from an organization, especially a church body; a dissenter; a nonconformist.

separator ('ā-rā-tēr), *n.* one who, or that which, separates; a skimmer for taking cream from milk; a device for taking water from wet steam.

Sephardim (se-far'dim), *n.pl.* descendants of Spanish and Portuguese Jews.

sepia (sē'pi-ā), *n.* the European cuttle-fish; a dark-brown pigment prepared from the black secretion of the cuttle-fish: *adj.* of a dark reddish-brown color.

sepoy ('poi), *n.* an Indian native employed as a soldier in the British service in India.

sepsin (sep'sin), *n.* a poisonous substance in decomposed blood; any ptomaine which causes septic poisoning.

sepsis ('sis), *n.* infection from any putrescent substance containing micro-organisms; poisoning of the system by putrescent matter.

sept (sept), *n.* in Ireland, a family, or group of families, descended from the same chieftain; a clan.

sept-, a prefix from the Latin *septem*, seven.

septal ('tal), *adj.* pertaining to the septum.

septan (sep'tan), *adj.* pertaining to the seventh; recurring on the seventh day: *n.* an intermittent fever which returns every seventh day.

septate ('tāt), *adj.* divided by a partition.

September (sep-tem'bēr), *n.* ninth month.

September massacre (mås'ā-kēr), the massacre of 10,000 persons in the prisons of Paris, by order of Danton, in the week of September 2, 1792.

Septembrist (-brist), *n.* one of the French mob which slaughtered the royalists in Paris prisons by command of Danton; hence, a human butcher; a wanton slaughterer; a bloodthirsty person.

septemia (sep-tē'mi-ā), *n.* a poisonous condition of the blood due to ptomaines; septic infection.

septemvir ('vēr), *n.* in ancient Rome, one of 7 men associated in office.

septenary ('te-nā-ri), *adj.* consisting of, containing, or lasting seven years: *n.* a group of seven.

septenate (-nāt), *n.* a period of seven years; a term of office lasting seven years.

septennial (-ten'i-ål), *adj.* occurring once in, or containing, seven years.

septennially (-li) *adv.* once in seven years.

septentrional (sep-ten'tri-on-al), *adj.* pertaining to, or coming from, the north.

Septentriones (-tri-ō'nēz), *n.pl.* the group of stars near the pole star; the Dipper.

septet, septette (sep-tet'), *n.* a musical composition for seven voices.

septfoil (sept'foil), *n.* the plant tormentil.

septic ('tik), *adj.* having the power to promote putrefaction: *n.* a substance having such an effect.

septicemia, septicæmia (-ti-sē'mi-ā), *n.* blood-poisoning, caused by the absorption of septic matter into the circulation.

septillion (-til'yun), *n.* in France and U. S., a number expressed by unity with 24 ciphers; in England, a number expressed by unity with 42 ciphers.

septuagenarian (-tū-å-jē-nā'ri-ån), *n.* a person seventy years old.

septuagenary (-aj'ē-nā-ri), *adj.* consisting of seventy: *n.* the number seventy.

Septuagesima (-å-jes'i-mā), *n.* the third Sunday before Lent.

Septuagint (sep'tu-å-jint), *n.* the Greek version of the Old Testament: still used in the Eastern or Greek Church.

septum (sep'tum), *n.* a dividing wall or partition, especially one separating tissue; a separating membrane; division in the shell of a cephalapod; cartilage of the nose.

septuple ('tū-pl), *adj.* sevenfold.

sepulcher, sepulchre (sep'ul-kēr), *n.* a grave or tomb; place of burial: *v.t.* to bury; entomb.

sepulchral (sē-pul'krål), *adj.* pertaining to a sepulcher, or to monuments erected to the dead; deep, grave, or hollow toned.

sepulture ('ul-tūr), *n.* burial.

sequel (sē'kwel), *n.* succeeding part or result; continuation; consequence.

sequela (se-kwē'lå), *n.* a morbid condition following as a result from disease; an adherent, or band of adherents or followers.

sequence (sē'kwens), *n.* order of succession; series; result; suit of cards in the same order; regular alternate succession of similar chords.

sequent ('kwent), *adj.* following; consequent: *n.* a sequence.

sequential ('shal), *adj.* succeeding in regular order, or as a result.

sequentially (-i), *adv.* by succession.

sequester (-kwes'tēr), *v.t.* to separate from the owner for a time; take possession of the property of another until some claim is paid or established; withdraw; seclude: *v.i.* to renounce, as a widow, any interest in the estate of a husband.

sequestered ('tērd), *adj.* secluded; retired.

sequestration (-trā'shun), *n.* the act of sequestering, especially the act of seizing property by the State during dispute or for the benefit of creditors; the collecting of the fruits of a benefice during a vacancy for the use of the next incumbent; retirement; seclusion.

sequestrator (sek'wes-trā-tĕr), *n.* one who sequesters property or takes possession of it for a time.

sequin (sek'in), *n.* formerly a Venetian gold coin; an ornamental metal spangle or disk on a lady's dress.

Sequoia (se-kwoi'ă), *n.* a genus of gigantic trees of the cypress family, comprising the redwoods of California.

Seraglio (sē-ral'yō), *n.* formerly, the old palace of the Sultans at Constantinople; [s-], a harem; a place of debauchery.

serai (se-rä'i), *n.* in the East, a palace; seraglio; caravansary or inn.

seralbumin (sēr-al-bū'min), *n.* the albumin of blood serum, blood plasma, etc.

serape (sä-rä'pä), *n.* a Mexican blanket or shawl worn by men.

seraph (ser'ăf), *n.* [*pl.* seraphim (-im)], an angel of the highest order.

seraphic (sē-raf'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, composed of, or like, seraphs; sublime; angelic.

seraskier (ser-as-kēr'), *n.* a Turkish general or commander of land forces, especially the commander-in-chief or minister of war.

Serbonian (sĕr-bō'ni-ăn), *adj.* pertaining to any difficulty or complication: from a bog which engulfed travelers, near Lake Serbonis, in Lower Egypt.

sere (sēr), *adj.* dry; withered.

serein (se-rang'), *n.* fine rain that falls from a clear sky.

serenade (ser'ē-nād), *n.* evening music in the open air; music sung or played by a lover under the window of his lady: *v.t.* to entertain with a serenade.

serene (sē-rēn'), *adj.* clear and calm; unclouded; placid; unruffled.

serenely ('li), *adv.* in a serene manner; unruffled; calmly.

serenity (-ren'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being serene; calmness of mind; equanimity of temper; coolness; composure.

serf (sĕrf), *n.* one in a state of servitude; a slave of the soil, in the English feudal system; Russian peasant.

serfage ('āj), **serfdom** ('dum), *n.* the state or condition of a serf.

serge (serj), *n.* a twilled woolen stuff.

sergeancy (sär'jen-si), *n.* the office of a sergeant.

sergeant ('jent), *n.* a non-commissioned officer ranking next above a corporal; a police officer next below a captain.

sergeant-at-arms (-ärms), *n.* an official of a legislative assembly or judicial body who preserves order.

sergeant at law (law), in England, a barrister inferior to a king's counsel in professional rank, but above the latter in social standing.

sergeant-major (-mā'jĕr), *n.* formerly, the chief non-commissioned officer of a company.

serial (sē'ri-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or consisting of, a series; published in successive parts or numbers: *n.* a periodical; tale issued in parts.

serially (-li), *adv.* in a series.

seriatim (-ā'tim), *adv.* in regular order.

sericeous (se-rish'us), *adj.* silky.

sericin (ser'i-sin), *n.* the chief constituent of raw silk.

sericulture (ser'i-kul-tūr), *n.* the culture of silkworms.

seriema (ser-i-ē'mâ), *n.* a large, long-legged, crested, crane-like bird of a yellowish-gray color, inhabiting the southern plains of Brazil.

series (sē'rēz), *n.* a number of things or events standing or succeeding in order, connected by a like relation; sequence; infinite number of terms in succession, increasing or diminishing in a certain ratio.

serin (ser'in), *n.* a kind of finch, allied to the canary; a cleavage product of sericin.

seringa (se-ring'gă), *n.* any of several Brazilian trees yielding caoutchouc.

serio-comic (sē-ri-ō-kom'ik), *adj.* having a mixture of seriousness and comicality.

serious ('ri-us), *adj.* grave in manner or disposition; in earnest; not trifling; religious; solemn.

sermon (sĕr'mun), *n.* a discourse on a text of Scripture; homily; serious exhortation.

sermonize (-īz), *v.i.* to compose or write a sermon; preach: *v.t.* to preach a sermon to.

serology (se-rol'o-ji), the science of serums and their actions.

seroon (se-rōōn'), *n.* a bale or package covered, or bound, by hide.

serotine (ser'o-tin), *n.* the common European brown bat.

serosity (sē-ros'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being serous; the thin watery fluid part of the blood exuding from serum.

serotherapy (-ther'ă-pi), *n.* treatment of disease by injection of whey; whey cure.

serous ('rus), *adj.* pertaining to serum; thin; watery.

serow (ser'ō), *n.* an Asiatic goat antelope of the Himalayas: it has coarse hair, brown on the body, black on the head and neck.

serpent (sĕr'pent), *n.* a large snake; a bass wind instrument; the short, heavy, trail rope of an airship; a subtle, treacherous, malicious person.

serpentine ('pen-tīn), *adj.* pertaining to, like, or having the qualities of, a serpent; moving or winding like a serpent; zigzag; subtle: *n.* rock composed of a hydrated silicate of magnesia, susceptible of fine polish.

serra (ser'ă), *n.* a saw-like organ, or appendage.

serradella (-del'ă), *n.* a fabaceous forage plant with feathery leaves; bird-foot.

serran (ser-răn'), *n.* a brilliantly colored fish of the Mediterranean.

serrate (ser'āt), *adj.* notched on the edge like a saw.

serried ('id), *adj.* crowded; pressed together.

serrulate (sĕr'ū-lāt), serrate with small fine teeth.
serum (sē'rum), *n.* the thin, yellowish, watery portion of any animal fluid: any antitoxic blood lymph.
serumtherapy (sē-rum-ther'a-pi), *n.* a treatment of contagious diseases by means of inoculation with an attenuated serum from the blood of animals.
serval (sĕr'vål), *n.* the African bush- or tiger-cat, having a valuable fur.
servant ('vånt), *n.* one who serves, or is in the service of another; a domestic; subordinate; an expression of civility.
serve (sĕrv), *v.t.* to work for; perform duties for; yield obedience to; worship; supply with, as food, etc.; attend or wait on; treat or requite; present (a writ): *v.i.* to be a servant; be employed in labor; suit or be convenient; be in subjection; discharge the duties of an office or employment.
service (sĕr'vis), *n.* the condition or occupation of a servant; duty required or performed in any office; naval or military duty; spiritual obedience and reverence; course of dishes at table; waiting at table; labor, assistance, or kindness to another; number of conveyances plying between places; musical composition for devotional use; profession of respect.
serviceable ('vis-å-bl), *adj.* useful; beneficial.
serviceableness (-nes), *n.* the -state or quality of being serviceable.
serviceably (-bli), *adv.* in a serviceable manner.
service flag (flag), a flag with red border and white field displayed in windows of private houses and establishments during the World War, with a blue star, or stars, to indicate the number from the household or institution in the service: when a representative of the house or firm was killed, a gold star was substituted for the blue.
serviette (sĕr-vi-et'), *n.* a table napkin.
servile ('vīl, 'vil), *adj.* pertaining to a slave or servant; meanly submissive or obsequious; cringing; fawning; not belonging to the original root; not sounded: said of a letter.
servilely (-li), *adv.* in a servile manner.
servility (-vil'i-ti), *n.* mean submission or obsequiousness; baseness.
servitor (sĕr'vi-tĕr), *n.* one who serves; a follower.
servitude ('vi-tūd), *n.* the condition of a servant or slave; state of slavish dependence; bondage.
sesame (ses'å-mē), *n.* a small East Indian plant, yielding flat seeds from which an oil is expressed; a charm to gain admission: usually *open sesame:* from the story of Ali Baba in "Arabian Nights."
sesamoid (ses'å-moid), *adj.* pertaining to the cartilage in a bone or tendon where it passes over a joint.
sesamoid bones (bōnz), small bones formed at the articulation of the great toes, fingers, etc.
Sesha (sā'shå), *n.* in Hindu mythology, the king of serpents with a thousand heads which serve as a canopy for Vishnu.
sesi (sā'sē), *n.* the black snapper, a West Indian food fish.
sesqui- (ses'kwi-), a combining form signifying *one and a half times.*
sesquicentennial (-sen-ten'i-al), *adj.* of, or pertaining to, a century and a half: *n.* the celebration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary.
sesquioxide (-ok'sīd), *n.* an oxide made up of three atoms of oxygen and two of another element.
sesquipedal (-kwip'e-dal), **sesquipedalian** (-kwi-pe-dā'li-an), *adj.* measuring one foot and a half: applied to long words; given to the use of long words: *n.* a person, animal, or thing a foot and a half high; a very long word.
sessile ('il), *adj.* without a foot-stalk; permanently attached.
session (sesh'un), *n.* the actual sitting or assembling of a court, council, or legislative body; the time between the first meeting and the prorogation, dissolution, or final adjournment of a parliament, congress, or legislature.
sessional (-ål), *adj.* pertaining to a session, especially of an ecclesiastical court.
sesterce (ses'tĕrs), *n.* an ancient Roman coin equal to one-fourth of a penny.
sestertium (-tĕr-shi-um), *n.* money of account in Old Rome equal to 1,000 sesterces.
sestet ('tet), *n.* the last six lines of a sonnet.
set (set), *v.t.* to place or put in any position; fix; plant; make stable; render motionless; spread, as sails; replace; make to agree with some standard; start by fixing the keynote; regulate or adjust; value; assign or prescribe; mark (game); compose, as type, etc.: *v.i.* to sink below the horizon; put plants in the ground for growth; sit, as on eggs; be fixed closely or firmly; congeal; apply one's self; flow or tend; start (with *out*): *adj.* fixed or established; regular; determined; firm; formal; obstinate; immovable: *n.* the act of setting; direction; number of persons associated together; clique; number of things of the same kind intended for use together; a young plant for growth; number necessary to a quadrille; descent below the horizon; flow; direction or course; hardening of plastic or liquid material, as by chemical action; the scenic environment of a photoplay; adjustment to the figure, as the *set* of a garment.
seta (sē'tå), *n.* a bristle; a coarse hair; spine.

setaceous (se-tā'shus), *adj.* set with, or consisting of, bristles.
Setifera (se-tif'ĕr-ă), *n.* the swine superfamily of ungulates.
setiferous (se-tif'ĕr-us), *adj.* producing, or having, bristles.
setiform (sē'ti-fôrm), *adj.* like a bristle.
seton (sē'ton), *n.* a bristle or horsehair, or thread, passed through a fold of skin and left, so as to produce an issue.
setose (sē'tōs), *adj.* bristly.
settee (-tē'), *n.* a long seat with a back for several persons; a Mediterranean single-decked vessel with a very long, sharp prow, and lateen sails.
setter ('ĕr), *n.* one who, or that which sets; a species of hunting-dog trained to follow and point out game.
setting ('ing), *n.* the act of one who, or that which, sets; direction of a current of wind; that which sets or holds, as the mounting of a jewel; number of eggs set apart for a single fowl to incubate; hardening.
settle (set'l), *v.t.* to place or set in a fixed state; establish; cause to sink or subdue; free from uncertainty; compose; fix by a legal act; liquidate; pay; clear of dregs; make pure or clear; colonize: *v.i.* to become fixed, stationary, or permanent; descend or stop; grow calm or clear; sink to the bottom, or by its own weight; cease from agitation; adjust differences or accounts; marry and establish a home.
settlement (-ment), *n.* the act or state of being settled; establishment in life or business; condition; jointure granted to a wife; liquidation, payment, or adjustment; subsidence; a colony newly settled; legal residence.
settler ('lĕr), *n.* a colonist; something that finally settles or decides a contest.
set-to (tōō'), *n.* a contest in boxing; argument.
seven (sev'n), *n.* the sum of six and one; the symbol representing seven units: *adj.* consisting of one more than 6.
sevenfold (-fold), *adv.* seven times as much.
Seven Sages (sāj'es), the Seven Wise Men of Greece of the sixth century B. C., namely, Solon, Chilo, Pittacus, Cleobulus, Thales, Epimenides, Periander and Bias.
Seven Seas (sēz), all the oceans, namely, the North and South Atlantic, the North and South Pacific, the Indian, the Arctic, and the Antartic.
seventeen (-tēn), *adj.* one more than sixteen.
seventeenth (-tēnth), *adj.* noting the next after the sixteenth.
seventh (sev'nth), *adj.* next in order after the sixth: *n.* one next in order after the sixth; one of seven equal parts; the interval of five tones and a semitone.
seventieth ('n-ti-eth), *adj.* next in order after the sixty-ninth: *n.* one of seventy equal parts.
seventy (-ti), *n.* the sum of 10 times 7; the symbol representing seventy units.
seven-up (-up'), *n.* a card game in which six cards are dealt to each player and a trump turned: seven points win the game.
Seven Years' War (yērz wawr), the great war (1756–1763) between Prussia and Austria for possession of Silesia in which nearly all the European powers joined and which involved England and France in a struggle for America and India.
sever (sev'ĕr), *v.t.* to divide or separate with violence; cut open or through; keep distinct or apart: *v.i.* to make a separation or distinction; be rent asunder; part; distinguish.
severable (-ă-bl), *adj.* denoting a contract, the annulment of one part of which does not invalidate the whole.
several (-ăl), *adj.* distinct; separate; consisting of a number more than two, but not many; different; various: *n.* more than two persons or objects, but not many.
severally (-li), *adv.* separately; individually.
severalty (-ti), *n.* a state of separation from the rest; the holding of real estate in one's own individual right.
severance (-ăns), *n.* the act of severing; the state of being severed; separation; partition.
severe (se-vēr'), *adj.* strictly adhering to rule; strict; austere; rigid; harsh; grave; serious; inclement; inflexible; painful; critical.
severely ('li), *adv.* in a severe manner.
severity (-ver'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being severe; harshness; rigor; gravity; exactness; strictness; inclemency.
Sevres (sā'vr), *n.* a highly-glazed china or porcelain manufactured at Sèvres, France.
sew (sō), *v.t.* to unite or fasten together with a needle and thread: *v.i.* to practice sewing.
sewage (sū'ăj), *n.* the foul matter carried off by a sewer.
sewellel (se-wel'el), *n.* a brown burrowing nocturnal rodent of the northern Pacific coast, somewhat resembling a woodchuck.
sewen (sū'en), *n.* a trout of English streams, allied to the sea trout.
sewer (sū'ĕr), *n.* a pipe or channel to carry off surface water and foul matter; (sō'ĕr), one who sews.
sewerage (-ăj), *n.* drainage by sewers; system of sewers.
sewing (sō'ing), *n.* material sewed, or to be sewed; act of sewing.
sex (seks), *n.* the physical distinction between male and female; one of the two divisions of animals and plants, based on such distinction; women in general (with *the*).
sex-, sexi-, combining forms from the Latin *sex*, six.

sexadecimal (-å-des'i-mal), *adj.* pertaining to sixteen; sixteenth.
sexagenarian (-å-jē-nā'ri-ån), *n.* one who is sixty years old.
sexagenary (-aj'ē-nā-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, or noting, the number 60.
Sexagesima (-å-jes'i-mâ), *n.* the second Sunday before Lent.
sexagesimal (-mål), *adj.* pertaining to, or based on, the number 60.
sexcentenary (-sen-te-na-ri), *adj.* pertaining to six hundred years: *n.* celebration of a 600-year anniversary or event.
sexennial (seks-en'i-al), *adj.* happening every six years: *n.* the celebration of a sixth anniversary.
sexfoil (seks'foil), *n.* a flower with six leaves; an architectural ornamentation with six lobes or foils.
sex hygiene (hī-jēn'), the conservation of functions peculiar to each sex, especially those concerning the birth of children.
sext (sekst), *n.* the sixth canonical hour.
sextan (seks'tan), *adj.* recurring every sixth day: *n.* an intermittent fever which recurs every sixth day.
sextant ('tånt), *n.* the sixth part of a circle; an instrument for measuring angular distances between objects, used especially at sea for determining latitude and longitude.
sextet, sextette (seks'tet'), *n.* a musical composition for six voices or instruments; a company of six performers.
sextile ('til), *adj.* noting the aspect or position of two planets when distant from each other 60°.
sextillion (-til'yun), *n.* in France and the U. S., the number denoted by a unit with 21 ciphers; in England, the number denoted by a unit with 36 ciphers.
sexto ('tō), *n.* a book consisting of sheets each of which is folded into six leaves.
sextodecimo (-des'i-mō), *n.* a book made up of sheets, each folded into sixteen leaves: usually written 16mo.
sexton ('tun), *n.* an inferior official of a church whose chief duty is to attend to burials; a beetle that lays its eggs in carrion.
sextuple ('tū-pl), *adj.* sixfold: *v.t.* to multiply by six.
sexual ('ū-âl), *adj.* pertaining to, characteristic of, based on, or distinguishing, sex; pertaining to the organs of generation.
sexual affinity (af-fin'i-ti), attraction between two persons of opposite sex.
sexuality (-al'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being distinguished by sex.
sexually ('ū-al-li), *adv.* in a sexual manner; with reference or relation to sex.
sha (shä), *n.* a wild, bearded sheep of northern India; the oorial.
shabbily (shab'i-li), *adv.* in a shabby manner.
shabbiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being shabby.
shabby ('i), *adj.* threadbare or worn, as clothes; mean in appearance or conduct; despicable.
shack (shak), *n.* shabby old house; hut; log cabin; grain which falls on the ground during harvest; fallen nuts and acorns; liberty of turning pigs and poultry into the fields to feed on such nuts and grain; a shiftless fellow; a tramp; a worn-out horse; useless refuse, as husks, fish-heads, meat scraps, etc.
shackle (shak'l), *n.* anything that confines the hands or legs or obstructs free action, as gyves; fetters; handcuffs; the bar of a padlock: *v.t.* to fetter; embarrass or hinder; unite or fasten with a shackle.
shad (shad), *n.* a deep-bodied food fish of the Atlantic coasts that ascends rivers to spawn.
shadbird (-bĕrd), *n.* the common sandpiper.
shaddock (shad'uk), *n.* a citrous, tropical fruit, akin to the orange, and either round or pear-shaped: when round it is called *grapefruit* in the U. S.
shade (shād), *n.* comparative obscurity caused by the interception of the rays of light; darkness; a shady place; gradation of light; screen or cover; the soul after death: *pl.* abode of departed spirits: *v.t.* to screen from light or heat; darken or obscure; shelter; paint in obscure colors; mark with gradation of light or color.
shadily ('i-li), *adv.* in a shady manner.
shading ('ing), *n.* the act of making a shade; representation of light and shade.
shadow (shad'ō), *n.* shade within defined limits; shade or deprivation of light representing on a surface the forms of the body which intercepts the rays of light; dark part of a picture; obscurity or darkness; protection or security; reflected image; faint representation; inseparable companion; small degree; a detective: *v.t.* to shade; darken or cloud; conceal or screen; represent typically; follow and watch closely, as a detective.
shadowgraph (-gråf), *n.* a shadow photograph or image made by Roentgen or X-rays passing through an object and falling on a sensitized film.
shadowy ('i), *adj.* full of, or causing, shade or shadows; sheltered from light or heat; dim; unreal; typical.
shady (shād'i), *adj.* abounding in, or causing, shade; sheltered from the glare of light or heat; pertaining to darkness; dubious; equivocal.
shaft (shåft), *n.* an arrow; anything resembling an arrow; the long narrow entrance to a mine; carriage-pole; handle; part of a chimney; body of a column between the base and the capital.
shafting ('ing), *n.* a system of shafts for transmitting power.

shag (shag), *n.* a kind of tobacco; rough, wooly hair; a bushy mass: *v.t.* to make rough: *v.i.* to hang in shaggy masses.
shagginess ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being shaggy.
shaggy ('i), *adj.* rough with long hair or wool; rough; rugged.
shagreen (shâ-grēn'), *n.* the skins of various animals, as horses, donkeys, prepared without tanning, and grained to resemble the skins of sharks; the rough skin of sharks and dogfishes prepared as leather: *adj.* made of shagreen.
shah (shä), *n.* the sovereign of Persia; a Persian coin of small value.
shaitan (shī-tän'), *n.* among Moslems, the devil; an evil spirit; in India, a dust-storm.
shake (shāk), *v.t.* to cause to shiver; move with a quick, short motion; agitate; make afraid; give a tremulous note to; vibrate; [Slang], to discard; abandon: *v.i.* to tremble or quake: *n.* a vibration; concussion; shock; an earthquake; a crack in timber; [Slang], an instant; a jiffy: *pl.* ague; intermittent fever; a trembling as the result of over-indulgence in liquor.
shakedown ('doun), *n.* a temporary bed.
shaken ('n), *p.adj.* agitated; cracked or split.
Shaker ('ĕr), *n.* one of a religious communistic sect that practices dancing in worship: they call their cult the *Millennial Church.*
Shakerism ('izm), *n.* the doctrines or tenets of the Shakers.
Shakespearean (shāk-spēr'e-ån), *adj.* pertaining to, resembling, or characteristic of, Shakespeare or his works.
shakiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being shaky.
shako (shak'ō), *n.* a kind of military cap.
shaky (shāk'i), *adj.* in a lacking condition; feeble; full of cracks; unsound.
shale (shāl), *n.* a husk; a laminated, argillaceous rock.
shall (shal), *v.i.* aim to; are to: denoting simple futurity; are, or art, to; is to: denoting obedience to a command or promise: *v.t.* to owe, but now almost obsolete in this meaning: *shall* is a defective auxiliary verb without infinitive, imperative, or participles.
shalloon (-ōōn'), *n.* a kind of twilled worsted stuff.
shallop ('op), *n.* a schooner-rigged two-masted boat; a small boat or canoe.
shallot ('ot), *n.* a garden plant like the onion, with small clusters of bulbs, used for flavoring.
shallow ('ō), *adj.* having little depth; not profound; superficial; trifling; a flat place where the water is not deep; shoal: *v.i.* to become shallow.
sham (sham), *n.* a trick, fraud, or make-believe; imposture; counterfeit: *adj.* feigned; false; unreal: *v.i.* to make false pretenses: *v.t.* to make pretense in order to deceive.
shama (shä'mä), *n.* a song bird of India, resembling a thrush.
shaman (shä'man), *n.* a conjuror or priest among the tribes of northern Asia; a medicine man among North American Indians.
shamanism (-izm), *n.* the belief among some Asiatic tribes that the shamans can bring good or evil by their influence with the spirits.
Shamash (shä'mäsh), *n.* the sun god of the Babylonians and Assyrians.
shamble (sham'bl), *v.i.* to walk awkwardly and unsteadily; shuffle: *n.pl.* a slaughter-house; meat-market.
shambling ('bling), *n.* an awkward, unsteady pace: *adj.* denoting such pace.
shame (shām), *n.* a painful sensation caused by the sense of guilt, impropriety, or dishonor; that which causes shame; reproach incurred or suffered; modesty or decorum: *v.t.* to make ashamed; cause to blush; cover with disgrace.
shamefaced ('fāst), *adj.* bashful.
shameful ('fool), *adj.* causing shame; disgraceful; indecent.
shamefully (-li), *adv.* in a shameful manner.
shameless ('les), *adj.* immodest; impudent; brazen.
shammer (sham'ĕr), *n.* one who shams.
shammy ('i), *n.* the chamois; soft leather from the hide of the chamois.
shampoo (-pōō'), *v.t.* to wash and rub scalp and hair with any cleansing preparation: *n.* act of shampooing.
shamrock ('rok), *n.* a trefoil clover plant: the Irish national emblem.
shandygaff (shan'di-gaf), *n.* a drink made up of a mixture of beer and ginger ale.
shanghai (shang'hī), *n.* one of a breed of poultry with long necks and long legs: *v.t.* formerly, to drug a person so as to ship him as a sailor.
shank (shangk), *n.* the leg from the knee to the ankle; long part of any instrument; body of a type.
shanty (shan'ti), *n.* a rude hut; an unlicensed groggery in the Australian bush.
shape (shāp), *n.* the form or figure of a thing; external appearance; pattern: *v.t.* to make into a particular form; fashion; regulate; conceive.
shapeliness ('li-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being shapely.
shapely ('li), *adj.* well-formed; symmetrical; comely.
shard (shärd), *n.* a piece of brittle stuff, as of earthenwear; a shell; the hard wing of a beetle; dung; ordure.
share (shār), *n.* a portion or part; part allotted or belonging to one; dividend; plowshare: *v.t.* to part among two or more; divide; take or possess in com-

mon; partake of or use with others: *v.i.* to have a share or part.

shareholder (-hōl'dēr), *n.* one who has a share in a company, or joint-fund.

shark (shärk), *n.* a large voracious fish with sharp teeth; a rapacious, artful fellow: *v.i.* to practice fraud; swindle; fish for sharks.

sharker (shär'kēr), *n.* a swindler; one who lives by fraud or trickery.

sharp (shärp), *adj.* having a very thin edge or fine point; terminating in an edge or point; very thin; peaked or ridged; keen; severe; acute; subtle; having an acid or pungent taste; distinct in outline; above the indicated pitch: *n.* a character in music which raises a note a semitone; a long, sewing-needle; a rogue; a sharper: *v.t.* to sharpen; raise in pitch; act as a sharper or swindler; cheat; live by trickery: *adv.* promptly; on the minute.

sharpen ('en), *v.t.* to make sharp or sharper; give edge or point to; make more acute: *v.i.* to become sharp; play tricks in bargaining.

sharper ('ēr), *n.* a cheat; swindler.

sharp-set (-set), *adj.* very keen of appetite; extremely hungry; ravenous.

sharpshooter (-shōōt'ēr), *n.* a skilled marksman; the boll weevil.

shastra (shas'trå), *n.* a collection of the laws and institutes of Brahmanism, including the four Vedas and six books of philosophy.

shatter (shat'ēr), *v.t.* to break into many pieces at once; crack or rend; overthrow; dissipate: *n.* a fragment of anything shattered.

shave (shāv), *v.t.* to cut or pare off with a razor or other sharp-edged instrument; cut in thin slices; skim along or near the surface of; plunder or fleece: *v.i.* to use the razor in removing hair: *n.* a thin slice; the operation of cutting off the hair on the face with a razor; a mounted blade used in shaving wood, as a spokeshave.

shaver ('ēr), *n.* one who, or that which, shaves; a barber; a youngster.

shaving ('ing), *n.* the act of one who shaves; a thin slice pared off.

shawl (shawl), *n.* a square cloth of various materials used as a loose outer covering for the shoulders, etc.: *v.t.* to cover or wrap with a shawl.

shawm (shawm), *n.* an ancient wind instrument.

she (shē), *pron.* the animal of the female sex; the woman, named or understood; an object personified as feminine; a female, used attributively, or in combination.

shea (shē'å), *n.* a tropical tree of western Africa, yielding a kind of butter or solid oil; in Irish mythology, a fairy.

sheaf (shēf), *n.* a quantity of grain bound together; a bundle; number of arrows sufficient to fill a quiver: *v.t.* to gather or bind into sheaves.

shear (shēr), *v.t.* to cut or clip, especially with shears; reap: *v.i.* to use shears: *n.pl.* a cutting instrument operating like scissors, but larger; an apparatus for raising heavy weights.

shearhog (-hog), *n.* a sheep after the first shearing.

shearing ('ing), *n.* act, or result, of shearing; product from clipping.

shearing shed (shed), in Australia, a large open structure, with the necessary machinery and appurtenances, where the sheep belonging to a particular ranch are shorn in season.

shear steel (stēl), a kind of fine steel, specially tempered.

sheartail (shēr'tāl), *n.* the common tern; a humming bird with a long, forked tail.

shearwater ('waw-tēr), *n.* a sea-bird allied to the petrels and albatrosses: it is about the size of a pigeon, has long wings and skims close to the water: in Australia it is called the *mutton bird*, because the natives catch and eat it.

sheatfish (shēt'fish), *n.* a catfish, the largest fresh-water fish of Europe.

sheath (shēth), *n.* a scabbard; any sheath-like covering.

sheathbill (-bil), *n.* a sea bird of the Antarctic with a horny sheath covering the base of the upper mandible.

sheathing ('ing), *n.* the coating or covering of a ship on bottom and sides; the inner boarding of the walls or roof of a house.

sheathe (shē*th*), *v.t.* to put into a sheath or scabbard; case with a protecting covering.

sheave (shēv), *n.* a grooved wheel in a block or pulley over which the rope runs: *v.t.* to gather and bind into a sheaf; collect.

shebang (shē-bang'), *n.* [Slang], a low saloon, or gambling house; brothel.

shebeen (shē-bēn'), *n.* in Ireland, a place where intoxicating liquors are sold illegally.

Shechinah (shē-kī'nå), *n.* the Visible Presence of Jehovah manifested from the mercy-seat and reflected from the overshadowing cherubim; the agency through which God rules the world.

shed (shed), *v.t.* to pour out or diffuse; cause to flow out; emit: *v.i.* to let fall or cast off by natural process, as seed, hair, feathers, etc.: *n.* a slight building with front or sides open; a lean-to; a cabin; that which sheds, as a slope; act of shedding; slope of a hill; that which parts or divides; a parting of the hair.

sheen (shēn), *n.* brightnesss; splendor.

sheeny (-i), *adj.* bright; radiant: *n.* [Slang], a Jew: used derisively.

sheep (shēp), *n.*, *s.* & *pl.* a ruminant animal, valued for its wool and flesh; a foolish, bashful fellow: *pl.* God's people, as being under the care of the Good Shepherd, Jesus Christ.

sheep dog (dog), *n.* a collie; a rough-coated, short-tailed dog of much service to sheep-drovers; [Slang], a chaperon.

sheepish (-ish), *adj.* backward; shy; diffident; abashed.

sheep run (run), an extensive tract of country, especially in Australia, where sheep are raised and fattened.

sheepshead (-hed), *n.* a thick food fish of the Atlantic coast of the U. S.

sheepskin (-skin), *n.* the skin of the sheep, tanned or untanned; parchment; a document written on parchment; hence, a college diploma.

sheer (shēr), *adj.* pure; unmixed; very thin or transparent; precipitous: *n.* the upward curvature of the lines forward of a ship, as viewed from the side; a change in course; deviation: *v.i.* to deviate from the proper course.

sheet (shēt), *n.* a large thin slice of anything; broad piece of linen to cover a bed; broad piece of paper; letter; newspaper; broad expanse or surface; rope attached to a sail to extend it; open space in the bow or stern of a boat.

sheet anchor (ang'kēr), a large, heavy anchor for use in emergency; a person or thing, that can be depended upon in emergency or danger.

sheeting ('ing), *n.* material for making sheets; thin boards for walling, or embankment.

sheik (shēk, shāk), *n.* the head of an Arab family, clan, tribe, or village; a high Mohammedan priest; a chief judge among the Mohammedans, especially the grand mufti of Constantinople who is the real head of the Mohammedan religion; [Slang], a foppish young man who endeavors to attract girls and dominate them with his personality.

shekel (shek'el), *n.* an ancient Jewish coin, or weight: *pl.* money.

Shekinah, same as Shechinah.

sheldrake (shel'drāk), *n.* a large Old World duck resembling a goose, usually black and white, with a greenish head and neck; a merganser.

shelf (shelf), *n.* a flat ledge or board for holding anything; a sandbank or flat projecting ledge of rock.

shell (shel), *n.* a hard outside covering; any framework; rough kind of coffin; a hollow projectile; lightly constructed boat: *v.t.* to strip off or remove the shell of; take out of the shell; separate from the ear or cob; bombard with explosives: *v.i.* to fall off, as a shell.

shellac (-ak'), *n.* crude resin lac melted and formed into thin plates.

shelter ('tēr), *n.* that which protects or shields; security; asylum; harbor; defense; protector: *v.t.* to protect or shield from injury or violence; conceal: *v.i.* to take or give shelter.

sheltie ('ti), *n.* a Shetland pony.

shelve (shelv), *v.t.* to place on a shelf; furnish with a shelf; dismiss from service; postpone indefinitely: *v.i.* to incline gradually; slope.

shelving ('ing), *n.* materials for shelves; shelves collectively.

Shema (she-mâ'), *n.* passages from Deuteronomy and Numbers which Jews recite as a confession of their faith.

she-oak (shē-ōk), *n.* a hard wood tree of Australia; [Slang], strong Australian beer.

Sheol (shē'ōl), *n.* among the Hebrews, the place of departed spirits; Hades.

shepherd (shep'ērd), *n.* one who tends sheep; a pastor: *v.t.* to tend as a shepherd.

she-pine (-pīn), *n.* the Australian white pine.

Sheraton (sher'â-ton), *adj.* denoting a style of furniture developed in England at the close of the 18th century by Thomas Sheraton.

sherbet (shēr'bet), *n.* a cooling beverage of water and fruit juices sweetened.

sherd (shērd), *n.* a fragment of pottery.

shereef (she-rēf'), *n.* an Arab chieftain.

sheriff ('if), *n.* the chief executive officer of a shire or county.

sherry ('i), *n.* a dry amber-colored wine, originally obtained from Xeres, Spain.

sherry cobbler (kob'lēr), sherry wine, with lemon, sugar and ice, sipped through a straw.

shewbread (shō'bred), *n.* in the ancient Jewish rite, 12 loaves of unleavened bread which the priests offered to Yahweh or Jehovah in the sanctuary.

shibboleth (shib'ō-leth), *n.* the test-word of a party; a watchword.

shicer (shī'sēr), *n.* in Australia, a mine which has petered out; a duffer.

shick (shik), *adj.* [Australian Slang], intoxicated; drunk.

shicker (-ēr), *n.* [Australian Slang], intoxicating liquor.

shield (shēld), *n.* a broad piece of defensive armor, carried on the left arm; defense or protection; an escutcheon: *v.t.* to protect with, or as with, a shield; ward off or avert.

shift (shift), *n.* a turning from one thing to another; change; substitution; achemise: *v.t.* to change the place of; dress in fresh clothes: *v.i.* resort to expedients; to alter or change.

shiftless ('les), *adj.* destitute of expedients; having no means of livelihood; lazy; improvident.

shifty ('i), *adj.* full of expedients; changeable.

shillalah, shillelagh (shil-ā'lâ), *n.* an

oaken cudgel, used by Irishmen: from, the forest of Shillelagh, famous for its oaks.

shilling ('ing), *n.* a silver British coin, valued at about 24 cents in U. S. currency.

shilly-shally ('i-shal'i), *adj.* weak; vacillating: *n.* foolish vacillation; irresolution: *v.i.* to trifle; act with indecision: *adv.* in a weak, or irresolute manner.

shimmer (shim'ẽr), *v.t.* to shine unsteadily or tremulously; flicker: *n.* a tremulous gleam; flicker.

shimose (shĭ'mōs), *n.* Japanese explosive for projectiles.

shin (shin), *n.* the forepart of the leg between the ankle and knee; shank: *v.i.* to climb by means of the hands and legs.

shindy ('di), *n.* an uproar; spree; fancy.

shine (shīn), *v.i.* to emit rays of light; be bright or beautiful; be distinguished, eminent, or conspicuous: *v.t.* to cause to shine by reflected light: *n.* sunshine; bright weather; quality of being bright; polish on shoes; [Slang], a liking or fancy; a trick or prank.

shiner ('ẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, shines; any of numerous fresh-water American fishes; any of various silver-colored fishes; a bright-winged insect; [Slang], a gold coin.

shingle (shing'gl), *n.* a thin piece of wood used for roofing; coarse, round, water-worn gravel; [Slang], the signboard or signplate of a professional person, as of a doctor: *pl.* a cutaneous disease which spreads round the body like a belt: *v.t.* to cover or roof with shingles; free puddled iron from impurities.

shining (shīn'ing), *adj.* emitting light; radiant; eminent; distinguished.

shinny (shin'i), *n.* an Irish game resembling hockey; a club used in playing it.

shintiyan (shin'ti-an), *n.* wide trousers worn by the women of Mohammedan countries.

Shinto (shin'tō), **Shintoism** (-izm), *n.* the native religion of Japan, a system of nature and ancestor worship.

shiny (shīn'i), *adj.* diffusing light; bright; glossy.

ship (ship), *n.* any large vessel for the conveyance of passengers or merchandise, especially one with three masts and square-rigged; something like a ship in construction, as an air*ship*: *v.t.* to place on board a ship; carry by water; put in its place or proper position: *v.i.* engage for service on board ship; go on board.

shipboard ('bōrd), *n.* the deck of a ship.

ship fever (fē'vẽr), typhus fever.

shipping ('ing), *n.* act of sending or conveying by ship; ships collectively; those lying in port, on the sea, or belonging to a particular country.

shipping commissioner (kom-ish'un-ẽr), in the U. S., a public official who superintends the engagement and payment of seamen booked for foreign voyages.

shipshape ('shāp), *adj.* in good order: *adv.* neatly.

ship stuff (stuf), a low grade of wheat flour.

shipwreck (-rek), *n.* total, or partial, loss of a ship at sea; a wrecked ship; wreckage; total ruin; complete failure: *v.t.* to destroy, as a ship; cause loss, disaster, or ruin.

shipwright (-rīt), *n.* a person whose trade is to help build or repair ships.

shipyard (yārd), *n.* a place where ships are built, or repaired.

shirk (shẽrk), *v.t.* to avoid; get out of; sneak away from.

shirr (shẽr), *n.* a gathering of stitch-work by thread; a rubber thread woven into a fabric to make it elastic: *v.t.* to gather on threads; poach, as an egg.

shirt (shẽrt), *n.* a loose undergarment for men and boys, of cotton, linen, silk, or other material; a covering like a shirt; the lining of a brass furnace.

shittah (shit'ä), *n.* a tree of Palestine, probably, the acacia, from the wood of which the Jewish tabernacle was constructed.

shittim (shit'im), *n.* the wood of the acacia, which is hard, fine-grained and of a yellowish-brown; the cascara buckthorn.

shivaree (shiv'a-rē), *n.* a charivari.

shivaroo (-rōō), *n.* in Australia, a noisy gathering characterized by drinking, dancing and singing.

shiver (shiv'ẽr), *n.* a tremor or quivering from fear, cold, etc.; a splinter or sliver: *v.i.* to tremble from cold or fear: *v.t.* to smash into fragments suddenly.

shizoku (she-zō'koo), *n.* the middle class of Japan, formerly called the Samurai; a member of this class.

shoad (shōd), *n.* a piece of ore, detached by some natural agency from a vein, found in the surface soil or in debris: a *shoad* often leads to the discovery of a vein.

shoal (shōl), *n.* a school of fishes; a great multitude; a place where sea or river is shallow; a sand bar: *v.t.* to become shallow.

shoat (shōt), *n.* a young hog; an idle, worthless fellow.

shock (shok), *n.* a sudden sensation which affects mental and physical equipoise; violent agitation of feeling; impact; collision; disturbance of mind; strong emotion; bodily prostration; feeling caused by contact with an electric current: *v.t.* to give a shock to; jar; encounter suddenly; cause to tremble; horrify; disgust.

shock (shok), *n.* a pile of sheaves of grain

set up in conical form after reaping: called *stook* in England; a coarse mass of hair: *v.t.* to gather grain into shocks.

shocker (shok'ẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, shocks; a cheap, sensational novel.

shocking ('ing), *adj.* causing to shake or tremble; extremely offensive or disgusting.

shoddy (shod'i), *n.* the wool of old woolen fabrics torn to pieces and remade with an admixture of fresh wool into new cloths; any goods of inferior material: *adj.* made of shoddy; not genuine; sham.

shoe (shōō), *n.* a low covering for the foot, usually of leather; anything suggestive of a shoe, as a metal rim nailed to the foot of a horse; an iron band on the runner of a sleigh; a drag under wheel of a wagon going down hill; a brake on a wheel; the pawl beneath a railway car which grips the third or electric-rail; an iron socket for the point of a wooden pole; the steel end of a stamp for crushing ore: *v.t.* to furnish with a shoe or shoes; put shoes on.

shoebill (-bil), *n.* a large, long-legged wading bird of the Nile, resembling a stork.

shogun (shō'gun), *n.* formerly, a title of military governors in Japan; later, the title of the hereditary commander-in-chief of the Japanese army; finally, applied to the head of an influential family: it has not been used since the Revolution of 1867–68.

shoo (shōō), *interj.* away! begone! *v.t.* to drive or scare away, as hens, by crying "shoo."

shood (shōōd), the husks of rice, or of oats after threshing.

shook (shook), *n.* a set of staves and headings for a cask ready to be set up.

shoot (shōōt), *v.t.* to let fly or discharge with a sudden force, as a bullet; strike with a shot; hurl; emit; kill game: *v.i.* to protrude or project; be shot or propelled forcibly; rush along; sprout; be affected with darting pains: *n.* a young branch or growth; a shooting match; shooting distance or range; a rapid in a river; a shoat.

shooting ('ing), *n.* the act of one who shoots; wounding and killing with a firearm; sensation of darting pain: *adj.* pertaining to, or suitable for, shooting.

shop (shop), *n.* a building where goods are sold by retail; place where mechanics carry on their trade; a person's particular business or calling as a subject of conversation, as to talk *shop;* *v.i.* to visit shops to purchase goods.

shophar (shō'fär), *n.* a ram's horn used as a trumpet by Jews to announce the New Year and Day of Atonement.

shoplifting ('lift-ing), *n.* stealing goods from a shop in business hours.

shore (shōr), *n.* the coast or land adjacent to the sea; a prop or support: *v.t.* to support by a shore or shores.

shoring ('ing), *n.* the act of supporting or strengthening by a shore; props collectively.

short (shôrt), *adj.* not long, either in space or time; near at hand; inadequate; defective; deficient; not tenacious; abrupt; petulant; brief; brittle; crumbling; not prolonged in sound; not possessing when selling: *pl.* ground grain, sifted finer than bran: *adv.* abruptly; quickly.

shortage (shôr'tāj), *n.* a deficiency.

shortcake (-kāk), *n.* a tea-cake made from dough mixed with butter or lard which causes it to become short or brittle when baked.

short-circuit (-sẽr-kit), *v.t.* to shut or break off an electric current before it has completed its course: *n.* a path of low resistance between two points which shortens the distance traveled by the electric current.

shorten ('n), *v.t.* to make short or shorter in time, extent, or measure; make brittle or crisp by baking.

shorthand ('hand), *n.* a system of writing by abbreviated symbols.

shorthorn (-hôrn), *n.* one of a breed of large, beefy cattle, which originated in Yorkshire, England; [Slang], in western U. S., a tenderfoot; an inexperienced person.

short-stop (-stop), *n.* in baseball, a fielder between second and third bases.

shortly ('li), *adv.* soon; quickly; curtly.

shortness ('nes), *n.* the state or quality of being short.

shot (shot), *n.* the act of shooting; discharge of a firearm, etc.; missile, especially a bullet or ball; small balls of lead for killing game; a marksman; range of a missile: *v.t.* to load with shot.

shot (shot), *p.adj.* woven with warp and weft thread of different colors, causing the fabric to change in tint according to the view-point.

shot-silk ('silk), *n.* a silk fabric having the warp and weft of two colors, thus presenting changeable tints.

shou (shou), *n.* a large deer of Tibet: properly, *shon.*

shoulder (shōl'dẽr), *n.* the articulation connecting the human arm, or the foreleg of a quadruped, to the body; that which resembles a shoulder; a prominence; support: *pl.* the upper part of the back: *v.t.* to take upon the shoulder; assume the responsibility of; jostle or thrust about with the shoulder.

shoulder strap (strap), a narrow strap of cloth worn on, or over, each shoulder by military commissioned officers when in dress uniform, to indicate rank.

shout (shout), *n.* a loud and sudden cry or outburst of joy, triumph, encourage-

ment, etc.; in Australia, a treat to strong drink; a drink of ardent spirits: *v.i.* to utter with a shout; in Australia, to pay for the drinks in treating.

shove (shuv), *n.* forcible push: *v.t.* to push along; drive before one: *v.i.* to push forward or off.

shovel ('l), *n.* an implement with a broad scoop and a handle for lifting and throwing coal, etc.: *v.t.* to take and throw up with a shovel; gather up with, or as with, a shovel.

shoveler (-ẽr), *n.* one who shovels; a river duck with a large, long, broad bill.

show (shō), *v.t.* to present to view; display; disclose; make clear; guide; direct; teach; confer or bestow: *v.i.* to appear; manifest one's self: *n.* the act of showing; exposure to sight; ostentatious display; exhibition or spectacle; pretense; opportunity; chance.

show-down (-doun), *n.* an open disclosure of plan or intention; a card game similar to poker; laying down a card face up.

shower (shou'ẽr), *n.* a fall of rain or hail of short duration; copious fall or supply of anything: *v.t.* to water copiously with rain; bestow liberally: *v.i.* to rain in showers.

showery (shou'ẽr-i), *adj.* raining or abounding in showers.

showily (shō'i-li), *adv.* in a showy manner.

showiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being showy; ostentation; parade.

showing ('ing), *n.* a display or exhibition.

showroom (-rōōm), *n.* a room, or place, where merchandise for sale is displayed.

showy ('i), *adj.* ostentatious; gay.

shrapnel (shrap'nel), *n.* a projectile filled with bullets and a bursting charge.

shred (shred), *n.* a long narrow piece torn or cut off; piece or fragment: *v.t.* to tear into small pieces.

shrew (shrōō), *n.* a scolding, vexatious woman; a small, insectivorous, burrowing animal, resembling a mouse.

shrewd (shrōōd), *adj.* sharp-witted or clever in practical affairs; of nice discernment; sagacious; sly; astute.

shrewish (shrōō'ish), *adj.* like a shrew.

shriek (shrēk), *v.i.* to utter a shriek: *n.* a sharp, shrill outcry.

shrievalty (shrēv'ăl-ti), *n.* the office or jurisdiction of a sheriff.

shrift (shrift), *n.* confession to a priest; absolution.

shrike (shrīk), *n.* a bird that preys on small birds and insects and impales them on thorns to eat them conveniently; the butcher-bird.

shrill (shril), *adj.* sharp and piercing in tone: *v.i.* to utter an acute, piercing sound.

shrimp (shrimp), *n.* a small shell-fish allied to the lobster; anything very small of its kind; a dwarf.

shrine (shrīn), *n.* a case or box in which sacred relics are deposited; any sacred place or hallowed object; an altar: *v.t.* to place in a shrine.

shrink (shringk), *v.i.* to contract spontaneously; become wrinkled; withdraw; recoil: *v.t.* to cause to contract: *n.* contraction; withdrawal.

shrinkage ('āj), *n.* the act of shrinking; contraction; decrease in value.

shrive (shrīv), *v.t.* to hear confession and give absolution, as a priest; to confess and receive absolution, as a penitent: *v.i.* to make confession.

shrivel (shriv'l), *v.i.* to be drawn into wrinkles; contract: *v.t.* to cause to contract into wrinkles.

shroff, (shrof), *v.t.* & *v.i.* to assort coins, separating the good from the bad: *n.* in the East, a banker; also an expert detector of spurious coin.

shroffage (-aj), *n.* separation of good coin from bad: a money dealer's commission.

shroud (shroud), *n.* a winding sheet or covering for the dead; anything that covers or conceals: *pl.* a set of large ropes supporting the masts: *v.t.* to cover with, or as with, a shroud; conceal.

Shrove Sunday (shrōv sun'dā), Quinquagesima Sunday.

Shrovetide ('tīd), *n.* the period between the evening of Quinquagesima Sunday and Ash Wednesday morning.

Shrove Tuesday (tūz'dā), *n.* the Tuesday next before Ash Wednesday.

shrub (shrub), *n.* a woody plant of less size than a tree; a thicket of such plants; a kind of beverage of lemon juice, spirit, etc.

shrubbery ('ẽr-i), *n.* a collection of shrubs; plantation of shrubs.

shrug (shrug), *v.t.* to contract or draw up (the shoulders) to express doubt, contempt, dislike, etc.: *v.i.* to raise the shoulders: *n.* a raising or contracting of the shoulders.

shrunken (shrungk'en), *p.adj.* to shrivel up.

shuck (shuck), *n.* a shell or husk: *v.t.* to deprive of shells or husks.

shudder (shud'ẽr), *n.* a trembling with fear or horror; cold shivering: *v.i.* to feel a cold tremor from fear or horror; quake.

shuddering (-ing), *p.adj.* trembling, as with fear or horror.

shuffle (shuf'l), *v.t.* to push from one to another; change the relative positions of: *v.i.* to change the order of cards in a pack; evade fair questions; prevaricate; drag the feet in walking or dancing: *n.* the act of shuffling; artifice or evasion; slovenly, irregular gait.

shuffle board (bōrd), a game in which weights are pushed by hand over a large board toward marks or compartments;

a ship game in which a cue is used to drive wooden discs into divisions marked on the deck.

shuffler ('lẽr), *n.* one who shuffles; a scaup duck.

shuffling ('ling), *adj.* moving with a slovenly, irregular gait; evasive.

shun (shun), *v.t.* to avoid; keep clear of; escape from; neglect; decline.

shunt (shunt), *v.t.* to turn off, on, or as on, on a side rail: *v.i.* to be turned aside: *n.* a turning off to a side rail; a short side rail.

shut (shut), *v.t.* to close so as to prevent entrance or exit; prohibit or bar; exclude; close over: *v.i.* to become closed: *adj.* closed.

shutter ('ẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, shuts; a movable screen for a window.

shuttle ('l), *n.* an instrument used in weaving; sliding thread-holder in a sewing machine: *v.t.* & *v.i.* to move to and fro like a shuttle; knock back and forth like a shuttlecock.

shuttlecock (-kok), *n.* a cork stuck with feathers and driven with a battledore.

shuttle train (trān), a train for passenger service on a short route connecting with a main line.

shy (shī), *adj.* timid; shunning approach; cautious; reserved; suspicious; modest: *v.i.* to start aside from fear: *v.t.* to throw sidewise with a jerk; fling: *n.* the act of starting aside from fear; a side throw.

shyly ('li), *adv.* in a shy manner.

shyness ('nes), *n.* the state of being shy.

shyster ('stẽr), *n.* one who carries on legal business in a mean and tricky manner.

si (sē), the seventh note of the diatonic musical scale.

sialagogic (sī-å-lå-goj'ik), *adj.* promoting the flow of saliva.

sialagogue (sī-al'å-gog), *n.* a drug, or agent, for promoting the flow of saliva.

sialoid (-loid), *adj.* resembling saliva.

sialorrhea (sī-å-lo-rē'å), *n.* an abnormal flow of saliva.

siamang (sē'å-mang), *n.* the large, black gibbon of Sumatra.

Siamese (sī-å-mēz'), *adj.* pertaining to Siam, its language, or inhabitants.

Siamese twins (twinz), a famous double monstrosity, known as Chang and Eng (1811-1874), born in Siam of Chinese parents: they were united by a thick ligature just above the navel.

sibilance (sib'i-låns), *n.* the state or quality of being sibilant.

sibilant ('i-lånt), *adj.* making, or uttering, a hissing sound: *n.* a sibilant letter, as *s*, *z*.

sibilation (-lā'shun), *n.* utterance with a hissing sound.

sibyl ('il), *n.* a woman endowed with a spirit of prophecy; a seeress; fortune-teller.

sibylline (-in), *adj.* pertaining to a sibyl; prophetic; occult.

siccative ('å-tiv), *adj.* drying: *n.* that which promotes drying.

sice (sīs), *n.* the highest number on a die; the cast of six in dicing.

sicilienne (si-sil-i-en'), *n.* a rich poplin; heavy, mohair, dress fabric of double width.

sick (sik), *adj.* ill in health; affected with nausea; inclined to vomit; disgusted; indisposed; set apart for the sick: *n.pl.* sick persons collectively (with *the*).

sicken ('n), *v.i.* to become sick; fall ill; be filled with disgust; decay or languish: *v.t.* to make sick; disgust.

sickening (-ing), *adj.* making sick; disgusting; nauseating.

sickish ('ish), *adj.* somewhat sick or ill; exciting disgust.

sickle ('l), *n.* a reaping hook.

sicklebill (-bil), *n.* the long-billed curlew; any of various birds with hooked bills.

sickly ('li), *adj.* ailing; weak; habitually indisposed; producing disease.

sickness ('nes), *n.* the state of being sick or in bad health; illness; diseased condition.

sicsac (sik'sek), *n.* the crocodile bird of Egypt.

Sida (sī'då), *n.* a large genus of wooly herbs of the mallow family, most of which have large and showy white or yellow flowers: some species yield useful fiber.

side (sīd), one of the surfaces that define or limit a solid; edge; part of a man or an animal between the shoulder and hip; slope or declivity; party; position; line of descent; aspect; affectation or self-assertion; bias of a billard ball: *v.i.* to embrace the cause or tenets of one party against another: *v.t.* to stand at the side of.

sideboard ('bōrd), *n.* a piece of dining-room furniture for holding dining-utensils.

side-chain (sīd-chān), *n.* atoms that may take the place of the basic or hydrogen atom in making up the molecule.

side-chain theory (thē'o-ri), the theory of immunity to disease advanced by Ehrlich, growing out of the theory of side-chains of atoms in the chemistry of the protein molecule.

sidelong ('lông), *adv.* obliquely: *adj.* lateral.

sidereal (sī-dē'rē-ål), *adj.* pertaining to the stars; astral; measured by the apparent motion of the stars.

sidereal year (yēr), the time occupied by the earth in completing its revolution round the sun.

siderism (sid'ẽr-izm), *n.* the doctrine that the stars influence human life and terrestrial affairs.

siderography (-og'rå-fi), *n.* the art or process of engraving on steel.

sideromancy (sid'ẽr-ō-man-si), *n.* divination from watching straws burning on red-hot iron plates.

siderosis (sid-ĕr-ō'sis), *n.* a pneumonic condition affecting iron workers, said to be due to the inhalation of iron particles.
siderotechny (sid'ĕr-o-tek-ni), *n.* the art of working iron and steel.
siderurgy (sid'ĕr-ĕr-ji), metallurgy of steel and iron.
side-wheel (sīd'hwēl), *n.* a paddle wheel at the side of a steamboat.
side-wheeler ('ĕr), *n.* a steamboat having side-wheels.
siding (sīd'ing), *n.* a railroad track by the side of the main track, for switching, etc.: *adj.* taking sides.
sidle (sid'l), *v.i.* to go, or move, side foremost.
siege (sēj), *n.* the surrounding and investing of a place by an army to compel its surrender; continued endeavor to obtain possession; floor of a glass furnace: *v.t.* to besiege.
sienna (si-en'ă), *n.* red or brown clay obtained from Sienna, Italy: used as a pigment.
sierra (sē-er'ă), *n.* a chain of mountains with serrated ridges.
siesta (-es'tă), *n.* middayor after-dinner nap.
sieve (siv), *n.* a utensil for separating the finer from the coarser parts of a substance.
sifaka (si-fak'ă), *n.* a silky-coated, long-tailed lemur of Malay.
siffle (sif'l), *n.* a sibilant respiration or breathing: *v.t.* & *v.i.* to whistle; hiss; breathe with a sibilant sound.
sift (sift), *v.t.* to separate with, or as with, a sieve; scrutinize.
sigh (sī), *v.i.* to inhale and respire with a long, deep, and audible breathing; grieve; lament: *v.t.* to express by sighs; mourn: *n.* the act of sighing.
sight (sīt), *n.* the act of seeing; perception; visibility; judgment; mental view; spectacle; view; space seen; a small piece of metal on a gun, etc., to guide the eye in aiming; large number or quantity: *v.t.* to see; adjust the sight of: *v.i.* to take aim, as with a gun.
sightliness ('li-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being sightly.
sightly ('lī), *adj.* pleasing to the eye.
sigil (sij'il), *n.* seal; signature; sign in magic.
sigillate (sij'i-lāt), *adj.* decorated with stamped patterns, as pottery.
sigma (sig'mă), *n.* the eighteenth letter of the Greek alphabet, corresponding to the English *s*.
sigmoid (sig'moid), *adj.* curved like the letter *s*.
sign (sīn), *n.* a mark, token, or symbol; that by which anything is known or represented; visible representation; memorial; indication; a division of the zodiac; a character in music; a character in mathematics denoting the relation of one quantity to another; omen; wonder; signboard: *v.t.* to represent with a sign; signify; affix a signature to; ratify by writing one's own name; convey formally: *v.i.* to make a sign or signal: *v.t.* to mark; assign over; express in sign language.
signal (sig'nal), *n.* a sign for giving notice, especially at a distance; something to attract the eye or ear: *adj.* memorable; distinguished; remarkable; pertaining to signals: *v.t.* to convey by signals; make signals to.
signalize (-īz), *v.t.* to make especially conspicuous.
signatory ('nă-tō-ri), *adj.* signing: *n.* one who signs or subscribes, especially for a state.
signature ('nă-tūr), *n.* name of a person written by himself; sign-manual; mark or stamp impressed: in music, a flat or sharp after the clef to indicate the key.
signet (sig'net), *n.* a seal, especially that used by a sovereign in sealing documents under sign-manual.
significance (-nif'i-kâns), *n.* meaning or import; consequence; significancy.
significant (-kânt), *adj.* designed or adapted to signify; expressive or suggestive; important: *n.* a token or symbol.
signification (-kā'shun), *n.* the act of signifying; that which is signified; meaning.
significator (-nif'i-kā-tĕr), *n.* one who, or that which, signifies.
significatory (-tō-ri), *adj.* having signification.
signify ('ni-fī), *v.t.* to show by a sign, mark, or token; denote; make known; involve; manifest: *v.i.* to be of consequence.
sign manual (man-ū-al), a personal signature; in England, the signature of the sovereign at the head of state papers.
sign of the cross (krôs), in R. C. worship, the movements made by the right hand in "blessing" oneself, first to the forehead, then to the breast, next to the left shoulder, and, finally, to the right shoulder.
signor (sēn'yōr), *n.* a title of respect to an Italian gentleman, corresponding to the English *Sir*.
signora (sēn'yōr-ä), *n.* a title of respect to an Italian lady, corresponding to the English *Madam*.
signorina (-ē'nă), *n.* a title of respect to a young Italian lady, corresponding to the English *Miss*.
signorino (-ē'nō), *n.* a title of respect to an Italian boy or young man, corresponding to the English *Master*.
Sikh (sēk), *n.* one of a warlike race inhabiting the Punjab.
silage, same as ensilage.
silence (sī'lens), *n.* entire absence of sound; having no sound; taciturnity; obscurity; oblivion: *v.t.* to make silent; reduce to silence by irrefutable arguments; cause to cease firing; restrain from the exercise of any function, especially preaching.

silent ('lent), *adj.* noiseless; not speaking; not pronounced; taciturn; quiet.

silesia (si-lē'shi-å), *n.* a kind of glazed cloth, first made in Silesia; in the U. S., a thin twilled stuff for dress linings.

silex (sī'leks), *n.* flint.

silhouette (sil-ōō-et'), *n.* the outline or profile filled in with black; a likeness or representation cast by a shadow: *v.t.* to represent by a silhouette.

silica ('i-kå), *n.* silicon dioxide.

silicate ('i-kāt), *n.* a salt of silicic acid.

silicated (-kā-ted), *adj.* combined or impregnated with silica.

silicic (si-lis'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, derived from, compounded with, or like, silica.

silicic acid (as'id), a hydrated form of silica.

silico-, a combining form denoting the *presence of silicon.*

silicon ('i-kon), *n.* a non-metallic element obtained as a gray crystalline mass by heating silica with carbon in an electric furnace: next to oxygen, the most abundant element in nature.

silicosis (-kō'sis), *n.* a lung affection peculiar to stonecutters, due to inhaling particles of granite or quartz dust.

silk (silk), *n.* a fine, soft, tenacious thread spun by certain caterpillars, especially the larvæ of the silk or yellow moth, to form their cocoons; a similar thread spun by certain of the arachnids; a garment made of silk: *adj.* pertaining to, or made of, silk.

silkaline (sil-kå-lēn'), *n.* a soft smooth, cotton fabric, usually figured, finished so as to resemble silk: used for pillows, cushions, and the like: a trade name.

silken ('en), *adj.* made of, or like, silk.

silkiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being silky; mildness of disposition.

silkworm (-wĕrm), *n.* the larvæ of a yellow moth which, before changing to a pupa, constructs itself a dense nest or cocoon of fine threads spun from a viscous secretion in the body glands.

silky ('i), *adj.* pertaining to, made of, or resembling, silk; silken.

sill (sil), *n.* the foundation of anything in timber or stone, especially a timber at the bottom of a door or window.

sillabub (ä-bub), *n.* a mixture of cream and wine, or cider, forming a soft curd.

sillily ('i-li), *adv.* foolishly.

silliness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being silly.

silly ('i), *adj.* weak in intellect; foolish; indiscreet: *n.* a silly person.

silo (sī'lō), *n.* a store pit, or closed structure, for packing green fodder to convert it into ensilage.

silt (silt), *n.* mud or sand deposited by running or standing water: *v.t.* to fill up or obstruct with silt: *v.i.* to percolate.

Silurian (si-lū'ri-an), *adj.* referring to a division of the Paleozoic period, or age of invertebrates.

silver (sil'vĕr), *n.* a soft, white, metallic element, used for coins and articles of plate, etc.; money; anything resembling silver in brightness or color: *adj.* pertaining to, or made of, silver; soft and clear, as the voice; gentle: *v.t.* to cover or coat with silver.

silvering (-ing), *n.* the art or process of covering with silver, or with an amalgam of tin and quicksilver; the film thus laid on.

silversides (-sīdz), *n.* a small fish of the mullet kind with a silvery band along each side; a sand smelt.

silvics (-viks), *n.* the science which treats of the growth and life of forest trees.

silviculture (sil'vi-kul-tūr), the branch of arboriculture which treats of the tending of forest trees.

silvery (-i), *adj.* covered with, containing, or like, silver; soft and clear; bright.

simian (sim'i-ån), *adj.* pertaining to, characteristic of, or like an ape: *n.* an ape or monkey.

similar ('i-lår), *adj.* having a general likeness or correspondence; alike.

similarity ('i-ti), *n.* resemblance.

simile ('i-lē), *n.* a likening by comparison to illustrate something.

simitar, see scimitar.

simmer ('ĕr), *v.t.* & *v.i.* to boil gently.

simony (sim'o-ni), *n.* the act or crime of buying or selling ecclesiastical preferment; traffic in anything sacred.

simoom (si-mōōm'), *n.* a hot, dry, suffocating wind which blows from the deserts of Africa and Arabia.

simous (sī'mus), *adj.* having a flat or snub nose with the end turned up.

simper (sim'pĕr), *v.i.* to smile in an affected or silly manner: *n.* affected or silly smile.

simple (sim'pl), *adj.* single; not complex; undivided; not blended or compounded; pure; plain; unadorned; sincere; natural; unaffected; intelligible; clear; weak in intellect; humble; plain: *n.* something unmixed or not compounded; a medicinal herb.

simpleton (-tun), *n.* one who is foolish or of weak intellect.

simplex ('pleks), *adj.* denoting a system of telegraphy in which only one message is sent over a wire at a time.

simplicity (-plis'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being simple; artlessness of mind; freedom from duplicity; absence of excessive or artificial ornament; clearness; innocence; folly.

simplification (-pli-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the act of simplifying.

simplify ('pli-fī), *v.t.* to make simple; render less complex; make plain or easy.

simply ('pli), *adv.* in a simple manner;

without addition; only; merely; foolishly or weakly.

simulacrum (sim-u-lā'krum), *n.* that which is fashioned in the likeness of a being or thing; an image; a phantom likeness.

simulate ('ū-lāt), *v.t.* to pretend or counterfeit; assume the likeness of: *adj.* denoting pretension; having a deceptive appearance.

simulation (-lā'shun), *n.* the act of simulating or feigning that which is not true; counterfeiting.

simultaneous (-ul-tā'nē-us), *adj.* happening, done, or existing, at the same time.

sin (sin), *n.* wilful transgression of the divine law; neglect of the laws of morality and religion; violation of propriety; transgression; iniquity: *v.i.* to commit sin; transgress or offend.

sinapism (sin'a-pizm), *n.* a mustard plaster.

since (sins), *adv.* from that time; before this or now: *prep.* from the time of; after: *conj.* because; seeing that; considering.

sincere (sin-sēr'), *adj.* true; honest; not falsely assumed; genuine; frank; upright; pure.

sincerely (-li), *adj.* in a sincere manner.

sincerity (-ser'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being sincere; freedom from hypocrisy or pretense.

sinciput (sin'si-put), *n.* the forehead; the anterior part of the skull.

sine (sīn), *n.* formerly, a straight line drawn from one extremity of the arc of a circle perpendicular to the diameter passing through the other extremity; in trigonometry, the function of an acute angle of a right-angled triangle; the ratio of the side opposite that angle to the hypotenuse.

sine (sī'nē), *prep.* without.

sinecure (sin'e-kūr), *n.* an office with compensation in which there is little work to do.

sine die (dī'ē), literally, without a day: an adjournment *sine die* is an adjournment without setting a day for further consideration.

sine qua non (kwā non), literally, without which not; something that is indispensable, absolutely necessary to the carrying out of a plan or purpose.

sinew (sin'ū), *n.* a tendon; anything supplying strength: *v.t.* to supply with sinews; make strong.

sinews of war (wawr), money.

sinewy (-i), *adj.* pertaining to, consisting of, or like, sinew; vigorous; tough.

sinful ('fool), *adj.* full of sin; wicked; impious; unholy.

sinfully (-li), *adv.* in a sinful manner.

sing (sing), *v.i.* to utter melodious sounds; make a shrill or humming noise; celebrate in verse or poetry; cry out: *v.t.* to celebrate in song; chant.

singe (sinj), *v.t.* to burn slightly, or on the surface: *n.* a slight burn.

single (sing'gl), *adj.* consisting of one only; alone; separate; unmarried; performed by one person or one on each side; straightforward; sincere; honest: *v.t.* to select (one person or thing) from others; separate: *n.* a unit: *pl.* reeled and twisted filaments of silk; in lawn tennis, a game with only one player on each side.

singleness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being single; sincerity.

singlestick (-stik), *n.* a stick about three-and-a-half feet long with a basket-guard near the handle, used in fencing; a fencing game with sticks; such sticks.

singleton (-tun), *n.* a single card of any suit held by a player at a deal, as at whist.

singly ('gli), *adv.* individually; particularly.

sing-sing (sing'sing), an antelope of Central Africa.

Sing Sing (sing), the State prison at Ossining, New York.

singsong (sing'sông), *n.* bad singing or poetry; monotonous or drawling tone: *adj.* monotonous.

singular ('gū-lēr), *adj.* not complex or compound; alone; noting one person or thing; uncommon; unusual; strange; extraordinary; eminent; peculiar; odd; unique: *n.* in grammar, the number denoting one person or thing.

singularity (-lar'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being singular; peculiarity; oddity.

sinister ('is-tēr), *adj.* inauspicious; unlucky; evil; ill-omened; corrupt; dishonest; on the left hand or side.

sink (singk), *v.i.* to fall or go downwards; fall to the bottom; descend lower and lower: *v.t.* to cause to sink; make by digging; lower in value or amount; reduce or extinguish by payment: *n.* a basin for receiving waste water, connected with a drain for carrying off such water; a cesspool; a vile resort, or immoral den.

sinker (-ēr), *n.* [Slang], a doughnut; a silver dollar.

sinner (sin'ēr), *n.* one who sins; an offender; transgressor; one who is unregenerate.

sinnet ('et), *n.* a yarn bound round ropes to prevent friction.

Sinn Fein (shin fān), literally, we ourselves; an Irish political society organized in Dublin in 1905, having for its aim the complete independence of Ireland: it advocated republicanism, and caused a serious insurrection in 1916; the body of agitators composing this society.

Sinologue (sin'o-log), *n.* one versed in the Chinese language and literature.

Sinology (si-nol'ō-ji), *n.* the systematized study of the Chinese language, literature, laws, and history.

Sinophile (sin'o-fil), *n.* one, not Chinese, who loves the Chinese, their language, manners, customs, etc.

Sinophilism (si-nof'i-lizm), *n.* admiration for the Chinese, their laws, institutions, language and customs.

sinter (sin'tēr), *n.* crystallized rock precipitated from mineral water; scale from hammered iron.

sinuate (sin'ū-āt), *adj.* having the margin alternately curved inward and outward: *v.i.* to curve in and out.

sinuosity (-os'i-ti), *n.* a wavy line; the character of being sinuous.

sinuous ('ū-us), *adj.* bending in and out; winding; crooked.

sinus (sī'nus), *n.* a bay or recess; cavity or depression; fistula.

sip (sip), *v.t.* to imbibe in small quantities; drink out of; draw into the mouth; taste: *v.i.* to drink a small quantity; taste a fluid with the lips: *n.* the act of sipping; a small draft.

siphon, syphon (sī'fon), *n.* a bent pipe or tube having one end longer than the other, used for drawing off liquids from a higher to a lower level; the respiratory tube of a mollusk; a siphon bottle: *v.t.* to convey or draw off by a siphon.

Sir (sēr), *n.* the title of a baronet or knight; [S- or s-], a term of respect.

sirdar (-där'), *n.* in India, a chief; captain; in Egypt, a commander-in-chief.

sire (sīr), *n.* a title of respect used in addressing the sovereign; father; head of a family; male parent of an animal: *v.t.* to procreate: used of animals.

siren (sī'ren), *n.* one of certain fabulous nymphs that lured mariners to destruction; hence, a woman dangerous from her fascinations; a foghorn; an eel-like amphibian: *adj.* pertaining to, characteristic of, or like, a siren; bewitching.

sirgang (sēr'gang), *n.* the crested crow of Asia: also, called *Chinese roller.*

siriasis (si-rī'ā-sis), *n.* a sunstroke.

Sirius (sir'i-us), *n.* the dog-star, brightest of the stars.

sirloin (sēr'loin), *n.* the loin, or upper part of the loin, of beef.

sirocco (si-rok'ō), *n.* a hot, relaxing wind, from the Libyan deserts; any hot wind blowing from warm regions.

sirrah (sir'ā), *n.* a term of reproach or contempt.

sisal (sis'ăl), *n.* an agave of Mexico and Central America, the fiber of which is used as hemp.

siskin ('kin), *n.* a small greenish-colored finch, allied to the goldfinch.

siss (sis), *n.* a hissing noise: *v.i.* to make a hissing noise.

sister (sis'tēr), *n.* a female born of the same parents as another person; [S-], a female fellow-Christian; a female of the same religious society, order, or community; nun; one of the same kind or condition.

sisterhood (-hood), *n.* sisters collectively; [S-], number of females belonging to the same religious society, etc.

sister-in-law (-in-law), *n.* the sister of one's husband or wife; wife of one's brother.

Sistine (sis'tēn), *adj.* designating the standard Bible text of the R. C. Church, a famous edition of the Vulgate, originally issued by Pope Sixtus V. in 1590; pertaining to any of the Popes who bore the title of Sixtus.

Sistine Chapel (chap'el), the Pope's private chapel in the Vatican.

Sistine Madonna (mă-don'nă), the most famous of Raphael's Madonnas, now in the Dresden Gallery.

Sisyphean (-i-fē'ăn), *adj.* pertaining to Sisyphus, condemned by Pluto to roll to the top of a hill a stone which incessantly fell back when it had reached the summit; hence, incessantly recurring; vainly toilsome; requiring continual doing.

sit, *v.i.* to rest on the lower part of the trunk of the body; perch; rest or lie; repose on a seat; press or weigh; occupy a seat officially; be officially engaged; incubate; hold a session: *v.t.* to sit upon.

site (sīt), *n.* local position or situation; ground-plot.

sitfast ('fåst), *n.* a callosity on the back of a horse, due to friction of a saddle; a troublesome weed, hard to eradicate.

sitology (sī-tol'o-ji), *n.* the science of dietetics.

sitophobia (sī-to-fō'bi-ă), *n.* aversion to food.

sitting (sit'ing), *adj.* resting on the haunches; perching; incubating: *n.* the estate, posture, or act of one who sits; a seat in a church, etc.; a session; time during which one sits; set of eggs for incubation.

situate ('ū-āt), *adj.* placed.

situated ('ū-ā-ted), *adj.* having a position; placed with respect to any other object.

situation (-ā'shun), *n.* position; locality; circumstances; office; employment.

sitz bath (sits båth), a bath for bathing in a sitting posture; a hip bath.

Siva, Shiva (shē'vă), *n.* the god who, with Brahma and Vishnu, forms the supreme Hindu triad or trinity.

six (siks), *adj.* one more than five: *n.* the number greater by one than five; the symbol representing six units.

sixfold ('fōld), *adj.* six times as many or as much.

sixpence ('pens), *n.* a British silver coin, value about twelve cents in U. S. currency.

sixscore ('skōr), *n.* & *adj.* six times twenty.

sixteen ('tēn), *adj.* fifteen and one more.

sixteenth ('tēnth), *adj.* next in order after the fifteenth.
sixth (siksth), *adj.* first after the fifth.
sixtieth (siks'ti-eth), *adj.* next in order after the fifty-ninth.
sixty ('ti), *n.* the product of six and ten: *adj.* ten times six.
sizable (sīz'å-bl), *adj.* of considerable or suitable size.
sizar (sīz'ar), *n.* a student who gets his tuition free at Trinity College, Dublin, or at Cambridge University.
size (sīz), *n.* a kind of thin, weak glue; magnitude or bulk: *v.t.* prepare or cover with size; arrange according to size or bulk; separate by means of a sieve.
sizing (sīz'ing), *n.* a glutinous preparation for glazing paper, plaster, etc.
sizzle (siz'l), *v.i.* to make a hissing sound; fry: *n.* a hissing sound.
skald (skâld), *n.* an ancient Scandinavian poet or minstrel.
skat (skät), *n.* a card game played by three hands with 32 cards.
skate (skāt), *n.* kind of flat fish of the ray family; a metallic runner for fastening to boot to slide over ice; a roller shoe; [Slang], a pretentious fellow unable to maintain his part: *v.i.* to slide on skates.
skedaddle (skē-dad'l), *v.i.* to run away, especially in terror.
skein (skān), *n.* quantity of thread, silk, etc., coiled together: *v.t.* wind into skeins.
skeleton (skel'e-tun), *n.* the bones of an animal separated from the flesh; framework of anything; outline; a secret annoyance; very thin person.
skeletonize (-īz), *v.t.* to make a skeleton of.
skeleton key (kē), a thin light key, designed to open many kinds of locks, as a master key.
skean (skēn), *n.* a double-edged dagger, used by the ancient Irish.
skep (skep), *n.* a beehive of plaited straw; a farm basket.
skeptic (skep'tik), *n.* one who doubts the truth of any doctrine or system; one who doubts the existence of God or revelation; an adherent of philosophical skepticism: *adj.* doubting; denying revelation.
skeptical (-âl), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, a skeptic; characterized by skepticism; doubting the existence of God or divine revelation.
skeptically (-li), *adv.* in a skeptical manner; with doubt.
skepticism ('ti-sizm), *n.* incredulity; the doctrine that no facts can be known with certainty beyond the range of experience; unbelief in any particular doctrine.
sketch (skech), *n.* an outline; first rough draft; preliminary study: *v.t.* to draw the outline or give principal features of; make a sketch of: *v.i.* to make sketches.
sketchily ('i-li), *adv.* in a sketchy manner.
sketchiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being sketchy; incompleteness.
sketchy ('i), *adj.* outlined; unfinished.
skew (skū), *n.* distortion; perversion; an oblique movement; a squint; a coping stone at the corner of a gable; a piebald horse: *adj.* oblique; distorted; twisted; perverted in meaning: *v.t.* & *v.i.* to distort; give an oblique position to; walk obliquely; sidle along: *adv.* obliquely.
skewbald (-bawld), *n.* an animal, especially a horse, with black and white spots: *adj.* black and white; piebald.
skewer ('ēr), *n.* a pin of wood or metal for securing meat, etc., in form when roasting: *v.t.* to fasten with, or as with, a skewer.
ski (skē), *n.* a wooden runner from 6 to 12 feet long, attached to the foot for sliding on snow: *v.i.* to slide on skis.
skiagraph (skī-å-graf), same as sciagraph.
skid (skid), *n.* a sliding wedge or drag to retard the motion of a vehicle by pressure against the wheel; a fender to protect the side of a ship: *v.t.* to cause to move on, or protect with, a skid; retard by a skid: *v.i.* to slip along obliquely.
skiddaw ('aw), *n.* the black guillemot.
skidoo (ski-dōō'), *v.i.* [U. S. Slang], to vamose; beat it; go away: used imperatively.
skiff (skif), *n.* a small light boat.
skilful (skil'fool), *adj.* having, or displaying, skill; expert in any part or science; discriminating; clever; dexterous.
skill (skil), *n.* expertness in any art or science; aptitude; power to discern and execute.
skilled (skil'd), *adj.* having the knowledge and ability which come from experience; possessing skill.
skillet ('et), *n.* a small culinary vessel.
skillion (skil'yun), in Australia, a shed attached to a dwelling; a penthouse.
skilly ('i), *n.* a food composed of oatmeal, water, and a little sugar: chief sustenance of the Irish in famine times; chief jail-diet of Irish political prisoners by English orders; also, called, skilligalee.
skim (skim), *v.t.* to remove the scum from; brush the surface of lightly: *v.i.* to pass lightly over; read superficially.
skimmer ('ēr), *n.* one who, or that which, skims; a perforated ladle; a long-winged marine bird, allied to the tern.
skim milk (milk), milk from which the cream has been taken.
skimp (skimp), *v.t.* to do carelessly or superficially: *v.i.* to be parsimonious: *adj.* scanty.
skimpy (pī), *adj.* niggardly; stingy.
skin (skin), *n.* the external covering of an animal body; hide; bark or rind; anything resembling a skin; [Slang], a mean person; a skinflint; a sharper; a cheat: *v.t.* to remove or strip the skin from; flay; fleece; cover with, or as with, skin; reduce to extremities by cheating, etc.: *v.i.* to become covered over with skin.

skinflint ('flint), *n.* a niggard; a miser.
skinful ('fool), *n.* a stomachful.
skink (skingk), *n.* a kind of sand lizard with short limbs and thick scales.
skinniness (skin'i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being skinny.
skinny ('i), *adj.* consisting only of skin; very lean.
skip (skip), *v.t.* to leap lightly over; omit: *v.i.* to leap or bound lightly; pass over unnoticed: *n.* a light leap or bound; omission; a wheel basket used in cotton factories; hoisting bucket used in mines.
skipper ('ẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, skips; the cheese maggot; the master of a merchant vessel; sea-captain.
skipper bird (bẽrd), a tramp who lodges in barns, outhouses, etc.
skirl (skẽrl), *n.* a shrill cry; scream: *v.t.* to utter such cry; shriek: *v.i.* to play the bagpipes.
skirmish (skẽr'mish), *n.* a slight combat or irregular fight between two small parties; contest: *v.i.* to fight slightly or in small parties; fight irregularly.
skirr (skẽr), *v.t.* to pass over rapidly: *n.* a whirr, as of the wings of birds.
skirt (skẽrt), *n.* the lower and loose part of a coat, dress, or other garment; part below the waist; upper petticoat; midriff of animals; margin or border; [Slang], a girl, especially of the underworld: *v.t.* to cover with a skirt; border.
skirting ('ing), *n.* skirts collectively; material for skirts: *pl.* inferior wool.
skit (skit), *n.* brief satire; burlesque.
skite (skīt), *v.t.* to squirt: *v.i.* to glide quickly: *n.* a pattering shower of rain.
skitter ('ẽr), *v.i.* to pass lightly over; skim.
skittish ('ish), *adj.* shy; easily frightened; volatile; vivacious; wanton.
skittles ('lz), *n.pl.* ninepins.
skiver (skīv'ẽr), *n.* a paring tool for leather; a leather of sheepskin split and tanned in sumac: used for hat lining, bookbinding, etc.
skoal (skōl), *interj.* hail!—introducing a Norseland toast.
skua (skū'ȧ), *n.* a large gull of the north European coasts.
skulk (skulk), *v.i.* to withdraw into a corner for concealment; lurk; avoid work in a cowardly manner.
skulker (-ẽr), *n.* an idle, good-for-nothing fellow; a loafer.
skull (skul), *n.* the bony case inclosing the brain of a vertebrate animal.
skunk (skungk), *n.* an American, nocturnal, burrowing, carnivorous animal allied to the weasel, which emits a fœtid secretion when pursued; [Slang], a vile, contemptible fellow: *v.t.* to defeat (an opponent), as at cards.
sky (skī), *n.* the apparent vault of the heavens; region of clouds surrounding the earth; climate or weather; hypothetical abode of the Deity: *v.t.* to raise in the air.
sky-blue (-blū), *adj.* of the color of the sky; azure: *n.* an azure color.
skylark ('lärk), *n.* a species of lark that mounts high in the air and sings as it soars.
skylarking (-ing), *n.* running about the rigging of a ship in sport; frolicking.
sky-pilot (-pī'lot), *n.* [Slang], a clergyman; a licensed aviator.
skyscraper ('skrā-pẽr), *n.* a lofty building; a triangular sail next above the royal.
slab (slab), *n.* a flat piece of marble or stone; the first cut of a log; a flat, thick piece of chocolate, or the like; a puddle of viscous mud: *adj.* thick; glutinous: *v.t.* to cut into slabs.
slabber (-ẽr), *n.* saliva running from the mouth: *v.t.* & *v.i.* to drip from the mouth; spill food while eating.
slabby (-i), *adj.* sloppy.
slack (slak), *adj.* relaxed or loose; inattentive; not busy; backward: *n.* that part of anything, as a rope, etc., that hangs loose; flat, unmoving water in a stream; screenings of coal; coal-dust: *pl.* trousers worn by sailors, or by British officers in uniform.
slacken ('n), *v.i.* to become slack or less firm, tense, or rigid; be remiss or less diligent; languish; become slower.
slacker, *n.* one who shirks military service.
slag (slag), *n.* the dross of a metal; vitrified cinders.
slaggy ('i), *adj.* pertaining to, or like, slag.
slake (slāk), *v.t.* to quench; extinguish; mix with water: *v.i.* to be mixed with water.
slam (slam), *v.t.* to shut violently and with a loud noise; put down with force and loud noise: *v.i.* to strike violently or noisily: *n.* a violent and noisy banging.
slander (slan'dẽr), *n.* a false or malicious report; verbal defamation: *v.t.* to defame or calumniate.
slanderous (-us), *adj.* uttering slanders.
slang (slang), *n.* a colloquial language or expression current at any particular period; grotesque form of speech; jargon of some particular calling or class in society: *v.t.* to address with slang; abuse with vulgar language.
slant (slânt), *n.* an inclined plane; a sarcastic remark; a passing breeze: *v.t.* to give a sloping direction to: *adj.* inclined from a straight line.
slanting ('ing), *adj.* oblique.
slap (slap), *n.* a blow given with the open hand: *v.t.* to strike with the open hand or with anything broad: *adv.* suddenly; abruptly.
slap (slap), *n.* a gap in a wall, or fence; hollow between two hills; a notch in an edge of a knife: *v.t.* to break into gaps.
slapdash ('dash), *n.* rough, careless work: *adj.* rough; quick; unthinking: *adv.* in a bold, careless, or random manner.

slapjack ('jak), *n.* a kind of flat batter cake.

slapstick (-stik), *n.* a contrivance made up of two pieces of flat board, used by low comedians in striking, as the noise makes it appear that a heavy blow has been dealt.

slapstick comedy (kom'e-di), low-class comedy in which something suggestive of a slapstick is used to evoke laughter.

slash (slash), *n.* a long cut; random cut; slit in costume: *pl.* swampy or wet lands; tops and branches of trees cut off, in logging: *v.t.* to cut by striking violently and at random; cut into long slits; cut with a whip: *v.i.* to strike violently and at random.

slasher (-er), *n.* a machine with circular saws for cutting lumber from slabs; a billhook; a woodchopper; [Slang], an overdressed dude; a perfumed dandy; an extremely conceited fop.

slashing ('ing), *adj.* sarcastic; severe: *n.* an abattis; debris left in a forest after logging.

slat (slat), *n.* a thin, narrow strip of wood or metal used for fastening together larger pieces; a bed-rail; a flat piece of stone; a tombstone: *v.i.* to flap, as a sail.

slate (slāt), *n.* any rock that splits into thin plates; thin stone for roofing; tablet of stone for writing upon; list of candidates, prepared for nomination or election: *v.t.* to cover with slate; register for a political appointment; criticise sharply.

slattern ('ern), *n.* a careless, slovenly woman.

slatternly (-li), *adj.* slovenly; untidy: *adv.* awkwardly; untidily.

slatting ('ing), *n.* the violent flapping of anything hanging loose in the wind; slats collectively.

slaty (slāt'i), *adj.* like slate.

slaughter (slaw'ter), *n.* great destruction of life by violence; carnage; killing of oxen, etc., for human food: *v.t.* to slay or kill with violence; kill (beasts) for the market.

slaughterhouse (-hous), *n.* an abbatoir.

Slav (slāv), *n.* a member of one of the various peoples that compose certain groups of Aryans in the north and east of Europe, comprising Russians, Poles, Czechs, Servians, Slovaks, Wends, Croatians, Moravians, Montenegrins and Bulgarians.

slave (slāv), *n.* a human being held in bondage; serf; drudge; one under the power or influence of another: *v.i.* to work like a slave; toil or drudge.

slave driver (drīv'er), a cruel taskmaster.

slaver (slāv'er), *n.* formerly, a vessel or trader engaged in the slave trade.

slaver (slav'er), *n.* saliva or spittle drooling or dribbling from the mouth: *v.i.* to allow spittle to dribble from the mouth: *v.t.* to smear with spittle.

slaverer (-er), *n.* one who slavers; an idiot; a servile parasite.

slavery ('er-i), *n.* the state of entire subjugation to the will of another; condition of a slave.

slavey ('i), *n.* a maidservant.

Slavic (slāv'ik), **Slavonic** (slâ-von'ik), *adj.* pertaining to the Slavs, or their languages: *n.* collectively, the allied languages of the Slavs.

slavish ('ish), *adj.* pertaining to, befitting, or characteristic of, a slave.

Slavophile (slāv'o-fil), *n.* a lover, or admirer, of the Slavs.

Slavophobist (slâ-vof'o-bist), *n.* one who hates, or despises, the Slavs.

slaw (slaw), *n.* sliced cabbage mixed with vinegar and served as a salad.

slay (slā), *v.t.* to kill or put to death with a weapon; destroy suddenly or with violence.

sleave (slēv), *n.* the knotted or entangled part of silk or thread; floss.

sleazy (slē'zi), *adj.* flimsy; lacking firmness of texture.

sled (sled), *n.* a carriage or vehicle mounted on runners for traveling over snow or ice: *v.t.* to convey or transport on a sled or sledge.

sledding ('ing), *n.* the act of transporting on, or conveying by, a sled; condition of snow for the running of sleds.

sledge (slej), *n.* a large, heavy hammer; a sled; a sleigh: *v.t.* & *v.i.* to convey, or travel, in a sledge.

sleek (slēk), *adj.* smooth; glossy: *v.t.* to make smooth; render glossy.

sleeky ('i), *adj.* of a sleek appearance; fawning.

sleep (slēp), *n.* slumber; rest; death *v.i.* to take rest in sleep; be motionless or inactive; be dead.

sleeper ('er), *n.* one who sleeps; a piece of timber supporting a railway track; a sleeping car.

sleepful ('fool), *adj.* drowsy.

sleepily ('i-li), *adv.* in a sleepy manner.

sleepiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being sleepy.

sleeping sickness (slēp'ing sik'nes), a fatal disease of the African tropics, epidemic encephalitis, or inflammation of the brain, which produces somnolence and palsies the cranial nerves: it is believed to be due to a parasite carried by the tsetse fly.

sleepy ('i), *adj.* inclined to, or overcome by, sleep; drowsy; sluggish; lethargic.

sleet (slēt), *n.* rain mingled with snow or hail: *v.i.* to hail or snow with rain mingled.

sleetiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being sleety.

sleety ('i), *adj.* consisting of, or like, sleet.

sleeve (slēv), *n.* the part of a garment that covers the arm: *v.t.* to furnish with sleeves.

sleigh (slā), *n.* a light vehicle, with run-

ners, for use on snow or ice; in England, called a *sledge*.

sleighing ('ing), *n.* act of riding in, or transporting by, a sleigh; condition of the snow or ice permitting the use of a sleigh.

sleight (slīt), *n.* dexterity; cunning; artful trick.

sleight of hand (hand), legerdemain; skill in juggling.

slender (slen'dĕr), *adj.* small or narrow in proportion to the length or height; feeble; slim; moderate.

sleuth (slōōth), *n.* the track of a man or beast, as known by the scent; in the U. S., a detective.

sleuthhound ('hound), *n.* a bloodhound; in the U. S., a detective.

slew (slōō), *n.* a boggy, marshy place; in basketry, the filling of a space with twisted rods.

sley (slā), *n.* the reed which guides the warp-threads in a loom.

slice (slīs), *n.* a thin broad piece of anything; a thin, broad knife for taking up or serving fish; a spatula: *v.t.* to cut into thin broad pieces; cut into parts; divide.

slick (slik), *n.* a smooth place on the surface of water; a broad, flat, paring chisel: *adj.* smooth; slippery: *v.t.* & *v.i.* to brighten up; make presentable; trim; make smooth: *adv.* smoothly; smartly.

slicker (-ĕr), *n.* an implement for dressing leather; a water-proof overcoat.

slide (slīd), *v.i.* to pass smoothly over a surface without leaving it; glide; pass inadvertently or unobserved; slip: *v.t.* to thrust along; cause to slip: *n.* a smooth surface of ice for sliding upon; smooth declivity; picture on glass for exhibition on a screen; fall of a mass of rock or snow down a mountain; a series of tones merging into one another without alteration of sound.

sliding-scale ('ing-skāl), *n.* a variable scale of wages or prices according to the state of trade.

slight (slīt), *adj.* feeble; inconsiderable; unimportant; not severe; trifling; slender: *n.* neglect; oversight: *v.t.* to disregard as of little value; neglect.

slim (slim), *adj.* of small diameter; small in breadth or thickness in proportion to height; flimsy; weak; unsubstantial; slender.

slime (slīm), *n.* glutinous mud; a mucous exudation, as from fishes; any viscous substance.

sliminess ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being slimy.

slimsy (slim'zi), *adj.* frail; flimsy.

slimy (slīm'i), *adj.* consisting of, covered over with, or like, slime.

sling (sling), *n.* an instrument for throwing stones; a throw; hanging bandage for an injured arm; [Slang], a drink of whiskey with sugar and nutmeg: *v.t.* to hurl with, or as with, a sling; hang so as to swing; hang by a rope so as to be moved.

slink (slingk), *v.i.* to creep away as if ashamed; sneak off; miscarry; said of beasts: *v.t.* to cast prematurely: said of beasts: *adj.* produced prematurely; lean: *n.* the young of a beast prematurely born, especially a calf; a sneak; a coward.

slinky ('i), *adj.* thin; sneaky; sly.

slip (slip), *v.i.* to glide or slide; miss one's foothold; fall down; escape observation; enter by oversight; move out of place; depart or escape: *v.t.* to convey secretly; cause to move quickly and smoothly; omit: *n.* the act of slipping; an oversight or omission; indiscretion; strip; twig from a stock; scion; a loose outer garment; outer covering or case; liquid potter's clay; an incline for launching ships; a young sole; a fielder in cricket; a narrow pew or bench.

slipper ('ĕr), *n.* one who, or that which, slips; a kind of loose shoe; a child's pinafore.

slipperiness (-i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being slippery.

slippery ('ĕr-i), *adj.* non-adhesive; without firm hold or footing; unstable; smooth; cunning.

slippy ('i), *adj.* slippery.

slip rail (rāl), [Australian], a fence rail which slips into slots in the side-posts and can be put on or taken off at will: the space between the side-posts supporting the slip rails.

slipshod ('shod), *adj.* wearing shoes or slippers down at the heel; slovenly.

slit (slit), *v.t.* to cut lengthwise or into long strips; split: *n.* a long cut; narrow opening.

slither (sli*th*'ĕr), *v.i.* to slide.

sliver (sliv'ĕr, slīv'ĕr), *v.t.* to cut into long, thin, or very small pieces: *n.* a splinter.

sloam (slōm), *n.* a layer of earth between seams of coal.

slob (slob), *n.* [Slang], an awkward or clumsy person.

slobber (slob'ĕr), *n.* same as slabber; mud; slush; filth: *v.i.* to dribble at the mouth; drool; talk in a drooling, stuttering manner without regard to sense or decency: *v.t.* to make foul with saliva; spill food in eating.

sloe (slō), *n.* the fruit of the blackthorn bush; a variety of wild, bitter plum.

slog (slog), *v.t.* [Slang], to hit hard; slug.

slogan (slō'gan), *n.* the war-cry or gathering-cry of a Highland clan; hence, any battle, or rallying, cry.

sloop (slōōp), *n.* a one-masted vessel with a fore-and-aft rig.

slop (slop), *n.* water carelessly spilled; puddle; poor liquor, or liquid food: *pl.* dirty water; ready-made clothing; sea-

man's outfit: *v.t.* to soil by letting liquid fall upon.

slope (slōp), *n.* an oblique direction; surface inclining gradually downwards: *v.t.* to form with a slope; incline or slant; direct obliquely: *v.i.* to take an oblique direction; run off.

sloppy (slop'i), *adj.* wet; muddy; splashed.

slot (slot), *n.* a broad, flat wooden bar; bolt; narrow aperture, as in the center of a rail-track for making connections with the grip of a cable-car; groove; opening for coin in an automatic machine; mortise; deer's track: *v.t.* to groove; trace by slot.

sloth (slōth), *n.* idleness; habitual indolence; a South American arboreal quadruped which hangs from branches, back down, and feeds on leaves and fruits.

sloth bear (bār), a fruit-eating, black bear of India and Ceylon.

slothful ('fool), *adj.* lazy; inactive.

slothfully (-li), *adv.* lazily; indolently.

slouch (slouch), *n.* a hanging down, as of the head or other parts of the body; ungainly, clownish gait; awkward, dull fellow: *v.t.* to cause to hang down; depress at the side: *v.i.* to walk in a clumsy, heavy, awkward manner.

slough (slou), *n.* a deep muddy place; a bog.

slough (sluf), *n.* the cast-off skin of a serpent; the part that separates from a foul sore: *v.i.* to separate naturally dead matter from the sound flesh; come off, as the matter formed over a sore.

slough (slōō), *n.* a side-channel from a river; an inlet; in Australia, a billabong.

Slovak (slo-vak'), *n.* one of the Slavic people of northwestern Hungary and part of Moravia; the language of the Slovaks.

sloven (sluv'en), *n.* one who is habitually untidy in his dress and negligent of cleanliness; one who is negligent of order and neatness.

Slovene (slo-vēn'), *n.* one of the Slavic people of Carinthia, Carniola and Styria; the language of the Slovenes.

slovenliness (-li-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being slovenly.

slovenly (-li), *adj.* lacking neatness or order; negligent or careless of appearance.

slow (slō), *adj.* not quick or rapid in motion; dilatory; not prompt or quick; behind in time; not progressive; dull.

slowworm ('wērm), *n.* a small snakelike reptile; the blind-worm.

sludge (sluj), *n.* slush; mire; pasty refuse; slime of ore.

sludgy ('i), *adj.* slushy; miry; pasty; slimy.

slue (slōō), *v.t.* to turn about a fixed point, as a spar, etc.; twist round: *v.i.* to turn about (with *round*).

slug (slug), *n.* a gastropod mollusk allied to the common snail, but having the shell either rudimentary or wanting altogether; a thick strip of metal for spacing type; a strip type-high used as a compositor's mark; any small piece or wedge of metal; any small bullet for an air-gun; a swallow of liquor; a heavy blow, as with the fist: *v.t.* to strike hard; pommel brutally: *v.i.* to be sluggish; impede; delay.

sluggard ('ērd), *n.* one who is habitually lazy and idle.

slugger (-ēr), *n.* a hard hitter, especially a pugilist; a heavy batter in baseball.

sluggish ('ish), *adj.* habitually lazy and idle; dull; slothful; inactive; slow.

sluice (slōōs), *n.* a gate for excluding or regulating the flow of water in a canal, etc.; stream of water issuing through a flood-gate: *v.t.* to wash with water from, or as from, a sluice; wet copiously.

slum (slum), *n.* a low, dirty street or district of a city or town inhabited by the very poor, or criminal classes; [Slang], a stew of meat, potatoes and onions: *v.i.* to visit slums as a fashionable amusement.

slumber ('bēr), *v.i.* to sleep lightly; doze; be in a state of inactivity or negligence.

slumdum (-dum), *n.* the world of the slums; slums collectively.

slumgullion (-gul'yun), [Slang], a weak decoction of tea; formerly, a mixture of water, blood, blubber and oil, left on deck by the cutting up of a whale.

slummer (-er), *n.* a person, especially a girl, who frequents slums for experience or amusement.

slump (slump), *n.* gross amount or mass; a bog; a sudden fall, as of shares, etc.: *v.t.* to lump or throw into a single lot: *v.i.* fall or sink suddenly.

slur (slēr), *v.t.* to sully; soil; contaminate; pass over superficially; disparage; pronounce indistinctly; sing or perform in a light, gliding manner: *n.* a stain; slight reproach or disgrace; stigma; inuendo; a curve connecting notes that are to be sung to one syllable, or played without a break; a blurred spot in print.

slush (slush), *n.* half-melted snow; a greasy, lubricating mixture; a mixture of white lead and lime to paint bright parts of machinery; confused talk or writing; gush; buncombe.

slush fund (fund), [Slang], in the U. S., a fund for carrying on corruptive propaganda, especially in politics.

slushy (-i), *adj.* abounding in slush or melted snow.

slut (slut), *n.* a dirty, untidy woman; a female dog; bitch.

sluttish ('ish), *adj.* untidy and dirty.

sly (slī), *adj.* artfully cunning; underhand and crafty; meanly insidious.

slyboots ('bōōts), *n.* a cunning, crafty, or deceptive person.

slyly ('li), *adv.* in a sly manner.
slyness ('nes), *n.* the state of being sly.
smack (smak), *n.* a quick, smart blow; loud kiss; quick, sharp noise with the lips; flavor; taste; a one-masted coasting or fishing vessel: *v.t.* to kiss with a quick sharp noise; strike with a quick, smart blow: *v.i.* make a noise with the lips after tasting something.
small (smawl), *adj.* little in quantity or degree; inconsiderable; of little worth or ability; not large or extended in dimensions; narrow-minded; mean: *n.* the slender part of anything; a little quantity.
small pica (pī'kȧ), a size of printing-type.
smallpox ('poks), *n.* a contagious, feverish disease, characterized by eruptions upon the skin; variola.
smalls (smawls), *n.* small-clothes; a man's nether garments for the hips and thighs; close-fitting knee-breeches.
smalt (smawlt), *n.* a deep blue pigment: now replaced by cobalt blue.
smart (smärt), *adj.* causing a quick, sharp pain; poignant; sharp; clever; accomplished; brilliant; witty; vivacious; pretentious; showy; brisk; obtained by sharp practices: *n.* a quick, pungent, lively pain; poignant grief: *v.i.* to feel a lively, pungent pain; endure punishment.
smarten ('n), *v.t.* to make smart or spruce.
smart money (mun'i), money paid by a person to free him from some unpleasant difficulty, especially a recruit from his enlistment; money allowed to wounded soldiers and sailors.
smartness (-nes), *n.* quality or state of being smart or keen.
smartweed ('wēd), *n.* the water pepper.
smash (smash), *v.t.* to break in pieces by violence; crush: *v.i.* to become bankrupt: *n.* a breaking to pieces; bankruptcy; a drink of whiskey with mashed ice, sugar, and mint flavoring.
smasher ('ẽr), *n.* one who, or that which smashes.
smatter (smat'ẽr), *v.i.* to talk superficially or ignorantly; have a superficial knowledge of anything.
smattering (-ing), *n.* superficial knowledge.
smear (smẽr), *v.t.* to overspread with anything unctuous, viscous, or adhesive; daub; pollute: *n.* a blot or stain.
smeary (-i), *adj.* sticky; viscous; greasy.
smectite (smek'tīt), *n.* a green clay, wrongly called fuller's earth.
smell (smel), *v.t.* to perceive by the nose; obtain the scent of: *v.i.* to affect the nose or olfactory nerves; exercise the sense of smell: *n.* that quality of bodies which affects the sense of smell; any sensation of odor, or perfume; a suggestion of smell; act of smelling.
smelling ('ing), *n.* the sense of smell.
smelt (smelt), *n.* a small coast fish, resembling a trout: it is greenish above and silvery beneath: *v.t.* to fuse, as an ore, to separate the metal.
smerky (smẽrk'i), *adj.* jaunty; spruce.
smerlin (smer'lin), *n.* a small fish of the carp family.
smew (smū), *n.* a migratory diving bird of the duck family; the white nun; the small merganser of northern Europe and Asia.
smilax (smī'laks), a climbing plant of the lily family: a native of South Africa, but cultivated widely in greenhouses: it has lovely greenish flowers, and is much prized for bouquets and wreaths; [S-], a widely scattered and large genus of shrubs, the green briers.
smile (smīl), *v.i.* to express pleasure, moderate joy, love or kindness by the countenance; look gay, cheerful, or happy; express slight contempt by a smile; favor: *v.t.* to express by a smile: *n.* the act of smiling; a look of pleasure, kindness, happiness, or slight contempt; [Slang], a drink of liquor.
smirch (smẽrch), *v.t.* to smear; dirty.
smirk (smẽrk), *v.i.* to smile affectedly or conceitedly: *n.* an affected smile.
smite (smīt), *v.t.* to strike, as with the hand or a weapon; kill; overthrow in battle; blast; chasten; affect with any passion: *v.i.* to act suddenly.
smith (smith), *n.* one who forges metal with a hammer; worker in metals.
smithereens (smi*th*-ẽr-ēnz'), *n.pl.* fragments resulting from a blow.
Smithsonian Institution (smith-sō'ni-an in-sti-tū'shun), an institution at Washington "for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men," now called the *National Museum*, founded by James Smithson (1765–1829), an English chemist.
smithy ('i), *n.* a smith's workshop.
smitten (smit'n), *p.adj.* affected deeply; struck hard.
smock (smok), *n.* a chemise; smock frock.
smock frock (frok), an agricultural laborer's loose outer shirt.
smoke (smōk), *n.* the vapor that escapes when a substance is burned; vapor; exhalation; act of smoking; pipe or cigar; foolish talk: *v.t.* to apply smoke to; hang up in smoke; dry, scent, or medicate by smoke; inhale and puff out the smoke of; expel by smoke; detect or ferret out: *v.i.* to emit smoke; burn tobacco in a pipe, etc.; inhale and puff out smoke.
smoke-screen (-skrēn), *n.* a dense cloud of smoke sent forth by ships or aircraft over either land or sea to screen an attack or bombardment, or hide movements being made against an enemy.
smokestack (-stak), *n.* chimney of a factory, or similar building; vent of a locomotive.

smokily ('i-li), *adj.* in a smoky manner.
smokiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being smoky.
smoking ('ing), *p.adj.* emitting smoke; used for smoking in.
smoky ('i), *adj.* giving out, or filled with, smoke; tarnished or noisome with smoke.
smolder, smoulder (smōl'dĕr), *v.i.* to burn slowly or smoke without vent; exist in a stifled condition.
smolt (smōlt), *n.* a young salmon that has acquired its silver scales.
smooth (smōō*th*), *adj.* not rough; even surfaced; frictionless; gently flowing; glossy; bland; soothing; flattering: *v.t.* to make smooth; render easy; calm; regulate: *v.i.* to become smooth: *n.* the act of making smooth; smooth part of anything; a meadow.
smother (smu*th*'ĕr), *v.t.* to destroy the life of by suffocation; stifle; suppress or conceal: *v.i.* to be suffocated: *n.* stifling smoke or thick dust.
smudge (smuj), *n.* a smear or stain; suffocating smoke; a smoldering fire for keeping off mosquitoes: *v.t.* to smear or stain; blacken with smoke.
smudginess ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being smudged.
smug (smug), *adj.* affectedly precise or prim; spruce; neat.
smuggle ('l), *v.t.* to import or export secretly without paying custom-house duties; convey or introduce clandestinely: *v.i.* to practice smuggling.
smuggler (smug'lĕr), *n.* one who smuggles; a vessel engaged in smuggling.
smut (smut), *n.* a spot or stain made by soot or similar dirty matter; bad, soft coal; a fungoid disease affecting cereal grain; obscenity: *v.t.* to soil or blacken with, or as with, smut: *v.i.* to become infected with, or converted into, smut; give off smut.
smutch (smuch), *n.* a smudge; stain: *v.t.* to blacken, as with smoke or soot.
smuttiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being smutty; obscenity.
smutty ('i), *adj.* soiled or stained with smut; affected with smut; obscene.
snack (snak), *n.* a slight, hasty repast.
snacot ('ot), *n.* a kind of pipefish.
snaffle (snaf'l), *n.* a bridle consisting of a joint in the middle and rings at the ends: *v.t.* to control with a bit; seize by bridle.
snag (snag), *n.* a short rough branch; knot; trunk of a tree fixed in the bed of a river; hence, an impediment: *v.t.* to clear of snags; run upon a snag.
snail (snāl), *n.* a slimy, slow-creeping gastropod mollusk with a spiral shell into which it can withdraw for protection; any slow-moving person; drone.
snake (snāk), *n.* a reptile or serpent with limbless, elongated body: some, as the viper and rattlesnake, have hollow or grooved fangs through which a deadly poison flows from the venom-glands into the punctures made by the fangs: *v.t.* to wind round spirally; to drag along the ground, as a log: *v.i.* to crawl like a snake.
snakebird (-bĕrd), *n.* a fish-eating, diving bird, allied to the cormorant, with a sharp-pointed bill, long, slender neck, and of a brownish color mingled with gray.
snakeroot (-rōōt), *n.* any of various American plants reputed as effective remedies for snake bite.
snakewood (-wood), *n.* a climbing shrub of East India having twisted roots resembling a snake.
snaky ('i), *adj.* pertaining to, or having the characteristics of, a snake; deceitful; sly; cunning; insinuating.
snap (snap), *v.i.* to break short or instantaneously; produce a sharp, sudden sound; utter sharp, angry words; miss fire; make a click with the jaws, as a dog: *v.t.* to break at once; crack; bite suddenly and unexpectedly; take an instantaneous photograph: *n.* the act of snapping; noise made by snapping; spring catch; sudden and sharp spell, as of weather: *adj.* brisk; offhand; made or done without due notice; unfair.
snapdragon ('drag-un), *n.* a plant with crimson flowers somewhat resembling a dragon's head; a social game in which raisins are snatched from a bowl of burning brandy.
snapper (-ĕr), *n.* one who snaps; any of several large marine food fishes, resembling bass; a snapping turtle.
snapping turtle (snap'ing tĕr'tl), a large, voracious, aquatic turtle of North America which seizes its prey with a snap.
snappish ('ish), *adj.* apt to snap, or eager to bite; sharp in retorting; peevish; caustic; easily irritated.
snapshot (snap'shot), *n.* instantaneous photograph; quick shot with gun or rifle.
snare (snār), *n.* a running noose of cord or wire for catching an animal; anything that entangles or entraps: *v.t.* to catch or entangle with, or as with, a snare.
snarl (snārl), *v.i.* to growl like an angry dog; speak surlily: *v.t.* to complicate or entangle, as thread or hair: *n.* the act of snarling; growl; angry contention or quarrel; entanglement of hair, etc.
snarling ('ing), *n.* the production of raised hollow metal work by hammering with a special tool on the inner surface.
snatch (snach), *v.t.* to take or seize abruptly and suddenly without permission; seize and carry away: *v.i.* to attempt to seize anything suddenly.
sneak (snēk), *v.i.* to creep or steal away privately or meanly; slink; act with servility and meanness; steal: *n.* a mean, servile fellow; petty thief.
sneakers ('erz), *n.pl.* soft shoes with rubber soles, as worn at tennis, cricket, etc.

sneer (snēr), *v.i.* to show contempt by some facial expression; insinuate contempt by a covert expression; scoff: *n.* an indirect expression of contempt or scorn.

sneeze (snēz), *v.i.* to emit a sudden and violent rush of air through the mouth and nostrils, audibly and convulsively: *n.* the act of sneezing.

snell (snel), *adj.* cold; biting; severe; sarcastic.

snicker (snik'ĕr), *n.* half-suppressed laugh; a giggle: *v.i.* to laugh slyly; giggle.

sniff (snif), *v.i.* to draw in the breath through the nose, often as an expression of contempt: *v.t.* to smell or scent: *n.* the act of sniffing.

snigger, same as snicker.

sniggle (snig'l), *v.i.* to fish for eels by thrusting the baited hook into their holes.

snip (snip), *v.t.* to cut or clip off at once, as with scissors: *n.* a single cut with scissors; small piece.

snipe (snīp), *n.* a long-billed, slender bird, highly valued as a game fowl, which frequents bogs and marshes; [Slang], curbstone broker.

snipe eel (ēl), a very long, slender, deep-sea eel.

sniper (snīp'ĕr), *n.* one who fires on an enemy from concealment; a sharpshooter.

snitch (snich), *v.t.* to catch in a noose; [Slang], to snatch; pilfer; pinch; inform on: *n.* a sneak; an informer.

snivel (sniv'el), *v.i.* to run at the nose; snuff audibly; cry, as a child: *n.* mucus running from the nose; cant.

sniveler (-ĕr), *n.* one who snivels.

snob (snob), *n.* a vulgar person who apes gentility; vulgar upstart.

snobbery (-ĕr-i), *n.* snobbish conduct.

snobbish ('ish), *adj.* pertaining to, characteristic of, or like, a snob.

snobbishness (-nes), *n.* vulgar or ostentatious show.

snood (snōōd), *n.* a filet or ribbon, formerly worn by young women to indicate virginity.

snook (snōōk), *n.* a barracouta, a large food fish of the Australian coasts; a garfish: *v.i.* to sniff; smell; pry about

snoop (snōōp), *v.i.* to pry where one has no business; spy on the affairs of others: *n.* a sneak; spy.

snooper (-ĕr), *n.* a low sneak; one who acts the spy in a most contemptible way.

snooze (snōōz), *v.i.* to nap: *n.* a nap.

snore (snōr), *v.i.* to breathe through the nostrils with roughness or hoarseness in sleep: *n.* a noisy breathing in sleep.

snort (snôrt), *v.i.* to breathe violently through the nose: *n.* the sound produced by such breathing.

snot (snawt), *n.* mucus in, or from, the nose; [Slang], a dirty, contemptible fellow: *v.i.* to clear the nose of mucus.

snout (snout), *n.* the projecting nose of a beast; nose of a person: contemptuous.

snow (snō), *n.* frozen particles of vapor in the atmosphere in the form of white feathery flakes; something resembling snow; [Slang], a white powder of cocaine, also, called *coke*, sniffed by drug fiends: *v.i.* to fall in snow: *v.t.* to obstruct with snow.

snowbird ('bĕrd), *n.* an Arctic bird, the snow-bunting.

snowdrop ('drop), *n.* a bulbous plant with pretty white flowers.

snowfall ('fawl), *n.* the quantity of snow which falls during a given time.

snowflake (-flāk), *n.* a particle of snow; an Arctic finch.

snowline ('līn), *n.* the lowest limit of perpetual snow.

snowplough, snowplow ('plou), *n.* an engine furnished with a large, coarse rotating brush to clear snow from railroad tracks.

snowshoe (-shōō), *n.* a wooden frame strung with cord or catgut and worn under the ordinary shoe to prevent sinking while walking on snow.

snowy ('i), *adj.* white like snow; covered with, or abounding in, snow; pure.

snowy owl (oul), a large, almost pure white owl of the arctic regions.

snub (snub), *v.t.* to check or reprimand with sarcasm or asperity; treat with designed contempt: *n.* an intended slight; reprimand.

snub-nosed ('nōzd), *adj.* having a short, flat nose.

snuff (snuf), *v.t.* to draw in through the nose; smell or scent; take the snuff off, as a candle: *v.i.* to snort or sniff; take snuff into the nostrils: *n.* powdered tobacco inhaled through the nose; charred part of the wick of a candle.

snuffle ('l), *v.i.* to speak or breathe hard through the nose when obstructed: *n.* a speaking through the nose when obstructed; affected nasal twang; cant: *pl.* obstruction of the nostrils by mucus.

snuffy ('i), *adj.* soiled with snuff; vexed; angry.

snug (snug), *adj.* concealed; lying close and warm; compact: *n.* a lug, or flange, or the like.

snuggery ('ĕr-i), *n.* a warm, cosy place.

snuggle ('l), *v.i.* to lie close for warmth and comfort.

so (sō), *adv.* in a like manner or degree; in high degree; as has been stated; for this reason; therefore; more or less: *conj.* on condition that; if; therefore: *interj.* stop!

soak (sōk), *v.t.* to cause to suck in moisture; steep in a fluid; wet thoroughly: *v.i.* to become saturated or steeped in fluid; drink excessively: *n.* [Slang], a habitual drunkard.

soap (sōp), *n.* a compound of oils or fats

and an alkali used for washing and cleansing: *v.t.* to rub over, or wash, with soap; wheedle.

soapiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being soapy.

soapstone ('stōn), *n.* a soft hydrous magnesium silicate; talc.

soapy ('i), *adj.* covered with, or like, soap; soft and smooth.

soar (sōr), *v.i.* to fly aloft, as a bird; mount upwards with wings; rise in thought or imagination: *n.* a lofty flight.

sob (sob), *v.i.* to sigh in a convulsive manner with tears: *v.t.* to utter with a sob: *n.* a convulsive sigh; lamentation.

sobbing ('ing), *n.* the act of sighing with a short convulsive heaving of the breast.

sober (sō'bēr), *adj.* habitually temperate, especially in the use of intoxicating liquors; self-possessed; calm; steady; sedate: *v.t.* to make sober: *vi.* to become sober.

soberminded (-mīn-ded), *adj.* having a cool, dispassionate mind; steady.

sobriety (-brī'e-ti), *n.* habitual temperance; calmness; seriousness.

sobriquet (sō-brē-kā'), *n.* a nickname.

sob sister (sis'tēr), a newspaperwoman who writes sensational articles about crimes, and sympathizes with the alleged criminals, especially those accused of murder.

soc (sok), *n.* a feudal lord's power of holding a court in a district.

socage (sok'aj), *n.* in medieval England, tenure of land fixed by other than military service.

soccer (sok'ēr), *n.* football played according to Association rules.

sociability (sō-shiâ-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being sociable; disposition to associate and converse with others.

sociable ('shiâ-bl), *adj.* disposed to associate and converse with others; social; companionable; affable: *n.* a social gathering; informal reception; a four-wheeled, open carriage for four, with seats facing.

sociably (-bli), *adv.* in a sociable manner.

social ('shâl), *adj.* pertaining to men as living in society; inclined to friendly intercourse and conversation; convivial; growing in groups or masses; living in communities.

socialism (-izm), *n.* an economic theory or system of the reconstruction of society on the basis of coöperation of labor and community of property.

socialist (-ist), *n.* an advocate of socialism: *adj.* pertaining to socialism.

socialistic (-is'tik), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, socialism.

sociality (-shi-al'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being social.

socialize ('shâl-īz), *v.t.* to render social; regulate according to socialistic principles.

social science (sī'ens), the science that treats of man's well-being as a member of an organized community.

society (-sī'i-ti), *n.* a number of persons united for a common interest; people collectively who live in any region at any given period; fraternity; company; the more cultivated portion of any community in its social relations, etc.

sociological (-shi-ō-loj'ik-âl), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, sociology.

sociologist (-ol'ō-jist), *n.* a student of sociology.

sociology ('ō-ji), *n.* the science of the constitution, evolution, and phenomena of human society; social science.

sock (sok), *n.* a light shoe worn by the classic actors of comedy; a short stocking; warm inner sole.

sockdolager (-dol'â-jēr), *n.* a conclusive argument; a decisive blow; whopper.

socket ('et), *n.* a hollow into which something is fitted; hollow of a candlestick.

socle (sō'kl), *n.* a plain plinth forming a low pedestal; base of a statue, etc.

Socratic (so-krat'ik), *adj.* pertaining to Socrates (469–399 B. C.), the Greecian sage, or his teachings.

Socratic method (meth'od), the method employed by Socrates of propounding a series of questions with the object of eliciting expressions of opinion in order to establish, or refute, a proposition or conclusion.

Socratism (sok'râ-tizm), *n.* the doctrines, teachings, or philosophy of Socrates.

sod (sod), *n.* turf; sward: *v.t.* to cover with sod; turf.

soda (sō'dâ), *n.* the decahydrate of sodium carbonate, called *washing soda;* sodium bicarbonate, called *cooking* or *baking soda,* or *saleratus;* sodium hydroxide, called *caustic soda;* soda water.

sodality (sō-dal'i-ti), *n.* a brotherhood for social, or religious, service.

soda water (waw-tēr), formerly aërated water containing bicarbonate of soda; now water and fruit syrup charged with carbonic acid.

sodden (sod'n), *adj.* heavy with moisture; imperfectly cooked, as bread; saturated: *v.i.* to be soaked or seethed: *v.t.* to make heavy with water.

soddy ('i), *adj.* turfy.

sodic (sō'dik), *adj.* pertaining to, or containing, sodium.

sodium ('di-um), *n.* a metallic element of the alkali group, occurring always in combination: the base of soda.

sodium bicarbonate (bī-kär'bon-āt), a white crystalline substance found in mineral springs, but produced artificially by treating the neutral carbonate with carbonic acid: used in baking powders and medicine.

sodium carbonate (kär'bon-āt), a strong alkaline salt found in soda lakes, but

produced artificially by the burning of marine plants, as seaweed: used much in soap-making.

sodium hydroxide (hī-drok'sīd), a white brittle solid, easily melted, prepared by the electrolysis of common salt, or by treating sodium carbonate with slaked lime: used much in dyeing.

sodium peroxide (pēr-oks'īd), a yellowish solid obtained by passing hot air over metallic sodium: with water it yields oxygen: used as a bleaching agent with other chemicals.

sodium phosphate (fos'fāt), a sodium salt of phosphoric acid which crystallizes as a prism with 12 molecules of water: used in dyeing, and as a purgative in medicine.

sodium salicylate (sal'i-sil-āt), a white amorphous powder of a sweetish alkaline taste: used as an anti-rheumatic.

sodium sulphate (sul'fāt), a compound obtained from the action of sulphuric acid on common salt: used in glass-making: with ten atoms of water (decahydrate) it is known as *Glauber's salt*.

sodomite (sod'om-īt), *n.* one guilty of sodomy.

sodomy (sod'om-i), *n.* buggery; unnatural carnal copulation.

soever (so-ev'ēr), *adv.* to some degree; any out of all conceivable persons, places, or things: mostly in composition with *who*, *what*, *where*, *when* and *how*.

sofa (sō'fȧ), *n.* a long seat with stuffed bottom, back, and arms.

soffit (sof'it), *n.* a small paneled ceiling; under part of a cornice, stairway, lintel, arch, etc.

soft (sôft), *adj.* easily yielding to pressure; malleable; smooth to the touch; not glaring; impressionable; effeminate; quiet; easy; courteous; mild; kind.

soften (sôf'n), *v.t.* to make soft or softer; tone down; palliate; assuage; render less rude or offensive; make effeminate; melt: *v.i.* to become soft or softened.

soft-shell crab (-shel krab), the common blue, edible crab of the Atlantic coast of the U. S.

soggy (sog'i), *adj.* soaked; wet; heavy.

soi-distant (swä-dē-zäng'), *adj.* self-styled; would-be; pretended.

soil (soil), *n.* the top stratum of the earth's surface; land; dirt; manure; stain: *v.t.* to make dirty; stain or mar; manure with soil: *v.i.* to become soiled.

soiree (swä-rā'), *n.* an evening party for conversation and social intercourse; public evening entertainment with refreshments.

sojourn (sō'jērn, sō-jērn'), *v.i.* to dwell for a time: *n.* a temporary residence.

soke, see soc.

soko (so'kō), *n.* a brilliantly colored large ocean fish; also, called the *opah*.

Sol (sol), *n.* the sun.

sol (sōl), *n.* the fifth note of the diatonic scale; a colloid combined with a liquid.

sola (sō'lȧ), *n.* an East Indian plant from the soft stem of which pith hats and swimming jackets are made.

solace (sol'ȧs), *n.* comfort in sorrow; consolation: *v.t.* to comfort in sorrow.

solan (sō'lan), *n.* the gannet; solan-goose.

Solanaceæ (sol-ȧ-nā'se-ē), *n.* the nightshade family of narcotic trees, shrubs and herbs, containing about 80 genera and upwards of 2,000 species.

solanine (sol'ȧ-nēn), *n.* a poisonous extract of the berries of the nightshade.

solano (sō-lä'nō), *n.* a hot oppressive wind in the Mediterranean off the eastern coast of Spain.

solar (lȧr), *adj.* pertaining to, measured by, or proceeding from, the sun.

solar day (dā), the interval between two successive transits of the sun over the same meridian; twenty-four hours.

solarium (so-lā'ri-um), *n.* a room, as in a sanitorium, almost wholly exposed to the sun: for convalescents.

solarize (-īz), *v.t.* to expose too long in the camera.

solar month (munth), the time required by the sun to pass through a sign of the zodiac.

solar plexus (plek'sus), the largest sympathetic plexus of the body, situated behind the stomach: it is an important nerve center, containing a mass of tissue and cells.

solar system (sis'tem), the sun, with the heavenly bodies that revolve about it as the center of their orbits.

solar year (yēr), the period during which the earth makes one complete revolution round the sun, 365 days 5 hours 48 minutes 52 seconds.

solatium (so-lā'shi-um), *n.* compensation for suffering; award for injuries.

solder (sod'ēr, sol'dēr), *n.* a metallic alloy for uniting metals: *v.t.* to unite by a fusible metallic cement; join.

soldier (sōl'jēr), *n.* a person engaged in military service; a private as distinguished from an officer; man of military skill; a person of courage: *v.i.* to serve or act as a soldier; make a pretense of work.

sole (sōl), *n.* the underside of the foot; bottom of a boot or shoe, etc.; bottom of anything; a flat fish: *v.t.* to furnish with, or as with, a sole: *adj.* alone; being or acting by one's self; unmarried.

solecism (sol'ē-sizm), *n.* a breach of the rules of syntax, or idiom of a language; impropriety; absurdity.

solely (sōl'li), *adv.* alone; singly.

solemn (sol'em), *adj.* characterized by religious rites or ceremonies; inspiring awe; serious; devout; formal; attended with a serious appeal to God.

solemnity ('ni-ti), *n.* a religious rite or ceremony; ceremony adapted to inspire awe; gravity; impressiveness; affected or mock seriousness.

solemnization (-ni-zā'shun), *n.* the act of solemnizing.

solemnize ('em-nīz), *v.t.* to perform with ceremonies; celebrate.

solenoid (sō-len-oid), *n.* an electromagnetic helix.

sol-fa (sōl-fā'), *v.i.* to sing or vocalize the diatonic scale to the syllables *do, re, mi, fa, sol, la, si, do:* *n.* the syllables, *do, re,* etc., collectively; rarely, the gamut or scale.

solfatara (sol-fā-tä'rā), *n.* a volcanic vent, which emits sulphurous and other vapors.

solfeggio (-fāď'jō), *n.* the system of arranging the musical scale with the syllables *do, re,* etc., instead of the letters, A, B, etc.; singing the syllables, *do, re, etc.*

solferino (-fā-rē'no), *n.* a bright, deep pink aniline color.

solicit (sō-lis'it), *v.t.* to ask for with earnestness; entreat; invite or summon; endeavor to obtain: *v.i.* to canvass.

solicitation (-i-tā'shun), *n.* the act of soliciting; importunity; the offense of inciting to a felony; offense of accosting by a prostitute.

solicitor ('it-ēr), *n.* one who solicits; a person legally qualified to act for another in a court of law; an attorney; a canvasser.

solicitor-general (-jen'ēr-al), *n.* a law officer appointed to assist the attorney-general.

solicitorship (-ship), *n.* the office or rank of a solicitor.

solicitous ('i-tus), *adj.* eager; anxious; apprehensive; concerned.

solicitude ('i-tūd), *n.* the state of being solicitous; concern; anxiety; carefulness.

solid (sol'id), *adj.* having the particles so close or firmly adhering as to resist impression; compact; cubic; not hollow; dense; heavy; weighty; just; unanimous: *n.* a body having its constituent particles firmly adhering together.

solidarity (-i-dar'i-ti), *n.* community of interests and responsibilities.

solidification (-id-i-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the act of solidifying; the state of being solidified.

solidify (-id'i-fī), *v.t.* to make solid: *v.i.* to harden.

solidism (sol'i-dizm), *n.* the exploded theory that all diseases are due to morbid condition of the solid parts of the bodily system.

solidity ('i-ti), *n.* density; compactness; stability; truth; moral firmness.

solifidian (-fid'i-an), *n.* one who holds to the theory that faith alone justifies and is all that is necessary for final salvation.

soliloquize (sō-lil'ō-kwīz), *v.i.* to utter as soliloquy.

soliloquy ('ō-kwi), *n.* a talking or discourse to one's self; a written composition of the nature of a monologue.

solipsism (sol'ip-sizm), *n.* the doctrine that one can know only self and consequently that self is the only existing reality to the individual mind; in Kantian philosophy, a form of egoism.

solitaire (sol-i-tār'), *n.* a game played by one person; a stud; precious stone in single setting; hermit; song-bird of the thrush family.

solitarily ('i-tâ-ri-li), *adv.* in a solitary manner.

solitariness (-nes), *n.* the state of being solitary.

solitary ('i-tâ-ri), *adj.* living by one's self; lonely; single; done, passed, or suffered alone; remote; unoccupied; gloomy.

solitude ('i-tūd), *n.* the state of being by one's self; loneliness; seclusion; desert.

solmization (sol-,mi-zā'shun), *n.* the system of using syllables, *do, re, mi, fa,* etc., instead of letters, to denote the tones of a musical scale; the sol-fa notations solfeggio.

solo (sō'lō), *n.* an air, or musical piece, performed by a single instrument or by one vocalist.

soloist (-ist), *n.* one who performs or sings a solo.

Solomon (sol'o-mun), *n.* son of David, king of Israel (1030 B.C.), noted for his wisdom and the magnificence of his reign; a very wise man.

Solomon's seal (sēl), a mystic symbol made up of two interlaced triangles, forming a six-pointed star; one of several perennial herbs with single stems and clusters of very small, light-green flowers.

solstice (sol'stis), *n.* that point in the ecliptic at which the sun is farthest from the equator, north in summer, south in winter.

solstitial (-stish'âl), *adj.* pertaining to, or happening at a solstice.

solubility (-ū-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state, quality, or degree of being soluble or dissolvable.

soluble ('ū-bl), *adj.* capable of being dissolved in a fluid; capable of solution.

solution (-lū'shun), *n.* a liquid formed by the action of a solvent upon a substance; separation of a body into parts; disintegration; process by which one substance is mixed with another; act of demonstrating a problem and finding the answer; explanation.

solvability (sol-vâ-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being solvable.

solvable ('vâ-bl), *adj.* capable of being solved.

solve (solv), *v.t.* to explain; clear up; remove; dissolve.
solvency ('en-si), *n.* the state or quality of being solvent.
solvent (sol'vent), *n.* any liquid or agent, that dissolves another substance; that which explains: *adj.* able to discharge just claims or debts; having the power of dissolving.
soma (sō'mâ), a climbing plant of East India which yields a milky juice, from which, formerly, an intoxicating drink was distilled; the body of an animal; the whole of an organism except the germ cells.
somatology (sō-mâ-tol'ō-ji), *n.* the science of the general principles of matter, and its properties; also, the study of the anatomy and physiology of man.
somber (som'bẽr), *adj.* dull; melancholy; dark; gloomy.
sombrero (-brâ'rō), *n.* a kind of broad-brimmed hat worn in southwestern U. S.
sombrous ('brus), *adj.* gloomy; dull.
some (sum), *adj.* denoting an indeterminate number, or quantity; limited in degree; not exactly known; indicating a part: *pron.* a number not definitely known; *adv.* approximately; as nearly as can be ascertained.
somebody ('bod-i), *n.* some person; a person of importance.
somehow ('how), *adv.* in one way or another; by some means.
somersault ('ẽr-sawlt), *n.* a leap in which a person turns with his heels over his head.
something ('thing), *n.* a thing unknown, or not specified; part or portion; indefinite quantity or degree: *adv.* in some degree.
sometime ('tīm), *adv.* at a time indefinitely; formerly; once.
somewhat ('hwot), *n.* indeterminate quantity; more or less: *adv.* in some degree or extent.
somewhere ('hwâr), *adv.* in one place or another.
somewhile ('hwīl), *adv.* once; for a while.
somewhither ('hwi*th*er), *adv.* to some indeterminate place.
somnambulism (som-nam'bū-lizm), *n.* the act or practice of walking in sleep.
somnambulist (-list), *n.* a sleep-walker.
somni-, a combining form from the Latin *somnus*, sleep.
somniferous (-nif'ẽr-us), *adj.* causing sleep.
somniloquist (-nil'o-kwist), *n.* a person who talks in his sleep.
somnipathy (-nip'â-thi), *n.* sleep caused by some external influence, as mesmerism.
somniverous (-nif'ẽr-us), *adj.* soporific; causing sleep.
somnolence ('nō-lens), **somnolency** (-len'si), *n.* sleepiness; drowsiness.
somnolent ('nō-lent), *adj.* inclined to sleep.
son (sun), *n.* a male child, or descendant; male issue of a parent; pupil; native or inhabitant of a particular country.
Son, *n.* the second person of the Holy Trinity.
sonant (sō'nânt), *adj.* sounding; vocal.
sonata (-nä'tâ), *n.* a musical composition for one instrument, especially the pianoforte.
song (sông), *n.* a musical composition; a lyrical poem or ballad; any poetical strain; poem; notes of birds; mere trifle.
song sparrow (spar'ō), a brown sparrow of North America, noted for its cheerful notes.
songster ('stẽr), *n.* one skilled in singing; a singing bird.
songstress (-stres), *n.* a female songster.
soniferous (sō-nif'ẽr-us), *adj.* producing, or conveying, sound.
son-in-law (sun'in-law), *n.* the husband of one's daughter.
sonnet (son'et), *n.* a poem of fourteen lines in which a thought or single idea is expressed in two phases, the first eight lines or octave being the exposition and the last six or sextet an answering conclusion.
sonneteer (-et-ẽr'), *n.* a composer of sonnets; minor poet: *v.i.* to compose sonnets.
Son of God (god), Jesus Christ.
Son of Heaven (hev'n), a title given to the former emperors of China.
sonometer (sō-nom'e-tẽr), *n.* an apparatus for showing the relation between musical notes; also, for testing the capacity of the auditory nerves.
sonorescent (res'ent), *adj.* capable of giving forth sound when acted upon by light.
sonorific (sō-nō-rif'ik), *adj.* producing sound.
sonority (-nor'i-ti), *n.* state of being sonorous.
sonorous (sō-nō'rus), *adj.* given a clear sound when struck; resonant; loud-sounding; vocal; deep-toned.
sonsy (son'si), *adj.* happy; jolly; bringing good luck.
sontag (son'tag), *n.* a knitted woolen jacket worn by women over the waist.
soon (sōōn), *adv.* in a short time; quickly; easily; early; without delay.
soot (soot), *n.* a fine, black substance which arises in minute particles from the combustion of organic matter; carbon.
sooth (sōōth), *n.* truth; reality; *adj.* true; trustworthy.
soothe (sōō*th*), *v.t.* to please or calm with soft words or blandishments; comfort; allay; pacify; assuage.
soothsay (sōōth'sā), *v.i.* to predict or foretell.

soothsayer (-ēr), *n.* one who foretells or prognosticates.

soothsaying (-ing), *n.* the art or practice of foretelling or making predictions.

sootiness (soot'i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being sooty.

sooty ('i), *adj.* pertaining to, producing, or like, soot; dusky; black.

sop (sop), *n.* anything steeped, dipped, or softened in a liquid; something given to pacify: *v.t.* to steep or dip in a liquid.

sophism (sof'izm), *n.* a specious but fallacious argument; fallacy.

sophist ('ist), *n.* one of the Greek teachers of the 5th century B. C. who displayed rare skill in disputation and argument, but who were considered too ostentatious: many looked upon them as insincere and regarded their reasoning as fallacious; a fallacious or captious reasoner.

sophistical (so-fis'ti-kăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, a sophist; fallaciously subtle; quibbling.

sophisticate ('ti-kāt), *v.t.* to render worthless by adulteration; pervert; mislead by sophistical argument or reasoning; alter a text to deceive.

sophisticated (-kāt-ed), *adj.* worldly-wise; experienced in worldly affairs.

sophistication (-kā'shun), *n.* misrepresentation; deception by sophistry; lack of simplicity; experience in worldly affairs; adulteration.

sophistry (sof'is-tri), *n.* specious but fallacious reasoning; unsound argument.

sophomore ('ō-mōr), *n.* a student in his second academic year: used only in U. S.

sopor (sō'pēr), *n.* deep sleep from which, a patient is aroused with difficulty.

soporific (sō-pō-rif'ik), *adj.* causing, or tending to induce, sleep: *n.* an opiate or anodyne.

soporiferous (-rif'ēr-us), *adj.* inducing sleep; soporific.

soppy (sop'i), *adj.* soaked or saturated with a liquid; very wet.

soprano (sō-prä'nō), *n.* the highest kind of female voice; a singer with such a voice.

sora (so'rå), *n.* the short-billed American rail frequenting the marshes of eastern U. S.

sorb (sôrb), *n.* the European mountain-ash, yielding fruit called rowans; the rowan tree.

sorbefacient (sôr-be-fā'shi-ent), *adj.* producing absorption.

Sorbonne (sor-bon'), *n.* a famous seat of learning in Paris for the teaching of theology, science and literature, now under the faculty of the University of Paris.

sorcerer ('sēr-ēr), *n.* a magician, wizard, or enchanter.

sorceress (-es), *n.* a female sorcerer.

sorcery (-i), *n.* divination by the aid of evil spirits; witchcraft; magic; enchantment.

sordes (sôr'dēz), *n.* the crust that forms on the lips in fever; foul matter.

sordid ('did), *adj.* mean; vile; base; niggardly; meanly avaricious.

sore (sōr), *adj.* tender or painful to the touch; inflamed; painful; sensitive; susceptible of irritation; heavy; grievous; severe; distressing: *adv.* grievously; severely; deeply: *n.* a painful or diseased part in an animal body; ulcer.

sorehead (-hed), *n.* chicken pox; an infectious disease of fowl, characterized by yellow nodules around the eyes; [Slang], a disgruntled person, especially a disappointed politician.

sorely (sōr'li), *adv.* in a sore manner.

soreness ('nes), *n.* the state or quality of being sore; tenderness.

sorghum (sôr'gum), *n.* a cane-like grass resembling broom corn, yielding sugar; molasses prepared from juice of sorghum.

sororicide (-rōr'i-sīd), *n.* one who murders his or her sister.

sorority (so-rôr'i-ti), *n.* a secret organization of women only; an association of college girls.

sorosis (sō-rō'sis), *n.* a woman's club or association; a fruit, like the pineapple or breadfruit, formed from a union of flowers.

sorrel (sor'el), *n.* one of several low perennial herbs which yields an acid juice; a reddish-brown color; an animal of this color.

Sorrento work (-en'tō wĕrk), *n.* carved ornamental fretwork in olivewood with inlaid decorations.

sorriness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being sorry.

sorrow ('ō), *n.* mental pain or uneasiness caused by loss, disappointment, etc.; grief; distress; unhappiness; regret; affliction: *v.i.* to feel mental pain or uneasiness; grieve; lament; be sad.

sorrowful (-fool), *adj.* full of, or showing, sorrow; sad.

sorrowfully (-li), *adv.* in a sorrowful manner.

sorry ('i), *adj.* feeling regret for the loss of some good; vexed; pained; mean; worthless.

sort (sôrt), *n.* a kind or species; class, rank, or order; manner; degree: *v.t.* to separate and place in different divisions or classes; select: *v.i.* to consort or associate

sortie (sôr'tē), *n.* the issuing of a body of troops from a besieged place to attack the besiegers.

sortilege (sor'ti-lej), *n.* the practice of drawing lots; divination by lots.

S. O. S., *n.* a wireless call for help sent out by a ship in peril: no longer used.

sot (sot), *n.* a habitual drunkard.

soteriology (so-tē-rī-ol'o-ji), *n.* the doctrine of salvation by Jesus Christ; a discourse or treatise on health or hygiene.

sotol (so-tōl'), *n.* a plant of southern U. S. resembling the yucca palm; an intoxicating liquor made in Mexico.

sottish ('ish), *adj.* like a sot; stupid; infatuated.

sotto voce ('tō-vō'chā), *adv.* in an undertone; with a moderate or restrained tone of voice.

sou (sōō), *n.* a bronze French coin, value about one cent.

soubise ('bīz), *n.* a sauce of small, white, chopped onions and butter.

soubriquet (-brē-kā'), *n.* a nickname; an assumed name.

soubrette (-bret'), *n.* formerly, a lady's maid; hence, a frivolous young woman; by extension, an actress who plays a frivolous part.

soucar (sou-kär'), *n.* in India, a native banker.

souchet (-sha'), *n.* fish stew.

souchong (sōō-shong), *n.* a variety of black tea; an infusion of this tea.

souffle (sōō-flā'), *n.* a dish prepared with a light, frothy covering of whipped whites of eggs: *adj.* light; fluffy.

sough (sou, suf), *n.* a hollow murmur or whistling, as of the wind: *v.i.* to murmur or whistle, as the wind.

soul (sōl), *n.* the spiritual, rational, and immortal part in man; reason or intellect; conscience; life; essence; moving or inspiring power; courage; human being; disembodied spirit.

soulful ('fool), *adj.* full of soul or feeling.

soulless ('les), *adj.* without a soul; senseless; spiritless; dull; mean.

sound (sound), *adj.* whole; entire; unbroken; healthy; not decayed; founded on truth or right; orthodox; solvent; firm; safe; strong; legal; valid; laid on with force: *n.* the impression made on the ear by the vibrations of the air; noise; report; noise without signification; a strait or narrow passage of water; swimming bladder of a fish; the cuttlefish: *v.t.* to measure or ascertain the depth of; cause to make a noise; utter audibly; play upon; examine as to physical condition; probe.

sounding ('ing), *n.* ascertaining the depth of water: *adj.* causing sound resonant.

soundness (-nes), *n.* quality of being sound; honesty; integrity.

soundproof ('prōōf), *adj.* impervious to sound.

soup (sōōp), *n.* a liquid food prepared by boiling meat with vegetables and flavoring; [Slang], nitro-glycerine as used by burglars to blow open safes; a dose given to a race-horse to increase speed.

soupçon (sōōp-song'), *n.* a suspicion; a very small portion; a taste.

souper ('ėr), *n.* formerly, in Ireland, a religious worker who endeavored to convert needy Roman Catholics by giving them soup.

sour (sour), *adj.* having an acid, sharp, or astringent taste; changed so as to become rancid; disagreeable; cross; morose; cold and damp: *v.t.* to cause to become sour: *v.i.* become morose, peevish, or discontented; to become acid by fermentation.

source (sōrs), *n.* that from which anything arises or originates; spring or fountain; first cause; origin.

sourish (sour'ish), *adj.* somewhat sour.

sourness (-nes), *n.* state of being sour.

souse (sous), *n.* pickle made with salt; anything steeped or preserved in pickle; a plunging in water; [Slang], a drunkard: *v.t.* to steep in pickle; plunge into water; strike with sudden violence: *v.i.* to make a sudden attack: *adv.* with sudden violence.

south (south), *n.* that one of the four cardinal points of the compass directly opposite the north: *adj.* pertaining to the south: *v.i.* to turn or move toward the south; come to the meridian: *adv.* toward the south.

Southdown ('doun), *n.* one of a breed of short-wooled, hornless sheep, noted for the excellent quality of their mutton.

southerly (su*th*'ėr-li), *adj.* southern.

southerly buster (bust'ėr), in Australia, a violent cold wind from the south, which rises suddenly after a very hot spell and is followed by copious rains.

southern (su*th*'ėrn), *adj.* pertaining to, situated in, or proceeding from or toward the south.

Southern Cross (krôs), a famous constellation of the Southern Heavens consisting of five visible stars somewhat in the form of a Latin cross: one is of the first magnitude.

southerner (-ėr), *n.* a native of a southern country; [S-], a native of any of the Southern States of the U. S.

southernwood ('ėrn-wood), *n.* a species of wormwood.

southpaw ('paw), *n.* [Slang], in baseball, a pitcher who uses the left hand: *adj.* denoting such pitcher.

souvenir (sōō-ve-nēr'), *n.* a memento or keepsake.

sovereign (suv'ėr-in), *adj.* royal; supreme in power; possessing supreme dominion; effectual: *n.* a king, emperor, or queen; a British gold coin = 20s.

sovereignty (-ti), *n.* supreme power or dominion.

Soviet (sō'vē-et), *n.* specifically, a radical governing body in Russia, established by the revolution of 1917; [s-], a council.

sow (sou), *n.* a female pig; a channel for running molten metal to the molds.

sow (sō), *v.t.* to scatter, as seed; disseminate, as propaganda.

sow bug (sou bug), a wood louse.

soy (soi), *n.* a Chinese sauce prepared from soy beans.

soy bean (bēn), a fabaceous Asiatic herb with hairy stem and trifoliate leaves; the white round seed of this herb: much used for food in China and Japan.

spa (spä), *n.* a spring of mineral water.

space (spās), *n.* extension; room; interval between lines; time; short interval: *v.t.* in printing, to separate lines with thin pieces of metal.

spacious ('shus), *adj.* extending far and wide; roomy; vast in extent.

spade (spād), *n.* an implement for digging, consisting of a broad blade of iron with a handle; one of a suit of cards: *v.t.* to dig with a spade.

spadefish (-fish), *n.* a spiny-finned food fish found off Cape Cod.

spadefoot (-foot), *n.* a burrowing toad.

spadiceous (spa-dish'us), *adj.* of a bright brown color; pertaining to a spadix.

spadix (spā'diks), *n.* a spike or head of flowers having a fleshy axis, usually enclosed in a spathe or leaf.

spado (spā'dō), *n.* a castrated person, or animal; in law, an impotent person.

spaghetti (spä-get'i), *n.* macaroni formed in long thin strips or cords.

spall (spawl) *n.* a chip of stone struck off by a hammer; a splinter: *v.t.* to break up ore by hand: *v.i.* to chip along the edges of a stone.

spalpeen (spål'pēn), *n.* a scamp: an Irish term.

span (span), *n.* the space from the thumb to the end of the little finger when extended; nine inches; a short space of time; spread of an arch, between its abutments or supports; yoke of oxen or horses; pair of horses similar in color harnessed together: *v.t.* to measure by the span of the hand; reach from one side to the other; fetter or hobble: *v.i.* to be matched for running in harness.

spangle (spang'gl), *n.* a small plate or boss of shining metal; any glittering ornament, especially for a dress: *v.t.* to set or adorn with, or as with, spangles.

Spaniard (span'yērd), *n.* a native of Spain.

spaniel ('yel), *n.* any of several breeds of small, short-legged dogs with long wavy hair and drooping ears.

Spanish ('ish), *adj.* pertaining to Spain. its language, or to its inhabitants.

Spanish fly (fli), a brilliant green beetle of southern Europe: when dried and powdered it is known as *cantharides*, used for raising blisters.

Spanish main (mān), the name formerly applied to the southern part of the Caribbean Sea.

spank (spangk), *v.t.* to strike with the open hand; slap: *v.i.* to move quickly: *n.* a sounding slap.

spanker ('ēr), *n.* one who, or that which, spanks; the after-sail of a ship or barque; [Slang], a person, or thing, of fine appearance.

spanking ('ing), *adj.* moving with a quick, lively step; dashing; stout; large.

spanner (span'ēr), *n.* a wrench for tightening up or loosening the nuts on screws.

spar (spär), *n.* a lustrous crystalline mineral; a mast, yard, boom, etc.; lateral part of an airplane wing carrying the ribs; a contest at boxing, or in words: *v.i.* to box; contest in words.

sparable (spar'ä-b'l), *n.* a small nail used by shoemakers in soling.

spare (spār), *v.t.* to use in a frugal manner; part with without inconvenience; omit; treat tenderly; permit to exist; refrain from injury: *v.i.* to live frugally; forbear or forgive: *adj.* thin or lean; scanty; parsimonious; superfluous; reserved; denoting what can be spared.

sparerib ('rib), *n.* a rib of pork from which the flesh has been closely trimmed: usually in *pl.*

sparge (spärj), *v.t.* to moisten by sprinkling.

sparing ('ing), *adj.* frugal; abstemious.

spark (spärk), *n.* a small particle of fire or ignited substance thrown off in combustion; small shining body or transient light; small portion of anything active or vivid; gay young fellow; beau.

sparkish ('ish), *adj.* foppish; gaudily dressed.

sparkle ('l), *v.i.* to emit sparks; glisten; scintillate; flash; coruscate.

sparkling ('ling), *adj.* emitting sparks; glittering; flashing; lively; brilliant.

spark-plug (spärk'plug), *n.* a contrivance for exploding the gas in a motor, or internal-combustion engine, by means of an electric spark.

sparks (spärks), *n.* [Slang], the wireless operator of a ship.

sparling (spär'ling), *n.* in England, a smelt, in the U. S., a young herring.

sparrow (spar'ō), *n.* a well-known small bird of the passerine family; any of numerous birds of the finch kind.

sparrow hawk (hawk), a small Old World hawk; a small North American falcon.

sparse (spärs), *adj.* thinly scattered; not dense; set or planted here and there.

sparsely ('li), *adv.* in a sparse manner.

sparseness ('nes), *n.* the state or quality of being sparse; thinness.

sparsity (spär'si-ti), *n.* scantiness.

Spartan (spär'tăn), *adj.* pertaining to Sparta; hardy; undaunted; severe: *n.* a person of great courage.

sparterie ('tēr-i), *n.* articles spun or woven of Spanish grass.

spasm (spazm), *n.* a sudden, violent, involuntary contraction of the muscles.

spasmodic (spaz-mod'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or consisting in, spasms; convulsive; violent but short-lived.

spasmodically ('ăl-i), *adv.* in a spasmodic manner.

spat (spat), *n.* the spawn of shellfish, especially the oyster: *pl.* cloth or leather gaiters worn over the top parts of the shoes and fastened beneath the instep: *v.i.* to emit spawn; dispute or quarrel: *v.t.* to slap, as with the open hand.

spate (spāt), *n.* a sudden flood caused by heavy rains.

spathe (spāth), *n.* the bract-sheathing of a flower-cluster.

spatial (spā'shal), *adj.* pertaining to space.

spatter (spat'ĕr), *v.t.* to sprinkle with liquid; defame: *v.i.* to undergo or cause scattering or splashing in drops or small quantities: *n.* a small splash.

spatterdashes (-dash-ez), *n.pl.* leather leggings for riding; gaiters; spats.

spatula (spat'ū-lâ), *n.* a broad, flat, thin, flexible knife for spreading plasters, paints, etc.; a surgical instrument broad and flat at one end for pressing down the tongue in making an examination of the mouth or throat.

spatulate ('ū-lāt), *adj.* spatula-shaped; formed like a spoon.

spavin (spav'in), *n.* a disease of horses, characterized by a swelling in the hock joint, causing lameness.

spawn (spawn), *n.* the ova of fishes, oysters, etc.; mycelium of fungi; offspring or product: *v.i.* to produce and deposit spawn; deposit eggs, as fish, etc.

spawner ('ĕr), *n.* a female fish.

spay (spā), *v.t.* to remove the ovaries from a female.

speak (spēk), *v.i.* to utter articulate sounds: said of human beings; talk; say; utter a discourse or speech; make mention; convey ideas; tell; sound: *v.t.* to utter articulately; declare or pronounce; publish.

speak-easy (-ē'zi), *n.* [Slang], a saloon, or place, where intoxicating liquors are illegally sold.

speaker ('ĕr), *n.* one who speaks; one who delivers a discourse in public; [S-], the presiding officer of the popular branch of a legislative body, as of Congress or a state legislature; the sound-amplifying device on a radio apparatus.

speaking ('ing), *p.adj.* uttering speech; life-like: *n.* the act of uttering words.

spear (spēr), *n.* a long-pointed weapon of war and the chase, used for thrusting or throwing; a lance with barbed prongs for spearing fish; a shoot, as of grass: *v.t.* to pierce, or kill, with a spear: *v.i.* to shoot into a long stem.

spearfish (-fish), *n.* a powerful ocean fish with a beak resembling that of a swordfish.

spear grass (grâs), long, stiff grass; bent-grass; meadow grass.

spearmint (-mint), *n.* the common garden mint, much used for flavoring, especially chewing gums.

spearwort ('wĕrt), *n.* a species of crowfoot.

special (spesh'âl), *adj.* pertaining to, or constituting, a species; designed for a particular purpose; different from others; distinctive; uncommon; appropriate; limited in range or extent; specific.

specialism (-izm), *n.* devotion to a particular and restricted branch of knowledge, science, etc.

specialist (-ist), *n.* one who devotes himself to a particular branch of a profession, etc.

speciality (-i-al'i-ti), *n.* the special or distinctive mark of a person or thing; special department, etc.

specialization ('âl-i-zā'shun), *n.* application to a special function or use; act of specializing.

specialize ('âl-īz), *v.t.* to assign to a specific use or function: *v.i.* to concentrate on some special branch of knowledge.

specially ('âl-i), *adv.* in a special manner; particularly.

specialty ('âl-ti), *n.* that for which a person is noted or distinguished; special contract or obligation.

specie (spē'shi), *n.* coined money.

species ('shēz), *n.* a group of individuals agreeing in common attributes and called by a common name; a sub-division of a genus; kind; sort.

specific (-sif'ik), *adj.* pertaining to a species; definite or particular; precise: *n.* a remedy for a particular disease; anything adapted to the purpose in view.

specifically (-âl-li), *adv.* in a specific manner.

specification (spes-i-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the act of specifying; detailed statement of particulars.

specific gravity (grav'i-ti), the ratio of the weight of a body to another body of equal volume taken as a standard or unit: this standard is generally water for solids and liquids, and air for gases.

specify ('i-fī), *v.t.* to mention or name particularly; designate verbally, so as to distinguish from other things.

specimen ('i-men), *n.* a sample; a part of something to show the quality, etc., of the whole.

specious (spē'shus), *adj.* appearing well at first sight; plausible; ostensible; fair.

speck (spek), *n.* a spot; flaw; blemish; small particle; blubber: *v.t.* to spot.

speckle ('l), *n.* a small spot in anything different in substance or color from the thing itself: *v.t.* to variegate with spots of a different color to that of the thing itself.

spectacle ('tâ-kl), *n.* something exhibited to view, especially something unusual or worthy of notice; pageant; exhibition: *pl.* an optical instrument with two lenses mounted in a frame to assist the vision.

spectacular (-tak'ū-lâr), *adj.* pertaining to shows or exhibitions; adapted to

excite wonder or admiration by scenic effect.

spectator (-tā'tĕr), *n.* a beholder; an onlooker.

specter, spectre (spek'tr), *n.* a ghost or apparition.

spectral ('trăl), *adj.* ghostly; pertaining to, or produced by, the spectrum.

spectrogram (spek'tro-gram), *n.* a map, or diagram, of a spectrum.

spectrograph (spek'tro-grăf), *n.* an apparatus for photographing a spectrum; photograph of a spectrum.

spectroheliogram (-hē'li-o-gram), *n.* a photograph of the sun made by one-colored light.

spectroheliograph (-hē'li-o-grăf), *n.* a spectroscopic camera for photographing the sun.

spectrology (-trol'ō-ji), *n.* spectrum analysis.

spectrometer (-trom'e-tĕr), *n.* an instrument for measuring wave-length of a ray of light, or the angular deviation of a ray produced by a prism.

spectrophotometer (-fo-tom'e-tĕr), *n.* an instrument for determining the relative intensity of corresponding bands of color in two spectra.

spectroscope ('trō-skōp), *n.* an optical instrument for forming and examining spectra.

spectroscopy (-skō-pi), *n.* that branch of science connected with the use of the spectroscope and spectrum analysis.

spectrum ('trum), *n.* [*pl.* spectra ('trā)], the colored and other rays of light separated by refraction through a prism; the image produced when a beam of light is dispersed so that the rays arrange themselves in a series according to their wave-lengths: there are many kinds of spectra; an after-image, that is an image which persists after the eye is withdrawn.

spectrum analysis (ă-nal'i-sis), the determination of the chemical or physical composition of a body by means of the spectrum of light which it gives forth, or which passes through it.

specular ('ū-lăr), *adj.* having a smooth reflecting surface, as a mirror or speculum.

speculate ('ū-lāt), *v.i.* to consider or meditate upon; purchase stock, land, goods, etc., out of the usual order of trade with a view to selling them at an enhanced profit by an expected rise in the market.

speculation (-lā'shun), *n.* intellectual examination; theory; purchase of stock, goods, etc., out of the regular order of trade for future sale at an enhanced price.

speculative ('ū-lā-tiv), *adj.* pertaining to, or given to, speculation; contemplative; theoretical; risky.

speculator (-tĕr), *n.* one who engages in speculation.

speculum ('ū-lum), *n.* [*pl.* specula (-lă)], a mirror, especially a concave mirror used as a reflector; a surgical instrument, fitted with a mirror, for examining certain internal parts of the body; an iridescent patch on the wings of certain birds.

speech (spēch), *n.* the faculty of uttering articulate sounds or words; expression of thought in words; act of speaking; particular language or dialect; formal discourse in public; oration.

speech center (sen'tĕr), a nerve center of the brain controlling speech; the cortex.

speechify (-i-fī), *v.i.* to make a speech; harangue.

speechless (-les). *adj.* deprived of speech; dumb.

speed (spēd), *n.* velocity; swiftness; quickness; success: *v.i.* to make haste; move quickly; fare: *v.t.* to prosper; favor; despatch quickly; execute; aid.

speeder (-ĕr), *n.* one that speeds; any of several mechanical devices for accelerating the movement of machinery; a quick traveler; one who exceeds the legal limit in driving an automobile.

speeding ('ing), *n.* the act of driving an automobile at a speed beyond the legal limit.

speedometer (-om'e-tĕr), *n.* a recording instrument showing the velocity of a moving vehicle.

speedway (-wā), *n.* a flat, driving thoroughfare for carriages and automobiles.

speedwell (-wel), *n.* a common garden herb producing blue flowers.

speedy ('i), *adj.* not dilatory or slow; prompt; quick; hasty.

speiss (spīs), *n.* a mixture of arsenides, resulting from the smelting of certain ores.

spelean (spe-lē'an), *adj.* pertaining to, or dwelling in, caves; troglodytic.

speleology (spē-le-ol'o-ji), *n.* the scientific study of caves.

spell (spel), *n.* a charm or incantation; time during which a person works; duration: *v.i.* to form words with the proper letters, either orally or in writing: *v.t.* to write, repeat, or point out the proper letters of; read with difficulty (with *out*).

spellbinder ('bind-ĕr), *n.* in the U. S., a political orator.

spellbound (-bound), *adj.* fascinated; enraptured; acting as if under a spell or charm.

speller ('ĕr), *n.* one who spells; a book of spelling lessons.

spelling ('ing), *p.adj.* pertaining to spelling: *n.* orthography.

spelt (spelt), *n.* a kind of grain.

spelter ('ĕr), *n.* zinc.

spence (spens), *n.* a buttery or larder; a cottage parlor.

spencer ('ĕr), *n.* a kind of short jacket; a four-cornered fore-and-aft sail abaft the mainmast.

Spencerian (spen-sē'ri-an), *adj.* pertaining to the philosophy of Herbert Spencer, or to a system of handwriting devised by P. R. Spencer about 1855.

Spencerianism (spen-sē'ri-an-izm), **Spencerism** (spen'sēr-izm), *n.* the synthetic philosophy of Herbert Spencer, which claims that the cosmos is an evolution from relative simplicity to relative complexity through the action of vital forces which, after attaining their acme, will recede to the point whence they started, causing dissolution: it lays down as a premise "an unknown and unknowable power" which, it asserts, underlies all sensible phenomena of the universe.

spend (spend), *v.t.* to lay out, as money; give for any purpose; dispose of; consume; drain of force or strength: *v.i.* to incur expense.

spendthrift ('thrift), *adj.* prodigal; extravagant: *n.* one who is prodigal or lavish in expenditure.

Spenserian (-sē'ri-an), *adj.* designating the stanza which Edmund Spenser used in his epic poem, "The Faërie Queene."

spent (spent), *p.adj.* exhausted; without force or energy.

sperm (spērm), *n.* the seminal fluid of animals; spermaceti; spawn of frogs and fishes.

spermaceti (spēr-mā-sē'ti), *n.* a white waxy substance obtained from the head of the sperm-whale.

spermary (spēr'mā-ri), *n.* an organ in which spermatozoa are developed; a testis.

spermatic (-mat'ik), *adj.* pertaining to semen, or a testis.

spermatin (sper'mā-tin), *n.* a constituent of semen, said to impart to it mucilaginous quality.

spermatogenesis (-jen'e-sis), *n.* formation of spermatozoa.

Spermatophyta (-tof'i-tā), *n.* a phylum consisting of the plants that produce seeds; the flowering plants.

spermatophyte (sper'mā-to-fīt), *n.* a seed plant.

spermatorrhea (-to-rē'ā), *n.* frequent and involuntary emission of semen without copulation.

spermatozoon (-mā-tō-zō'on), *n.* [pl. spermatozoa (-zō'ā)], the germ cell of a male animal, the function of which is to fertilize the ovum of the female.

spermaturia (-tū'ri-ā), *n.* a discharge of semen in the urine.

spermic (spēr'mik), *adj.* pertaining to semen.

spermism (-mizm), *n.* the old theory that the sperm contains the germ of the embryo or future animal.

spermo-, a combining form from the Greek *sperma*, seed.

spermoderm ('mō-dērm), *n.* the outer coat or testa of a seed.

sperm oil (oil), a liquid, fatty oil found in the cavities of the head of the sperm whale.

spermophile (spēr'mo-fil), *n.* a burrowing rodent of northern regions; a gopher; a ground squirrel.

sperm whale (hwāl), a large whale inhabiting the warmer parts of the ocean; the cachalot.

spet (spet), *n.* a voracious fish, resembling a pike; a barracuda.

spew (spū), *v.i.* to vomit; eject with disgust: *n.* vomit; spongy soil; a bog.

sphacelate (sfas'e-lāt), *adj.* affected with gangrene; decayed: *v.i.* to decay, as flesh.

sphacelus (sfas'e-lus), *n.* gangrene; mortification; necrosis.

sphagnous (sfag'nus), *adj.* pertaining to, or abounding in, moss.

Sphagnum (-num), *n.* the genus of peat or bog mosses; [s-], a moss plant, or collection of such, much used by florists in packing and potting.

sphenocephaly (sfe-no-sef'ā-li), *n.* condition of having a wedge-shaped head.

sphenoid (sfē'noid), *adj.* wedge-shaped: *n.* a bone at the base of the skull; a wedge-shaped crystal form havi g four isosceles faces.

sphere (sfēr), *n.* a globe or globular body; the concave or expanse of the heavens; circuit or range of knowledge, influence, action, etc.; place of existence; social position; a solid body contained under a single surface, each point of which is equidistant from a central point.

spheric (sfer'ik), *adj.* pertaining to a sphere.

spherical (sfer'i-kāl), *adj.* globular.

spherically (-i), *adv.* in the form of a sphere.

sphericity (sfē-ris'i-ti), *n.* roundness.

spherics (sfer'iks), *n.* spherical geometry and trigonometry.

spherograph ('ō-grāf), *n.* an instrument for the practical application of spherics to navigation and astronomy.

spheroid (sfē'roid), *n.* a body resembling a sphere but not quite round.

spheroidal ('āl), *adj.* like a spheroid.

spherometer (-rom'e-tēr), *n.* an instrument for measuring the curvature of round surfaces, and the thickness of small bodies.

spherule (sfer'ūl), *n.* a little sphere.

sphincter (sfingk'tēr), *n.* a muscle that closes an orifice which it surrounds.

Sphinx (sfingks), *n.* a fabled monster having the head of a woman and the body of a lioness; [s-], a person of enigmatical character or policy; a hawk moth.

sphragistics (sfra-jis'tiks), *n.* the study of engraved seals.

sphygmic (sfig'mik), *adj.* pertaining to the pulse.

sphygmochronograph (-mo-kron'o-grāf), *n.* an instrument for recording pulse beats.

sphygmogram (sfig'mo-gram), *n.* a tracing or diagram consisting of curves corresponding with the beats of the heart or pulse.

sphygmograph (-gråf), *n.* an instrument which records the beat, force and variation of the pulse of an artery.

sphygmography (-mog'rå-fi), description of the pulse.

sphygmology (-mol'o-ji), *n.* the scientific study of the pulse.

sphygmomanometer (sfig-mo-må-nom'-e-tēr), *n.* an instrument for measuring the pressure of the blood in an artery.

sphygmus (sfig'mus), *n.* the pulse.

spicate (spī'kāt), *adj.* having, or arranged in the form of, a spike or ear.

spice (spīs), *n.* any of various aromatic and pungent herbs, or vegetables used for seasoning food; relish: small quantity giving flavor to a greater: *v.t.* to season or flavor with, or as with, spice; tincture.

spicily ('i-li), *adv.* in a spicy manner.

spiciness ('nes), *n.* the state or quality of being spicy.

spick-and-span (spik, span), *adj.* new; fresh.

spicular (spik'ū-lår), *adj.* dart-like.

spiculate ('ū-lāt), *adj.* covered with, or having, spicules.

spicule ('ūl), *n.* a slender, sharp-pointed body.

spiculum (-lum), *n.* any of various spike-like organs.

spicy (spī'si), *adj.* flavored with, containing, or having the qualities of, spice; aromatic; fragrant; pungent; racy.

spider ('der), *n.* an insect that spins webs to ensnare its prey; something like a spider; an iron frying-pan with a long handle; any of various skeleton, or framework, parts of machinery; a wire candle-holder used by Australian miners.

spider crab (krab), a large ten-legged crab with somewhat triangular body.

spider monkey (mungk'i), a South American monkey with long, slender limbs, and long, prehensile tail.

spider web (web), a silken, geometrical web woven by a spider with threads, spun from a viscid fluid secreted in its glands.

spigot (spig'ot), *n.* a pointed piece of wood used to stop the vent-hole of a cask, or pipe of a faucet.

spike (spīk), *n.* a large kind of nail; anything like a spike; ear of grain; antler of a young deer; a young mackerel: *v.t.* to fasten with spikes; stop the vent of (a cannon) by driving a spike into it.

spikebill (-bil), *n.* the hooded merganser.

spikelet ('let), *n.* a small spike.

spikenard ('närd), *n.* an aromatic East Indian plant; a perfumed ointment used by the ancients, believed to have been obtained from this plant.

spikenose (-noz), *n.* the pike perch.

spiky ('i), *adj.* spike-like; set with spikes.

spile (spīl), *n.* a small plug to stop a vent; a stake driven into the ground: *v.t.* to make a vent in a cask.

spill (spil), *n.* a slender piece of wood; a slip of paper or wood for lighting a lamp, pipe, etc.; peg; plug; a seam in metal; act of spilling: *v.i.* to fall or run over: *v.t.* to cause to flow or run accidentally; cause to be wasted; divulge.

spiller ('ēr), *n.* one who spills; a kind of fishing-line.

spillikin (spil'i-kin), *n.* a small peg of wood, etc., used for making scores in a game: *pl.* a game played with spillikins.

spin (spin), *v.t.* to draw out and twist into threads; protract; draw out tediously; cause to whirl rapidly; form by drawing out and twisting the materials of: *v.i.* to practice spinning; whirl; issue in a small stream; move swiftly, as a bicycle: *n.* the act of spinning; single effort; a fast drive; a quick run on horseback, on a bicycle, or in a car or automobile.

spinach ('āj), *n.* a common garden pot-herb, the succulent leaves of which are boiled for a vegetable dish.

spinal (spīn'ål), *adj.* pertaining to the spine.

spinal column (kol'um), the articulated series of small bones connected by ligaments, which form the axis of the body in nearly all vertebrates; the backbone; the spine.

spindle (spin'dl), *n.* the long thin rod used in spinning wheels for twisting the thread; any axis of revolution.

spindleshanks (-shangks), *n.* a person with long, slender legs: *pl.* long, slender legs.

spindling (spin'dling), *adj.* disproportionately tall and slender: *n.* a thin, tall person; a spindling thing.

spindrift ('drift), *n.* spray blown by the waves of the sea.

spine (spīn), *n.* in vertebrates, the backbone; ray of a fish; bristle of a porcupine, or the like.

spinebill (-bil), *n.* an Australian honey eater with a slender, curved, sharp bill.

spinel (spin'el), *n.* a mineral of various colors, the red variety being used as a gem under the name of *spinel ruby*.

spineless (-les), *adj.* invertebrate; having no spine; without stability of character; vacillating.

spinet (spin'et), *n.* a keyed instrument, allied to the harpsichord, but smaller.

spiniferous (spī-nif'ēr-us), *adj.* thorny.

spinifex (spin'i-feks), *n.* an extremely tough, sharp-pointed Australian grass, which forms an almost impassable growth.

spink (spingk), *n.* a kind of finch.

spinnaker (spin'å-kēr), *n.* a large jib-

like sail on the mainmast of a racing vessel, opposite the mainsail.

spinnaker boom (bōōm), the spar or pole that carries the spinnaker.

spinner (-ẽr), *n.* one skilled in spinning; a spinning machine; the European goatsucker.

spinneret (spin'ẽr-et), *n.* an organ with which certain insects form their webs or silk.

spinney (spin'i), *n.* a small wood; copse; thicket.

spinning jenny ('ing-jen-i), a machine for spinning cotton; a child's play toy.

spinose (spī'nōs), **spinous** (spī'nus), *adj.* having spines or thorns; prickly.

Spinozism (spi-nō'zizm), *n.* the doctrine of Baruch de Spinoza (1632-1677), Dutch Jewish philosopher, that the universe is formed of one substance, which is God, and of which mind and physical reality are attributes, and individual beings merely changing forms of the physical.

spinster (spin'stẽr), *n.* an unmarried woman; an old maid.

spinthariscope (spin-thar'i-skōp), *n.* a device mounted before a fluorescent screen and containing a particle of radium compound, which is viewed through a magnifying lens, thus rendering visible on the screen the flashes produced by the continual bombardment of the *alpha* rays.

spiny (spīn'i), *adj.* full of spines.

spiracle (spir'ă-kl), *n.* any minute passage which serves for inhaling or exhaling air or other fluid; the blowhole of a cetacean.

spiral (spī'răl), *adj.* winding around a center like the thread of a screw; tapering or pointed like a spire: *n.* a curve or curved line receding continually from the center about which it revolves; the spiral path described by an airplane: *v.t.* to cause an airplane to follow a spiral path.

spirally (-i), *adv.* in a spiral form.

spirant ('rănt), *n.* a consonant uttered with a friction of the breath.

spiration (spī-rā'shun), *n.* the manner in which the Holy Spirit proceeds from the Father and the Son; relation of the Holy Spirit to the Father and the Son.

spire (spīr), *n.* a slender stalk or blade; a tapering body; winding line; steeple top: *v.i.* to shoot forth or up like a spire: *v.t.* to furnish with a spire.

spirit (spir'it), *n.* the soul; the intelligent, immaterial, immortal part of man; life; disembodied soul; apparition; courage; energy; vivacity; power of mind, moral and intellectual; genius; real meaning; essence; any liquid produced by distillation; alcohol: *pl.* intoxicants, as brandy, etc.; liveliness; natural vivacity: *v.t.* to take away suddenly or secretly.

Spirit, *n.* the third person of the Holy Trinity (with *the*).

spirited (-ed), *adj.* full of spirit or life; animated; vivacious; lively.

spiritism (spir'i-tizm), *n.* the theory that occult manifestations and mediumistic phenomena are caused by the spirits of the dead; spiritualism.

spiritless ('les), *adj.* without spirit; depressed; dejected.

spirit level (lev'l), an instrument consisting of a glass tube in a wooden case by which horizontal positions are adjusted by means of an alcohol bubble in the tube.

spirit rapping (rap'ing), alleged spiritualistic manifestation, characterized by rapping, table-turning, etc.

spirits of hartshorn (härtz'horn), a solution of ammonia in water.

spirits of turpentine (tẽr'pen-tīn), oil of turpentine.

spirits of wine (wīn), rectified spirit; alcohol.

spiritual (spir'it-ū-ăl), *adj.* incorporeal; not material; possessing the nature or qualities of a spirit; mental or intellectual; pure; holy; heavenly-minded; not lay or temporal; ecclesiastical.

spiritual incest (in'sest), in the R. C. Church, sexual intercourse between two persons having a spiritual relationship, as sponsors in baptism or confirmation.

spiritualism (-izm), *n.* the state of being spiritual; the philosophical doctrine that nothing is real except soul or spirit; the belief that certain alleged phenomena, as rapping, table-turning, trances, etc., are caused by departed spirits who thus manifest their presence; the tenets and practices of spiritualists.

spiritualist (-ist), *n.* a believer in spiritualism.

spiritualistic (-is'tik), *adj.* pertaining to, produced by, or characteristic of, spiritualism.

spirituality (-al'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being spiritual; spiritual nature; essence as distinguished from matter; that which belongs to the church, or religion.

spiritualization (-i-zā'shun), *n.* the act of spiritualizing.

spiritualize (-īz), *v.t.* to free from sensuality; make spiritual; give a spiritual meaning to.

spiritually ('ū-ăl-li), *adv.* in a spiritual manner; like a spirit.

spirituelle (-ū-el'), *adj.* refined; ethereal; pure.

spirituous (spir'it-ū-us), *adj.* having the quality of spirit; pure; immaterial; alcoholic; ardent.

spirograph (spī'rō-grăf), *n.* an instrument for recording respiratory movements; also, a mechanical instrument for drawing spirals.

spirometer (-rom'e-tẽr), *n.* an instrument for measuring the capacity of the lungs.

spit (spit), *n.* a long pointed rod on which

meat is roasted; small point of land or a long narrow shoal running into the sea; saliva; act of spitting; the spittle insect; spawn of certain insects; a flurry of snow, or rain; image: *v.t.* to thrust a spit through; impale; eject or throw out: *v.i.* eject saliva from the mouth; drizzle, as rain.

spitball (-bawl), *n.* chewed paper rolled in ball form and thrown as a missile.

spit ball (bawl), in baseball, a ball moistened with saliva to make it slip more readily from the hand: no longer permitted.

spitchcock (spich'kok), *n.* an eel split and roasted.

spite (spīt), *n.* ill-will or hatred toward another, with the desire to thwart or injure; petty malice; grudge: *v.t.* to try to injure or thwart; annoy.

spiteful ('fool), *adj.* full of spite; malicious; malignant.

spitefully (-i), *adv.* in a spiteful manner.

spitfire (spit'fīr), *n.* a very violent or passionate person.

spitted ('ed), *p.adj.* impaled on a spit; long and pointed: said of antlers.

spitter ('ĕr), *n.* one who spits; a young deer with antlers beginning to shoot.

spitting ('ing), *n.* act of ejecting saliva; the bubbling up of gas on the surface of molten silver, or platinum, when cooling.

spitting snake (snāk), a venomous snake of South Africa, allied to the cobra.

spittle ('l), *n.* saliva; sputum.

spittle insect (in'sekt), an insect of the froghopper family.

spittoon (spi-tōōn'), *n.* a round earthenware or metal vessel, used as a receptacle for spittle; a cuspidor.

spitz dog (spitz dog), a small variety of Pomeranian dog.

spitzkop ('kop), *n.* [South Africa], a sugar-loaf hill.

splanchnology (splangk-nol'o-ji), *n.* the branch of anatomy that treats of the viscera.

splanchnoptosis (splangk-nop-tō'sis), *n.* a falling down of the abdominal viscera or intestines.

splash (splash), *v.t.* to spatter with water, mud, etc.: *v.i.* to dash water about: *n.* water or slush thrown upon anything; a noise as from water thrown up, or by anything striking in, or upon, a liquid.

splasher (splash'ĕr), *n.* a mudguard over a carriage, or automobile, wheel; a screen behind a washstand.

splat (splat), *n.* the middle board or slat in the back of a chair.

splatter (splat'ĕr), *v.t.* to splash.

splatterdash (-dash), *n.* uproar; noise: *pl.* same as spatterdashes.

splay (splā), *n.* spread; expansion; bevel; slope: *adj.* displayed; spread outward; broad and flat; *v.t.* to dislocate, as a shoulder bone; turn on one side; slope.

splayfoot (-foot), *n.* a very flat foot which turns outward in walking; hence, a person, or animal, having such foot.

spleen (splēn), *n.* a soft, vascular organ near the large extremity of the stomach, supposed by the ancients to be the seat of anger, melancholy, or vexation; hence, a fit of ill-humor, melancholy, or latent spite.

splenalgia (sple-nal'ji-ă), *n.* a neuralgic pain in the region of the spleen.

splendent (splen'dent), *adj.* brilliant; illustrious; shining; very conspicuous.

splendid ('did), *adj.* magnificent; very bright; brilliant; famous; heroic; celebrated; sumptuous.

splendor ('dĕr), *n.* the appearance of anything splendid; magnificence; pomp.

splenectasis (sple-nek'tă-sis), *n.* enlargement of the spleen.

splenectomy (-nek'to-mi), *n.* excision of the spleen.

splenetic (splē-net'ik), *adj.* fretful; peevish; melancholy: *n.* a person affected with spleen.

splenic (splen'ik), *adj.* pertaining to the spleen.

splenitis (sple-nī'tis), *n.* inflammation of the spleen.

splenopathy (sple-nop'ă-thi), *n.* any disease of the spleen.

splenopexy (sple'no-pek-si), *n.* the fixation of a fallen or displaced spleen by sutures.

splenotomy (sple-not'o-mi), *n.* excision of, or incision into, the spleen.

splice (splīs), *v.t.* to unite, as two ropes, by interweaving the strands; connect, as pieces of wood or metal, by overlapping parts and making them fast together; to unite in marriage: *n.* the union of ropes, etc., by interweaving or joining.

splint (splint), *n.* a splinter; a thin piece of wood to keep a broken bone, etc., in position; a hard excrescence on the shank-bone of a horse.

splint-coal ('kōl), *n.* a variety of coal with a slaty structure.

splinter (splin'tĕr), *n.* a thin piece of wood, etc., split or rent off lengthwise; fragment: *v.t.* to split or rend into long thin pieces; shiver: *v.i.* to be rent into splinters.

splintery (-i), *adj.* of, or like, splinters.

split (split), *v.t.* to divide lengthwise; tear asunder violently; cleave; rupture; disunite: *v.i.* burst with laughter (figuratively); betray confidence; throb or ache violently: *n.* a longitudinal crack; a piece split off; a strip of skin; a splinter; split ticket; a spreading out of the legs laterally on the ground; act of splitting: *adj.* divided longitudinally.

splotch (sploch), *n.* a stain; daub.

splurge (splĕrj), *n.* a great display.

splutter (splut'ĕr), *v.i.* to speak hastily

and confusedly; scatter ink upon paper: *n.* a confused noise; stir; commotion.

spodogenous (spo-doj'e-nus), *adj.* due to the presence of waste matter.

spoffish (spof'ish), *adj.* bustling about trifling matters.

spoil (spoil), *v.t.* to take away by force; plunder; corrupt; vitiate; ruin; destroy; *v.i.* to become useless; decay: *n.* that which is taken from another by violence; pillage; plunder; booty: *pl.* the emoluments or rewards of political office.

spoke (spōk), *n.* one of the bars of a wheel connecting the nave with the rim; round of a ladder: *v.t.* to furnish with spokes.

spoken ('n), *adj.* uttered in speech; oral; speaking.

spokeshave ('shāv), *n.* a kind of double-handled plane for dressing curved work.

spokesman (spōks'man), *n.* one who speaks for, or in behalf of, others.

spoliate (spō'li-āt), *v.t.* to plunder; rob; pillage.

spoliation (spō-li-ā'shun), *n.* the act of plundering or robbing, especially in time of war; injury done to a document.

spolium (spō'li-um), *n.* the non-transmissible property of a beneficed clergyman; spoil.

spondaic (spon-dā'ik), *adj.* pertaining to a spondee.

spondee ('dē), *n.* a poetic foot of two long syllables (— —).

spondyl ('dil), *n.* a vertebra; joint.

spondylitis (spon-di-lī'tis), *n.* inflammation of the vertebrae; Pott's disease.

spondylotherapeutics (spon-di-lo-ther-â-pū'tiks), *n.* treatment of a disease by massage of the spinal column.

spondylotherapist (-ther'â-pist), *n.* one skilled in treating disease by manipulation of the spinal column.

sponge (spunj), *n.* the porous, elastic, fibrous framework of a fixed marine animal with porous body and without tentacles; a like substance that serves as an absorbent; an absorbent pad; dough in the leavening; a mop for cleansing a gun after its discharge; point of a horseshoe; parasite: *v.i.* to suck in like a sponge; live upon others: *v.t.* cleanse or wipe with a sponge; obtain by mean arts without cost; erase; eradicate; wipe out.

sponge cake (kāk), a light cake made of flour, beaten eggs, sugar and flavoring.

spongiform ('ji-fôrm), *adj.* resembling a sponge.

sponginess (spun'ji-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being spongy.

spongious (spun'ji-us), *adj.* sponge-like.

spongy (spun'ji), *adj.* flexible and full of small cavities; like a sponge; having the quality of imbibing fluids; wet and soft; rainy.

sponsion (spon'shun), *n.* the act of becoming surety for another; an engagement on behalf of a state pending ratification.

sponson ('sun), *n.* the triangular space before and abaft the paddleboxes of a steamboat; one of the armored projections with gun ports of a warship.

sponsor ('sēr), *n.* a surety; a godfather or godmother.

sponsorial (-sō'ri-âl), *adj.* pertaining to a sponsor.

sponsorship ('ship), *n.* state or position of being a sponsor.

spontaneity (-tâ-nē'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being spontaneous; state of being or happening without cause; tendency in animal and vegetable organisms to undergo changes irrespective of environment.

spontaneous (-tā'ne-us), *adj.* proceeding from natural disposition or impulses; produced without external intervention; acting by internal impulse or natural law.

spontaneous combustion (kom-bust'-yun), combustion produced in a substance by rapid oxidation, so that its own internal heat ignites the mass.

spontaneous generation (jen-ēr-a'shun), *n.* the production of living from non-living matter; abiogenesis.

spoof (spōōf), *v.t.* & *v.i.* [Slang], to deceive; mislead; hoax; guy.

spook (spōōk), *n.* a ghost.

spooky ('i), *adj.* haunted; inspiring fear of the supernatural.

spool (spōōl), *n.* a hollow cylinder surrounded with a ridge at each end on which thread, etc., are wound: *v.t.* to wind on a spool.

spoon (spōōn), *n.* a small domestic implement consisting of a hollow bowl and handle for dipping in liquids and conveying them to the mouth, etc.; a simpleton; a club used in golf: *v.t.* to take up in, or as in, a spoon: *v.i.* to act the part of a demonstrative lover.

spoonbill ('bil), *n.* a wading bird of the heron family with a spoon-like bill.

spoonflower ('flou-ēr), *n.* the yautia.

spoonful ('fool), *n.* as much as a spoon will hold; small quantity.

spoonily ('i-li), *adv.* in a spoony manner.

spoony ('i), *n.* a simpleton: *adj.* weak-minded; demonstratively fond.

spoor (spōōr), *n.* the track or trail of any wild animal.

sporades (spor'â-dēz), *n.pl.* stars not included in any constellation.

sporadic (spō-rad'ik), *adj.* occurring separately or apart from others of the same kind; single.

sporadically (-âl-li), *adv.* in a sporadic manner.

sporadic disease (diz-ēz'), *n.* a disease, usually epidemic, attacking only a few in a particular district and not spreading.

sporangium (spo-ran'ji-um), *n.* the sac of a flower in which the spore is produced.

spore (spōr), *n.* a minute grain in cryptogamous plants which performs the function of a seed; a minute ovoid body in certain organisms which gives rise to new organisms by germination: *v.i.* to develop spores.

sporogenesis (spō-ro-jen'e-sis), *n.* reproduction by spores.

sporophore (spō'ro-fōr), *n.* a spore-bearing organ or branch.

sporophyll (spō'ro-fil), *n.* a spore-bearing leaf.

sporran (spor'ân), *n.* the furry pouch worn in Highland costume in front of the kilt.

sport (spōrt), *n.* diversion; jest; mirth; mockery; play; outdoor recreation, as hunting, shooting, etc.; athletics and games of skill for which prizes are given or money staked; an animal or plant which deviates in its organism from the normal condition; [Slang], a gambler; a cheap, flashy person: *v.i.* to play or frolic; trifle; practice field diversions: *v.t.* to divert; exhibit or wear in public: *adj.* suitable for sports; made in a style suitable for wearing at sports, as a *sport* gown.

sportful ('fool), *adj.* full of sport; indulging in mirth or play; merry; frolicsome.

sporting ('ing), *p.adj.* pertaining to, characteristic of, or engaging in, sport or sports.

sportive ('iv), *adj.* frolicsome; merry.

sportively (-li), *adv.* in a sportive manner.

sportiveness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being sportive; disposition to mirth.

sportsman (spōrts'mân), *n.* one who pursues the sports of the field, as hunting, etc.

sportsmanship (-ship), *n.* skill or practice in field sports.

sporule (spor'ūl), *n.* a granule with a spore.

spot (spot), *n.* a blot or mark; discolored place or stain; blemish; disgrace or reproach; locality; place; small part of a different color; dark place on a luminous disc, as of the sun or a planet; mark on a billiard table; a food fish of the Atlantic coast of the U. S.; a pinfish: *v.t.* to mark with spots; discolor; stain; disgrace or blemish; mark or note so as to recognize; detect: *adj.* on hand for instant delivery after a sale; paid, or ready for payment, on delivery.

spot cash (kash), immediate payment in currency upon delivery.

spotless (-les), *adj.* without a spot; untarnished; pure.

spotlight ('līt), *n.* an adjustable calcium light for throwing a shifting light on a stage, so as to keep a player within its rays; hence, notoriety; glaring publicity; *v.t.* to fix in the position of a spread-eagle; extend; formerly to lash a refractory sailor to the mast or shroud in a spread-eagle fashion for the purpose of punishment.

spotted ('ed), *adj.* marked with spots; tarnished; sullied.

spotted fever (fē'vĕr), typhus fever; cerebrospinal meningitis; any eruptive fever.

spotted sickness (sik'nes), a tropical disease, very common in Mexico, characterized by spots of various colors on the skin.

spotted turtle (-tĕr'tl), a small American freshwater tortoise.

spotter ('ĕr), *n.* a detective.

spottiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being spotted.

spotty ('i), *adj.* marked with, or full of, spots.

spousals (spou'zâls), *n.pl.* marriage; nuptials.

spouse (spouz), *n.* a married person.

spout (spout), *n.* the projecting mouth of a vessel; pipe for conducting a liquid; lift or shoot: *v.t.* to throw out forcibly and abundantly, as from a pipe; [Slang], pawn: *v.i.* issue with violence, as from a pipe; talk floridly or in a pompous manner.

spouter ('ĕr), *n.* an oil well with uncontrolled flow; one who declaims or speechifies ostentatiously; a whaling vessel; captain of such vessel.

sprag (sprag), *n.* a piece of wood thrust between the spokes of a wheel to retard or stop movement; a young salmon or cod: *v.t.* to check with a sprag.

sprain (sprān), *n.* an excessive strain of the muscles or ligaments of a joint without dislocation: *v.t.* to overstrain (the muscles or ligaments of a joint) without dislocation.

sprat (sprat), *n.* a small fish; a kind of herring.

sprawl (sprawl), *v.i.* to stretch the body carelessly when in a horizontal position; lie; stretch or toss out the limbs or move awkwardly; open irregularly, as cavalry; spread in an irregular manner, as a plant.

spray (sprā), *n.* a small shoot or branch of a tree, or a collection of them; small particles of water driven or dashed in the air; jet of fine medicated water, perfume, etc.: *v.t.* to throw spray upon.

spread (spred), *v.t.* to extend in all directions; propagate; unfurl; open; emit; scatter; set or furnish with provisions: *v.i.* to be extended or propagated: *n.* extent; table furnished with provisions; feast.

spread-eagle ('ē-gl), *adj.* defiantly bombastic: *n.* the figure of an eagle with its wings elevated and its legs extended; the heraldic emblem of the U. S.:

spree (sprē), *n.* a merry frolic; carousal: *v.i.* to go on a spree; get drunk.

sprig (sprig), *n.* a small twig or shoot; scion; headless brad or nail; ornament

in the form of a spray: *v.t.* to work or adorn with sprigs; drive brads into.

spright (sprīt), *n.* a sprite.

sprightliness ('li-nes), *n.* vivacity.

sprightly ('li), *adj.* vivacious; brisk; animated; airy; gay: *adv.* with vivacity.

spring (spring), *v.i.* to arise; originate; appear; shoot up; leap; bound; dart; start or rise up suddenly; fly back; issue or proceed; warp: *v.t.* to start or rouse; cause to spring up; explode; crack; strain; cause to close suddenly; leap over; cause to open: *n.* a leap or bound; an elastic body used for various mechanical purposes; a flying back with elastic force; source; a fountain of water; one of the four seasons of the year when plants begin to grow; crack in a mast, etc.

springboard (-bōrd), *n.* an elastic board, used for leaping or diving into water.

springbok ('bok), *n.* the South African gazelle.

springe (sprinj), *n.* a gin or noose.

springer (-ēr), *n.* a cow in calf; a hunting spaniel; a grampus.

springiness (spring'i-nes), *n.* elasticity; sponginess.

springing ('ing), *n.* the act or process of leaping; growth; the point at which an arch unites with its support.

springtide ('tīd), *n.* the tide which happens at or near the new and full moon; springtime.

springy ('i), *adj.* elastic; light; spongy.

sprinkle (spring'kl), *v.t.* to scatter in small drops; baptize with a few drops of water; cleanse or purify: *v.i.* to rain in small drops: *n.* a sprinkling.

sprinkler (-klēr), *n.* a watering cart; a device pierced with holes attached to the nozzle of a hose for watering gardens, flowers, etc.

sprinkling (spring'kling), *adj.* scattering in small drops: *n.* a small quantity distributed in small drops; a small quantity distributed or scattered, as of people, etc.

sprint (sprint), *n.* a run for a short distance at full speed: *v.i.* to run at full speed: *n.* a short run at high speed.

sprinter (sprint'ēr), *n.* a speedy runner.

sprit (sprit), *v.i.* to bud or sprout: *n.* a sprout or shoot; a small spar which raises diagonally the peak of the sail of a boat.

sprite (sprīt), *n.* a ghost; a spirit.

sprout (sprout), *v.i.* to germinate; shoot, as the seed of a plant: *n.* a shoot; bud: *pl.* Brussels sprouts.

spruce (sprōōs), *n.* a handsome evergreen tree of the pine family with dense foliage of needle-shaped leaves and pendulous cones; wood of this tree; a fermented beverage made from spruce leaves, etc.: *adj.* smart; trim; neat; dandified: *v.t.* to dress with affected neatness.

sprucely ('li), *adv.* in a spruce manner.

spruceness ('nes), *n.* the state or quality of being spruce; neatness.

sprue (sprōō), *n.* a tropical disease in which degenerative changes take place in the functions of nutrition and digestion, causing acute diarrhœa and toxæmia.

spry (sprī), *adj.* nimble; sharp.

spud (spud), *n.* a potato; a sharp narrow spade; a nail, not fully driven, used as a mark; something thick or thickset: *pl.* [Slang], money.

spudder (spud'ēr), *n.* in logging, one who removes the bark from timber.

spug (spug), *n.* the house sparrow; [U. S. Slang], one who objects to and opposes the giving of useless gifts at Christmas time: acrostic from initials of Society for Prevention of Useless Giving.

spume (spūm), *n.* froth; foam: *v.i.* to foam.

spumescent (spu-mes'ent), *adj.* like froth; foamy.

spumy ('i), *n.* frothy; foamy.

spunk (spungk), *n.* touchwood; mettle; courage; spirit.

spunky ('i), *adj.* mettlesome; plucky.

spur (spēr), *n.* a rowel with sharp points worn on the heel of a boot for inciting a horse; any incentive to action; a ridge extending from a mountain range; buttress of a wall; brace for rafters; spine on a cock's leg; a steel covering for such spine; a branch or root: *v.t.* to prick with a spur; incite to action; hasten: *v.i.* to travel with haste; push on.

spurge (spērj), *n.* a roadside weed with a long pedicel.

spurious (spū'ri-us), *adj.* not genuine; counterfeit; illegitimate; false.

spurn (spērn), *v.t.* to drive away, as with the foot; reject with contempt; treat with disdain: *v.i.* to manifest contempt in rejecting anything: *n.* disdainful rejection.

spurrier (spur'i-ēr), *n.* a spur maker.

spurry (spēr'i), *n.* a roadside weed with whorled leaves and white flowers.

spurt (spērt), *v.i.* to issue forth suddenly or violently in a stream or jet; make a sudden brief effort: *v.t.* to throw out in a stream or jet: *n.* a sudden or forcible ejection of a liquid; brief, sudden effort.

spurwing (spēr'wing), *n.* a plover.

sputter (sput'ēr), *vi.* to throw out moisture in scattered drops; speak rapidly and indistinctly; spit: *v.t.* to emit in small particles with a crackling or spluttering noise: *n.* moist matter thrown out in small drops.

sputum (spū'tum), *n.* saliva; spittle.

spy (spī), *v.t.* to discover, especially at a distance; gain sight of; detect; explore; examine secretly: *v.i.* to scrutinize; play the spy: *n.* a person who in time of war enters the enemy's camp to gain information as to movements, etc.; one who keeps watch on others; secret agent.

spyglass ('glȧs), *n.* a small telescope.
Spy Wednesday (wenz'dā), the Wednesday before Easter: in allusion to the betrayal of Christ.
squab (skwob), *n.* a person of short, fat figure; kind of sofa; stuffed cushion; nestling of a pigeon: *adj.* short and fat; bulky: *adv.* with a heavy fall.
squabble ('l), *v.i.* to wrangle or dispute in a noisy manner: *v.t.* to disarrange: said of type set up: *n.* a noisy wrangle; dispute.
squad (skwod), *n.* a small party of soldiers assembled for drill, etc.; any small party.
squadron ('run), *n.* a division of a regiment of cavalry, comprising two troops; detachment of war vessels employed in some particular service; a number of military aeroplanes engaged in some special service; division of a fleet used in quick cruising: generally called *flying squadron.*
squalid (skwol'id), *adj.* extremely dirty; foul; poverty-stricken.
squaliform (skwā'li-fôrm), *adj.* shaped like a shark, or dogfish.
squall (skwawl), *n.* a sudden and violent gust of wind, often accompanied with rain or sleet; a loud scream: *v.i.* to scream or cry violently.
squally ('i), *adv.* gusty.
squaloid (skwā'loid), *adj.* shark-like.
squalor (skwol'ẽr, skwā'lôr), *n.* foulness; dirt.
squamate (skwā'mat), *adj.* covered with scales.
squamoid (skwā'moid), *adj.* resembling a scale.
squamose ('mōs), **squamous** ('mus), *adj.* same as squamate.
squander (skwon'dẽr), *v.t.* to spend lavishly or wastefully; dissipate: *v.i.* to be wasteful or prodigal.
square (skwār), *n.* a parallelogram having 4 equal sides and 4 right angles; anything nearly resembling a square; an open area in a city or town into which several streets lead; in the U. S., a city block of houses; a body of troops formed in four-sided array, commonly called a *hollow square;* a mathematical instrument for measuring right angles; product of a number multiplied by itself: *adj.* having 4 equal sides and 4 equal angles; forming a right angle; having a straight front; true; upright; honest; just; well-set; stout: *v.t.* to form with 4 equal sides and 4 equal angles; multiply by itself; reduce to a given standard; adjust; regulate; make even; place at right angles with the keel: *v.i.* to accord or agree (with *with*); fit; assume a boxing attitude (with *up* or *off*).
squarely ('li), *adv.* in a square form.
square measure (mezh'ẽr), the square of a lineal measure.
squareness ('nes), *n.* the state or quality of being square.
square number (num'bẽr), a number which may be resolved into two equal factors.
square piano (pi-an'ō), a piano with an oblong case and horizontal frame.
square-rigged ('rigd), *adj.* having the sails extended on yards suspended horizontally by the middle.
square-root ('rōōt), *n.* that number or quantity which, multiplied by itself, produces the given number or quantity, as 2 is the square root of 4.
squaretail (-tāl), *n.* a large fish of the Mediterranean, with a long body: flesh said to be poisonous.
squash (skwosh), *v.t.* to crush, especially into a flat mass or pulp; to be mashed into a soft consistency: *n.* something soft and easily crushed; something unripe and soft; shock of soft bodies; sudden fall of a soft body; the edible soft fruit of a trailing vine; the vine itself; a game played in a court with a racquet and ball.
squash-bug (skwosh-bug), *n.* an insect of an offensive odor, which ravages squash vines.
squash-court (skwosh-kort), *n.* a court where the game of squash is played.
squashiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being squashy.
squashy ('i), *adj.* easily crushed; soft.
squat (skwot), *v.i.* to sit down on the hams or heels; cover or lie close, as an animal; to settle on public land; settle on the land of another without a title: *adj.* sitting on the hams and heels; crouching: *n.* the posture of one who squats; small vein of ore.
squatter ('ẽr), *n.* one who squats; one who settles on new or uncultivated land without a title; in Australia, one who leases land from the Government.
squaw (skwaw), *n.* a North American Indian woman or wife.
squawfish (-fish), *n.* a fish of the carp kind found in rivers of the Pacific coast.
squawk (skwawk), *v.i.* to utter a loud, harsh noise: *n.* a harsh squeak; the blackhead night heron.
squaw-man (-man), *n.* a white man married to an Indian woman.
squeak (skwēk), *v.i.* to utter a short, shrill, sharp cry; make a sharp disagreeable noise; break silence; confess: *n.* a short, shrill, sharp cry; a sharp disagreeable noise.
squeal (skwēl), *v.i.* to cry with a sharp, shrill, prolonged sound; [Slang], to turn informer: *n.* a sharp, shrill, prolonged sound.
squeamish (skwēm'ish), *adj.* sickish at stomach; easily disgusted; nice to excess in taste; fastidious about trifles; scrupulous.
squeegee (skwē'jē), *n.* a hoe-shaped im-

plement with an india-rubber edge or plate for cleaning window panes, floors, desks, etc.

squeezable (skwēz'ă-bl), *adj.* capable of being squeezed.

squeeze (skwēz), *v.t.* to press between two bodies; crush; embrace forcibly; compress; force by compression; cause to pass: *v.i.* press; push between close bodies: *n.* the act of squeezing; compression between bodies; facsimile in some soft substance; a forcible embrace.

squeezer (-ēr), any of several mechanical devices for squeezing.

squelch (skwelch), *v.t.* to crush; silence: *n.* a noise made by walking in wet boots; a retort, or blow, that puts an end to an argument.

squelcher (-ēr), *n.* a retort, or blow, that silences.

squib (skwib), *n.* a kind of firework; petty lampoon; sarcastic publication: *v.i.* to use or write squibs or sarcastic reflections; contend in petty dispute.

squid (skwid), *n.* a name for various 10-armed cephalopods; cuttlefish.

squilgee, same as squeegee,

squill (skwil), *n.* a bulbous plant of the lily family with long racemes of white flowers.

squint (skwint), *adj.* looking obliquely: said of the eyes: *v.i.* to see or look obliquely; have the vision distorted: *v.t.* to cause to squint: *n.* the act or habit of looking obliquely; strabismus.

squint-eyed (-īd), *adj.* cross-eyed; having the optic axes divergent.

squirarchy ('ăr-ki), the landed gentry of England; the squires collectively.

squire (skwīr), *n.* title of a justice of the peace; in England, the owner of a large farm.

squirm (skwĕrm), *v.i.* to wriggle; writhe.

squirrel (skwĕr'el), *n.* an arboreal rodent with a long bushy tail and having great agility in leaping and climbing: in Australia, a flying phalanger.

squirrel monkey (mungk'i), a small yellowish-gray monkey of South America, having a long, but not prehensile tail.

squirt (skwĕrt), *v.t.* to eject in a stream from a small orifice; spurt: *n.* a small stream or jet; an instrument for ejecting water, etc.

squiz (skwiz), *n.* [Australian Slang], a glance; a brief side-look.

stab (stab), *v.t.* to pierce with, or as with, a pointed weapon; kill or wound; injure secretly, or by malicious falsehood or slander: *v.i.* to pierce; inflict a wound: *n.* a thrust or wound with a sharp-pointed weapon; a malicious injury done secretly.

stabile (stā'bil), *adj.* not kept in motion: said of a current when the electrodes are stationary.

stability (stă-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being stable or firm; firmness of character; strength of purpose or resolution; fixedness: also, stableness.

stabilize (stab'i-līz), *v.t.* to make stable; secure or maintain equilibrium of, as of an airplane.

stabilizer (-ēr), *n.* a gyroscopic device for stabilizing the motion of aircraft.

stable ('bl), *adj.* fixed; firm; constant: *n.* a building in which animals, especially horses, are lodged and fed; the horses collectively of some particular stable: *v.t.* to put or keep in a stable: *v.i.* to dwell or shelter, as in a stable.

stabling ('bling), *n.* the act of putting into a stable; accommodation.

staccato (stăk-kä'tō), *adj.* abrupt; disconnected; parted by gaps of silence: said of musical chords, or passages; marked by emphasis; expressed in a pithy, pointed manner.

stactometer (stak-tom'e-tĕr), *n.* a small glass tube, with minute orifice at one end and rubber bulb at the other, for measuring liquid in drops; a dropper.

stack (stak), *n.* a large quantity of hay, corn, wood, etc., piled up in circular or regular form; number of chimneys standing together: *v.t.* to pile into a stack.

stadium (stā'di-um), *n.* [*pl.* stadia (-ă)], a Greek linear measure = 606¾ ft.; the course for foot-races at the Olympic games; hence, a race-course with terraces, seats, etc; a place for athletic contests.

staff (stăf), *n.* a stick carried for support in walking or for defense; support; prop; pole, handle, or bar; wand as a badge of office; stanza or a series of verses; the five lines and four spaces between them on which music is written; flagstaff; an establishment of officers attached to an army or to its commander; number of persons engaged in any undertaking or work.

stag (stag), *n.* the male of the red deer; a castrated bull or boar; a tom turkey; drake; gander; a social gathering of men only; one of such gathering; a stock dealer not a member of the exchange.

stag-beetle ('bē-tl), *n.* a beetle having, in the male, mandibles suggestive of a stag's horn.

stage (stāj), *n.* an elevated platform, especially in a theatre; place of scenic entertainments or representations; the theatrical profession; place of rest on a journey; field of action; degree of progress; coach: *v.t.* to put on the stage, as a play.

stage director (di-rek'tĕr), *n.* one who prepares a theatrical play, coaches the players, and arranges the details for presentation.

stage manager (man'ă-jer), *n.* one in charge of the stage during the performance of a play.

stager (stā'jĕr), *n.* a horse for drawing a stage coach; one who has long acted on the stage of life; a person practiced in cunning; one who is experienced; a player.

stage-struck (-struk), *adj.* eagerly desirous of becoming an actor; fascinated by the glamor of the stage.

stagger (stag'ĕr), *v.i.* to totter or reel; begin to doubt, weary or give way; hesitate: *v.t.* to cause to totter or reel; shock; make less confident; adjust the wings of an airplane so that one projects over the other: *n.* a sudden reeling or tottering; the stretch of an upper wing of an airplane over the lower: *pl.* a disease of horses and cattle; vertigo.

staging (stāj'ing), *n.* a temporary structure of boards and posts; business of running and managing stage coaches; style of play production.

stagnancy (stag'nan-si), *n.* the state or quality of being stagnant.

stagnant ('nant), *adj.* not flowing, or running in a stream; motionless; not brisk; torpid; dull.

stagnate ('nāt), *v.i.* to cease to flow or run; be motionless; become torpid, inactive, or dull; become impure or foul.

stagnation (-nā'shun), *n.* the state or quality of being stagnant.

stagnicolous (stag-nik'o-lus), *adj.* living in, or inhabiting, stagnant water.

stagy (stā'ji), *adj.* characteristic of the stage; unreal.

staid (stād), *adj.* sober; sedate; regular; steady; not volatile.

stain (stān), *v.t.* to blot; spot; tinge with color; dye; soil with guilt or infamy; tarnish; pollute: *v.i.* to take stains; become stained: *n.* discoloration; spot of color different from the ground; spot or blot; taint of guilt or infamy; cause of reproach.

stair (stār), *n.* one of a series of steps for ascending to a higher level; a step: *pl.* a flight of steps.

staircase ('kās), *n.* a set of steps in a house with railings, etc.

stairway ('wā), *n.* a flight of stairs; staircase.

staith (stāth), *n.* an elevated staging upon a wharf with a line of rails for discharging coals, etc.

stake (stāk), *n.* a post or strong stick sharpened at one end and fixed in the ground; palisade; post to which a person condemned to be burnt was secured; hence, martyrdom; that which is pledged, wagered, or put to hazard; prize contested for; small anvil: *v.t.* to fasten or support with stakes; defend with, or mark out the limits of, with stakes; wager or pledge.

stakedriver (-drīv'ĕr), *n.* the common American bittern.

stakeholder (stāk'hōld-ĕr), *n.* the one who holds the money on a wager, to be turned over to the winner.

stalactite (stal-ak'tīt), *n.* an icicle-like incrustation of carbonate of lime, etc., formed by percolation in caverns, etc.

stalagmite (-ag'mīt), *n.* a cone of carbonate of lime, formed on the floor of a cavern in a similar manner to a stalactite.

stale (stāl), *adj.* not fresh or new; vapid; tasteless; worn out by use or familiarity; trite; common; decayed; past the prime: *n.* urine of horses or cattle: *v.t.* to make stale; wear out: *v.i.* to discharge urine: said of horses, or cattle.

stalemate ('māt), *n.* the position of a king in chess, when he cannot move without being placed in check: *v.t.* to subject to stalemate; bring to a stand.

staleness ('nes), *n.* the state or quality of being stale.

stalk (stawk), *v.t.* to pursue stealthily or under cover, so as to kill, as game: *v.i.* to walk with high and proud steps; walk behind a stalking-horse: *n.* the stem or main axis of a plant; support which attaches a flower or fruit to a plant or tree; anything like a stalk; a high, proud, stately step.

stalking-horse ('ing-hôrs), *n.* a horse, or figure of a horse, behind which a hunter conceals himself from his game; hence, something used to conceal one's purpose or intention.

stall (stawl), *n.* that part of a stable where a horse or ox is kept and fed; a bench or table where goods are exposed for sale; small house or shed where business is carried on; seat of a church dignitary in the choir of a cathedral; canonry; reserved seat in a theater, etc.: *v.t.* to place or keep in a stall: *v.i.* to kennel, as dogs.

stallage ('āj), *n.* rent paid for a stall; right of erecting a stall at a fair.

stall-feed (fēd), *v.t.* to feed an animal in a stall for purpose of fattening.

stallion (stal'yun), *n.* an uncastrated male horse kept for breeding.

stalwart (stawl'wĕrt), *adj.* sturdy; strong; tall and stout; brave; daring.

stamen (stā'men), *n.* the male organ of a flower.

stamina (stam'in-å), *n.pl.* tone and vigor of the animal system; backbone; power of endurance.

staminal ('in-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or consisting in, stamens or stamina; tonic.

staminiferous (-if'ĕr-us), *adj.* bearing stamens.

stammel (stam'el), *n.* coarse, woolen cloth dyed dull scarlet; a dull scarlet color.

stammer (stam'ĕr), *v.i.* to hesitate or falter in speaking, especially from an impediment in speech; stutter: *v.t.* to utter or pronounce with difficulty or hesitation: *n.* difficulty in pronouncing or speaking; stutter.

stammering (-ing), *n.* imperfect utterance in speech: *adj.* hesitating in speech.

stamp (stamp), *v.t.* to strike with the sole of the foot by thrusting it downward; crush or pulverize; impress; fix deeply; make valid; affix a stamp to; coin: *v.i.* to strike or beat the foot forcibly on the ground: *n.* the act of stamping; die; the impression made; official mark on dutiable things; small piece of paper having a certain device and value impressed upon it by government, required legally to be affixed to a letter, document, etc.; character or reputation; authority: *pl.* [U. S. Slang], paper money.

stampede (stam-pēd′), *n.* a sudden panic seizing a herd of animals causing them to run violently away; any sudden flight or rush: *v.t.* to cause to take to sudden flight: *v.i.* to start off in a panic.

stanch (stânch), **staunch** (stânch), *adj.* firm; constant; trustworthy; zealous: *v.t.* to stop the flowing of, as blood.

stanchion (stan′shun), *n.* a support or post of iron or wood.

stand (stand), *v.i.* to be erect; occupy a certain position; cease to move; be at rest or fixed; continue; remain without injury or ruin; be safe; not to fail or yield; be obstinate; be firm; be placed; become a candidate; hold a course at sea; continue in force; stagnate: *v.t.* to endure; sustain; abide by; set in an erect position; pay for: *n.* a stop or halt; interruption; station for the hire of vehicles; raised platform for spectators; a stall, booth, or location for carrying on a business; a place where a theatrical company give a single performance; small table; state of perplexity or difficulty; resistance.

standard (′ērd), *n.* an ensign or flag, especially a national ensign; that which is established by authority as a fixed rule or measure; established rule or model; criterion; a standing tree; upright support; a grade or class in a school; a heavy piece of furniture; proportion of weights of fine metal and alloy established by authority.

standard bearer (bār′ēr), a soldier who carries a standard; hence, the leader of an organization, movement, or cause.

standard gold (gōld), gold of the proper fineness for coinage: in England, this is .916, in the U. S., .900.

standardize (stand′ērd-īz), *v.t.* to cause to conform to a standard; to regulate in conformity to a standard.

standard silver (sil′vēr), silver of the proper fineness for coinage: in England, this is .925, in the U. S., .900.

standard time (tīm), the civil time established for a country or region, either by law or by general usage: in England *standard time* is that taken from the sun on the meridian that passes through Greenwich, a borough of London in which is the Royal Observatory: in the U. S., there are four standards of time, viz., *Eastern, Central, Mountain,* and *Pacific,* corresponding severally to the 75th, 90th, 105th, and 120th meridians west from Greenwich.

stand-by (-bi), *n.* one who can be relied upon in difficulty, or emergency.

standing (′ing), *n.* the act of stopping or of being erect on the feet; duration; maintenance of position; reputation; rank or status: *adj.* remaining erect; stagnant; lasting; established or settled; fixed.

stand-patter (stand-pat′ēr), *n.* a politician who sticks to his party under all circumstances.

stanhope (stan′hōp), *n.* a light two-wheeled carriage without a top.

stannary (stan′â-ri), *n.* a tin mine or works: *adj.* pertaining to tin mines.

stannic (′ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or got from, tin.

stanniferous (-if′ēr-us), *adj.* yielding tin.

stannotype (stan′o-tīp), *n.* a photograph taken on tin; a tintype.

stannous (′us), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or containing tin.

stannum (stan′um), *n.* in chemistry, tin.

stanza (′zâ), *n.* a number of lines or verses connected with and adjusted to each other, usually ending in a pause; metrical division of a poem.

stanzaic (-zā′ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or consisting of, stanzas.

stapes (stā′pēz), *n.* the stirrup bone of the ear.

staphyloma (staf-i-lō′mâ), *n.* protrusion of any part of the eyeball.

staphyloplasty (staf′i-lo-plas-ti), *n.* a plastic operation on the soft palate and uvula.

staphylorrhaphy (-lor′â-fi), *n.* a plastic operation for uniting a cleft palate.

staphylotomy (-lot′o-mi), *n.* operation of removing a staphyloma; excision of the uvula.

staple (stā′pl), *n.* the chief production or industry of a country or district; settled market or emporium; principal element or topic; cotton, or wool fibre in the sense of determining quality, as a wool of fine *staple;* raw material; loop of metal for holding a bolt, etc.: *adj.* chief; regularly produced; established in commerce: *v.t.* to sort according to its staple, as cotton, etc.; to fix a staple on a door, or the like

stapler (′pler), *n.* one who deals in staple commodities; a wool sorter; a stapling-machine.

stapling-machine (-mâ-shēn′), *n.* a wire-stitching machine used in bookbinding.

star (stär), *n.* any celestial body, especially one that is self-luminous; anything resembling a star; a planet supposed to

influence a person's destiny; an ornamental rayed badge; a figure with several radiating points; a white spot on the forehead of a horse or bovine; an asterisk (*); a person of distinguished eminence, especially in the theatrical profession: *v.t.* to set or adorn with stars: *v.i.* to shine as a star; be preeminent; appear as principal actor among inferior players.

starboard ('bōrd), *n.* the right-hand side of a vessel looking toward the bow: *adj.* pertaining to, or lying on the right side of a vessel: *v.t.* to put to the right or starboard side of a vessel.

starch (stärch), *n.* an amorphous, white, tasteless, ordorless carbohydrate, widely distributed in the seeds, bulbs and tubers of many plants: it is an element of most of the ordinary food-stuffs: *v.t.* to stiffen with starch; make stiff.

Star Chamber (chām'bĕr), an ancient English court with civil and criminal jurisdiction which passed upon cases without a jury: many of its rulings were abitrary, despotic and wholly unjust; hence, any court or body which acts despotically and arbitrarily without fear of consequences.

starched (stärcht), *adj.* stiffened with starch; formal; precise.

starchy (stärch'i), *adj.* consisting of starch; stiff; formal; precise.

stare (stār), *n.* a fixed look with wide-open eyes; a starling: *v.i.* to look with fixed eyes wide open; look earnestly; be very conspicuous; stand out prominently: *v.t.* to gaze at.

starfish (-fish), *n.* an echinoderm having a star-shaped body made up of, usually, five radiating arms or rays.

stargazer ('gāz-ĕr), *n.* one who gazes at the stars; astrologer; astronomer; a dreamer; an idealist; a spiny-rayed marine fish with eyes on top of head, constantly directed upward.

stark (stärk), *adj.* stiff; strong; pure; utter: *adv.* wholly or completely.

starling (stär'ling), *n.* a passerine bird of a dark-brown plumage mixed with yellowish white: it is quite tame and is often caged; piles driven round the piers of a bridge for its protection.

starred (stärd), *p.adj.* decorated with stars; influenced by the stars; advertised, or featured, as a star in theatrical presentations.

starriness (stär'i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being starry.

starry ('i), *adj.* abounding in, consisting of, or proceeding from, stars; star-shaped.

Stars and Stripes (strīps), the flag of the U. S., a field of thirteen stripes, alternated red and white, and a blue union of 48 stars, each representing a state (with *the.*)

star-spangled (spang'gld), *adj.* spangled or decorated with stars.

Star-spangled Banner (ban'ĕr), the poetic name of the Stars and Stripes; the flag of the U. S.

starstone ('stōn), *n.* a variety of sapphire.

start (stärt), *v.i.* to be moved or twitched suddenly, as by sudden alarm, etc.; shrink; move abruptly; set out; commence a race, career, etc.; loosen: *v.t.* to originate or set going; rouse suddenly from concealment; empty; dislocate; punish with a rope's end: *n.* the act of starting; outset; a sudden motion or twitch; sudden fit or excitement; quick spring; starting post; an advance in a race; a split or crack, as in a board; a tail-like piece.

starthroat (stär'thrōt), *n.* a hummingbird of Brazil.

startle (stärt'l), *v.i.* to move suddenly, as by an alarm; to feel sudden alarm: *v.t.* to frighten suddenly; shock.

startling ('ling), *adj.* causing sudden surprise, or commotion; exciting.

starvation (stär-vā'shun), *n.* the state of being starved; a lack of food.

starve (stärv), *v.i.* to suffer extreme hunger; perish with hunger or cold: *v.t.* subdue by famine; destroy by want of any kind.

starveling ('ling), *adj.* hungry; weak; lean: *n.* a thin, weak, pining animal, person, or plant.

starwort (-wĕrt), *n.* an aster; a chickweed.

stasis (stā'sis), *n.* arrest of the circulation of blood in the vessels.

state (stāt), *n.* circumstances or condition; position or situation; case; quality; pomp; principal persons constituting the government of a country; legislature; whole body of people united under one government; civil power: *adj.* pertaining to the body politic; used on state occasions; ceremonial: *v.t.* to express the details of; represent fully in words; narrate.

State, *n.* one of the federated commonwealths composing the United States of America: *pl.* the United States of America: with *the.*

statecraft ('kråft), *n.* management of a state; statesmanship.

stated ('ed), *adj.* fixed; regular.

State Department (de-pärt'ment), in the U. S., one of the nine divisions of the executive branch of the national government, each of which is presided over by a member of the Cabinet who is styled *Secretary:* this branch of government deals with foreign affairs.

statedly (-li), *adv.* at fixed times.

stateliness ('li-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being stately; majestic appearance.

stately ('li), *adj.* grand; majestic; dignified; displaying state or dignity.

statement ('ment), *n.* the act of stating; that which is stated; narrative or recital.

stater (stā'tĕr), *n.* a gold coin of ancient Greece; also, of ancient Persia.

State rights (-rīts), the rights inherent to each State of the American Union; the powers which each State may exercise and which are neither prohibited nor delegated by the Federal Constitution.

stateroom (-rōōm), *n.* a room of state, as in a palace; a private sleeping apartment, as in a ship.

statesman (stāts'mân), *n.* one who is skilled in public affairs and the art of government; politician.

statesmanship (-ship), *n.* the qualification or skill of a statesman.

States of the Church (chĕrch), a portion of Central Italy which prior to 1870 was under the sovereignty of the Pope: commonly called the *Papal States.*

state trial (trī-âl), a trial for political offenses.

static (stat'ik), *adj.* pertaining to bodies at rest or in equilibrium; acting by mere weight without producing motion: *n.pl.* that branch of mechanics which treats of the equilibrium, pressure, weight, etc., of bodies at rest.

statically ('i-kâl-li), *adv.* in a statical manner.

station (stā'shun), *n.* place where a person or thing stands; position; rank or condition of life; class or order; place on a railway for discharge of passengers or goods; district police office; military quarters; post for war-vessels; sphere of duty; place in society; in the R. C. Church, a place or church for special devotions; in Ireland, the temporary occupation of a parishioner's house in a rural community by a priest for hearing confessions, celebrating Mass and administering Communion: *v.t.* to place in a certain post, rank, or situation; appoint or assign.

stationary (-ā-ri), *adj.* fixed; not moving; not improving.

stationer ('shun-ĕr), *n.* one who sells paper, pens, pencils, writing materials, etc.

stationery (-ĕr'i), *n.* stationer's articles.

station jack (jak), in Australia, a pudding mostly composed of salt beef.

Stations of the Cross (krôs), an R. C. devotion consisting of meditating on the different phases of Christ's Passion, as depicted in a series of fourteen pictures or mural tablets ranged on the walls of most Catholic Churches, before each of which the penitent kneels and contemplates the suffering of the Saviour, as represented thereon.

statistic (stâ-tis'tik), *adj.* pertaining to statistics.

statistically (-âl-li), *adv.* by statistics.

statistician (stat-is-tish'ân), *n.* one skilled in statistics.

statistics (stâ-tis'tiks), *n.* the science of the classification and arrangement of facts relating to the condition of a people or class, domestic economy, health, longevity, etc.

stator (stā'tĕr), *n.* the part of a dynamo or motor which remains at rest.

statoscope (stat'o-skōp), *n.* an aneroid barometer for recording slight changes in atmospheric pressure; an instrument for registering the rise, or fall, of an airship.

statuary (stat'ū-ā-ri), *n.* a sculptor; the art of carving statues; statues collectively.

statue ('ū), *n.* the representation of a person, animal, or any living being sculptured or modeled in some solid material: *v.t.* to form a statue of; place, as a statue.

statuesque (-ū-esk'), *adj.* having the characteristics of a statue; well shaped; dignified in appearance.

statuette (-ū-et'), *n.* a little statue.

stature ('ūr), *n.* the natural height.

status (stā'tus), *n.* condition; social standing or place; rank.

status quo (kwō), a position in which a person, or thing, is, has been, or may be.

statutable (stat'ū-tâ-bl), *adj.* made or introduced by statute; according to law or statute.

statutably (-tâ-bli), *adv.* conformably to statute.

statute ('ūt), *n.* a law expressly enacted by the legislature of a country or state; written law; an act of a corporation, designed to be a permanent rule.

statute-book (-book), *n.* a book containing a record of legislative acts.

statute mile (mīl), the legal mile of England and the U. S., measuring 5,280 feet.

statutory ('ū-tō-ri), *adj.* enacted by statute; depending on statute for its authority.

staurolite (staw'ro-līt), an opaque silicate of aluminum and iron of a reddish-brown color, formed in orthorhombic crystals.

stave (stāv), *n.* one of the thin narrow strips of wood forming the sides of a cask; any narrow strip used in forming casks, or in similar work; a music staff; a round of a ladder; a stanza; a verse: *v.t.* to break a hole in; burst; pour out; delay or put off; furnish with staves; repair the staves of; ward off with a stave.

stay (stā), *n.* a large, strong rope which stiffens and supports a mast; stop or stand; prop or support; abode or continuance in a place: *pl.* pair of corsets: *v.t.* to hold up or support; sustain; endure; restrain; delay; tack: *v.i.* to remain or abide; wait; rest; stand still; continue; cease; hold out or last.

stead (sted), *n.* the place or room which another had or might have: *v.t.* support; assist; imperil.
steadfast ('fâst), *adj.* firmly fixed or established; steady; constant; uniform.
steadily ('i-li), *adv.* in a steady manner.
steadiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being steady.
steady ('i), *adj.* fixed; regular; firm; constant in feeling or purpose; resolute; undeviating; unwavering; uniform; sober; reliable: *v.t.* to make or keep steady or firm; make constant or resolute; regulate.
steak (stāk), *n.* a slice of beef, etc., for broiling, or frying.
steal (stēl), *v.t.* to take by theft or feloniously; take without leave or right; withdraw or convey clandestinely; gain secretly and gradually; in baseball, to gain a base without the aid of a hit: *v.i.* to commit theft; slip in and out unperceived.
stealth (stelth), *n.* secret means employed to accomplish an object; underhand procedure.
stealthily ('i-li), *adv.* in a stealthy manner.
stealthiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being stealthy.
stealthy ('i), *adj.* done or performed by stealth; clandestine; sly.
steam (stēm), *n.* vapor into which water is changed when heated to boiling-point; vapor; any exhalation; [Slang], power; force: *v.i.* to emit steam; rise or pass off in steam; move by steam: *v.t.* to apply steam to.
steamer ('ēr), *n.* a vessel propelled by steam; road locomotive; an apparatus for steaming articles.
steaminess ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being steamy; mistiness.
steam roller (rōl'ēr), a roller driven by steam; hence, any crushing force or power arbitrarily used to gain an end by overcoming all opposition.
steam shovel (shuv'l), an excavating machine consisting of derrick, and bucket or scoop, operated by steam.
steamy ('i), *adj.* consisting of, or like, steam.
stearate (stē'ā-rāt), *n.* any salt of stearic acid.
stearic (-ar'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or obtained from stearin.
stearic acid (as'id), a white, fatty acid obtained from the fats of animals and vegetables by saponification: used in making candles.
stearin ('ā-rin), *n.* a constituent of most animal and some vegetable fats; tallow.
stearrhea (stē-a-rē'ā), *n.* abnormal secretion from the oil-glands of the skin; seborrhea.
steatite ('ā-tīt), *n.* soapstone.
steatosis (-tō'sis), *n.* fatty degeneration; abnormal increase of fat; skin disease due to clogging of the sebaceous glands.
steed (stēd), *n.* a horse, especially one which is spirited.
steel (stēl), *n.* iron refined and combined with carbon; any instrument of steel; anything made of steel; anything of extreme hardness; a chalybeate medicine: *adj.* made of, or resembling, steel: *v.t.* to overlay, edge, or tip with steel; make hard or invulnerable; render like steel.
steeling ('ing), *n.* the coating of engraved copper plates with a thin layer of iron by electrolysis, so as to render them hard.
steely ('i), *adj.* made of, or like, steel; hard; inflexible; colored like steel.
steelyard ('yârd), *n.* a kind of balance, consisting of a single weight moved along a graduated beam.
steen (stēn), *n.* the inside wall or lining of a well or cistern, built of hard material, as stone or cement.
steenbok ('bok), *n.* a small African antelope.
steening (stēn'ing), *n.* the process of lining a wall with hard material; such material.
steep (stēp), *adj.* rising or descending with abrupt inclination; precipitous: *n.* a precipitous place; a liquid in which anything is steeped: *v.t.* to soak in a liquid; dip; imbue.
steeple (stē'pl), *n.* a tower or turret tapering to a point; spire.
steeple-chase (-chās), *n.* a kind of cross-country horse-race.
steepled ('pld), *adj.* furnished with, like, or adorned with, a steeple.
steeple-jack (-jak), *n.* one whose business is climbing steeples, high towers and buildings to make repairs.
steer (stēr), *n.* a young castrated male of the ox kind; bullock: *v.t.* to direct the course of (a vessel) with the helm; control; guide: *v.i.* to direct a ship in its course; move; be governed.
steerage ('āj), *n.* the act or practice of steering; that part of a ship allotted to passengers paying the lowest fares and receiving inferior treatment on the voyage than others.
steerage-way (-wā), *n.* rate of motion through the water of a vessel sufficient to enable her to feel the effect of the helm.
Stegomyia (steg'o-mi-ya), *n.* a genus of mosquitoes which includes the species that transmits yellow fever.
stein (stīn), *n.* a mug for lager beer.
steinbock (stīn'bok), *n.* same as steenbok; an Alpine wild goat; Alpine ibex.
stele (stē'lē), *n.* a sculptured slab or tablet used by the ancient Greeks to mark a grave; the axial cylinder in the stem of a vascular plant.
stellar (stel'ăr), *adj.* pertaining to stars; astral; starry.
stellate ('āt), *adj.* star-like; radiated.
Steller's sea cow (stel'ērz sē kou), an

extinct, aquatic, toothless mammal about 30 feet long: after G. W. Steller (1709–1746), German naturalist.

stelliform ('i-fôrm), *adj.* star-shaped.

stellular ('ū-lăr), *adj.* marked with star-like spots.

stem (stem), *n.* the principal axis of a tree or plant; anything resembling a stem; a stalk; the slender part from which pends leaf, flower, or fruit of a plant; any slender, connecting part, as the *stem* of a glass; race; pedigree; progeny; branch of a family; the forepart of a vessel; the unchangeable part of an inflected word: *v.t.* to resist or check; dam up: *v.i.* to move forward against an obstacle.

stemmer (stem'ĕr), *n.* one who stems; a device for stemming fruits; a miner's tamping bar for pressing down a clay covering on a charge of blasting powder; a boy or girl who strips stems of tobacco plants in a tobacco factory.

stemple ('pl), *n.* a crossbar of wood in a mining shaft as a step, or support.

stem-winder (-wīn-dĕr), *n.* a watch, the inside mechanism of which can be turned by a knurl on the end of the stem.

stench (stench), *n.* a strong, offensive odor.

stencil (sten'sil), *n.* a thin plate of metal with a pattern, etc., cut out, used for marking, etc.: *v.t.* to mark or color with a stencil.

stenograph ('ō-grăf), *n.* writing in shorthand: *v.t.* to write or report in shorthand.

stenographer (ste-nog'ră-fĕr), *n.* a shorthand writer.

stenographic (sten-ō-graf'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or written in, shorthand.

stenography (ste-nog'ră-fi), *n.* the art of writing in shorthand.

stentor (sten'tĕr), *n.* a person with a very powerful voice: from the Greek herald in the Trojan War; a howling monkey; a large infusorian.

stentorian (-tō'ri-ăn), *adj.* extremely loud.

step (step), *n.* the distance measured by the foot in walking or running; pace; small distance; footstep; action; measure; procedure; gait; stair; round of a ladder: *pl.* portable framework of stairs: *v.i.* to make a movement by a single change of the position of the foot; walk; advance or retire by pacing; go or come as by chance; walk slowly: *v.t.* to set, as the foot; measure by steps; fix, as a mast.

stepbrother (-bru*th*-ĕr), *n.* the son of a step-parent by a previous marriage.

stepchild (-child), *n.* a child of wife or husband by a former marriage.

stepdaughter (-daw'tĕr), *n.* a daughter of a wife or husband by a former marriage.

stepfather (-fä'*th*ĕr), *n.* the husband of one's mother, but not one's natural father.

stephanotis (stef-ă-nō'tis), *n.* a twining shrub bearing fragrant white flowers; one of these flowers.

stepladder ('lad-ĕr), *n.* a set of portable steps, with a hinged back-support.

stepmother (-mu*th*-ĕr), *n.* the wife of one's father, but not one's natural mother.

step-parent (-pā'rent), *n.* a stepfather, or a stepmother.

steppe (step), *n.* one of the vast, treeless wastes of Russia, and parts of Asia.

stepper (-ĕr), *n.* a high-spirited horse.

stepping-stone ('ping-stōn), *n.* a stone placed in mud or shallow water to enable one to cross dry from side to side; hence, something that contributes to progress or advancement.

stepsister (-sis-tĕr), *n.* a daughter of one's stepfather, or stepmother, by a previous marriage.

stepson (-sun), *n.* a son of a husband, or wife, by a previous marriage.

sterco- combining form from the Latin *stercus*, dung, excrement.

stercoraceous (stĕr-ko-rā'shus), *adj.* pertaining to, or containing, dung.

stercoræmia (-rē'mi-ă), *n.* a morbid condition due to absorption of fecal matter into the blood.

Stercorarian (-rā'ri-an), *n.* one who believes that the consecrated elements of the Eucharist are bodily digested and evacuated by communicants.

stercorary (stĕr'ko-ra-ri), *n.* a receptacle for dung.

stere (stĕr), *n.* in the metric system, a unit of cubic measure = 35.31 cubic feet.

stereo- (ster'e-o), a combining form from the Greek *stereos*, hard, solid, firm.

stereogram (ster'e-o-gram), *n.* a picture or diagram giving the impression of a solid in relief.

stereography (ster-e-og'ră-fi), *n.* the art of constructing lines on a plane or flat surface giving the idea of solidity; the part of geometry which treats of the construction of solids regularly defined.

stereometer (ster-e-om'e-tĕr), *n.* an instrument for measuring the solid contents of a body; an instrument for determining specific gravity.

stereometry (-om'e-tri), *n.* the art of measuring the cubical contents of bodies; the art of determining the specific gravity of bodies.

stereopticon (-op'ti-kon), *n.* a magic-lantern, showing photographic slides as if in relief.

stereoscope (ster'e-ō-skōp), *n.* a binocular optical instrument by means of which two pictures appear as one and stand out in relief.

stereoscopic (-skop'ik), *adj.* pertaining

to, characteristic of, or adapted to, the stereoscope.

stereotelescope (ster'ē-ō-tel'e-skōp), *n.* a binocular telescope that may be used in military operations as a range-finder.

stereotomy (-ot'o-mi), *n.* the art of cutting solids; stonecutting.

stereotrope (ster'e-o-trōp), *n.* an optical device which brings pictures into relief, and produces an illusion of their being in motion.

stereotype ('e-ō-tīp), *n.* a metal plate cast from a mold taken from a page of movable types: *v.t.* to cast or print in stereotype; fix permanently.

stereotypography (-tī-pog'rå-fi), *n.* the art of printing from stereotype plates.

stereotypy (ster'e-o-tīp-i), *n.* the process of making stereotype plates.

sterile ('il), *adj.* barren; producing little or no crop; destitute of ideas.

sterility (-il'i-ti), *n.* barrenness; infecundity.

sterilization (-zā'shun), *n.* the act or process of rendering sterile; state of being sterile.

sterilize ('il-īz), *v.t.* to make sterile; deprive of the power of reproduction; free from germs.

sterlet (stēr'let), *n.* a small sturgeon of fine flavor, found in the Caspian Sea.

sterling ('ling), *adj.* pure; unadulterated; genuine; noting English money of standard value; of high merit: *n.* the standard of fineness of legal English coin, for gold, .916, for silver, .925.

stern (stērn), *adj.* harsh or severe in countenance or manners; austere; unrelenting; steadfast; being in the stern: *n.* the after part of a vessel; the hinder or hindmost part of anything.

sternal ('ål), *adj.* pertaining to the sternum.

sternsheets ('shēts), *n.* that part at either end of a boat furnished with seats for passengers.

sternum ('um), *n.* the breast bone.

sternutation (stēr-nū-tā'shun), *n.* the act, or noise, of sneezing.

sternutative (-nū-tā'tiv), *adj.* a substance that incites or causes sneezing.

sternway ('wā), *n.* movement of a vessel backwards.

stertor (stēr'tur), *n.* act of making a rasping sound in respiring, as in sleep; a snore; snoring.

stertorous (stēr'tō-rus), *adj.* characterized by deep snoring.

stet (stet), *v.t.* to mark with the word *stet* (let it stand) on a proof, indicating that something marked for omission is to remain.

stethometer (steth-om'e-tēr), *n.* an apparatus for measuring the external movements of the walls of the chest during respiration.

stethoscope ('ō-skōp), *n.* an instrument for examining the chest, or ascertaining diseases of the chest by sound produced in the thorax.

stethoscopic (-skop'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or by means of, the stethoscope.

stethoscopy ('ō-skō-pi), *n.* examination by the stethoscope.

steve (stēv), *v.t.* to stow in a ship's hold.

stevedore ('e-dōr), *n.* one who loads or unloads a vessel in port, or stows cargo in a ship's hold.

stew (stū), *v.t.* to boil slowly or with a simmering heat: *v.i.* to be boiled slowly or gently: *n.* a dish prepared by stewing; a state of heat, worry, excitement, or confusion.

steward ('ērd), *n.* one who manages the domestic concerns of a family or institution; manager of a large estate or farm; person employed at a hotel, club, or on board ship to superintend culinary affairs; a college official who superintends the kitchen arrangements; a fiscal agent; an officer of the royal household; manager at races, sports, etc.

stewardess (-es), *n.* a woman who attends to female passengers on board ship.

stewardship (-ship), *n.* the office of a steward; management.

sthenia (sthē-nī'å), *n.* unusual energy, or excited force, as caused by certain diseases.

sthenic (sthen'ik), *adj.* characterized by morbid activity of certain bodily organs.

stiacciato (stē-ät-chä'tō). *n.* in sculpture, the lowest kind of relief.

stibial (stib'i-ål), *adj.* like antimony.

stibialism (-izm), *n.* antimonial poisoning.

stibium ('i-um), *n.* antimony.

sticcado (stik-ä'dō), *n.* an xylophone.

stich (stik), *n.* a line of poetry; a line of the Bible; a row of trees.

stichomancy (stik'o-man-si), *n.* divination by lines or passages from books.

stick (stik), *n.* a small branch or shoot cut off a tree; walking stick; staff; printer's composing-stick; thrust or stab with a pointed instrument; an incompetent or dull speaker; a stupid person; an alcoholic ingredient mixed with a non-alcoholic drink: *v.t.* to stab or thrust; pierce; fasten; fix in; make to cohere; attach; set with something pointed; compose or set up (type): *v.i.* to be fixed; remain; cleave; adhere; be fastened by piercing; be stayed; hesitate (with *at*).

stickiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being sticky.

stickit (stik'it), *adj.* [Scotch], stuck; spoiled; rejected.

stickit minister (min'is-tēr), a probationer who lacks qualifications to obtain a license; a licentiate without a charge.

stickle ('l), *v.i.* to wrangle or contend pertinciaously, especially on insufficient grounds, for something of little importance.

stickleback (-bak), *n.* a spiny-backed fish.

sticky ('i), *adj.* adhesive; glutinous; viscous.

stiff (stif), *adj.* not easily bent; rigid, inflexible; stubborn; not liquid or fluid; strong; violent; not natural or easy; constrained; affected; formal; severe; not written with ease: *n.* [Slang], a dead body; a corpse.

stiffen ('n), *v.t.* to make stiff; make more thick or viscous; make torpid: *v.i.* to become stiff; grow more obstinate.

stiffening (-ing), *n.* the act of making stiff; material for making anything stiff.

stiffneck (-nek), *n.* stiffness of the neck due to muscular rheumatism; obstinacy in evil-doing; contumacy in a wrongful course; a stubborn person, impervious to advice or suggestion.

stiffnecked ('nekt), *adj.* inflexibly obstinate; stubborn.

stiffness (-nes), *n.* state of being stiff; disinclination to bend; degree of resistance to bending pressure.

stifle (stīf'l), *v.t.* to suffocate; smother; extinguish; deaden; suppress or conceal: *v.i.* to be suffocated: *n.* the first joint above a horse's thigh, next the buttock.

stigma (stig'mȧ), *n.* [*pl.* stigmas, stigmata ('mȧz, 'mȧ-tȧ)], a mark made with a branding-iron; mark of infamy or disgrace; the receptive upper part of the pistil of a flower on which the pollen which fertilizes it falls: *pl.* the counterparts of the marks of the wounds in Christ's body, supposed to be impressed on the bodies of certain saints (stigmata).

stigmatize ('mȧ-tīz), *v.t.* to mark with a stigma or brand; hold up to disgrace, reproach, or infamy.

stile (stīl), *n.* a set of steps to pass from one side of a fence or wall, etc., to the other; the gnomon of a sundial; an upright piece in framing or paneling.

stiletto (sti-let'ō), *n.* a small dagger with a thin, rounded, and pointed blade; pointed instrument for making eyelet holes.

still (stil), *adj.* at rest; without motion; quiet; calm; silent; not effervescent: *adv.* to this time; nevertheless; always; after that: *v.t.* to make still, calm; lull; pacify; render motionless; distil, as liquor: *n.* an apparatus for distilling liquids.

stillborn (-bôrn), *adj.* dead at birth.

stilliform (stil'i-fôrm), *adj.* having the form of a drop.

stillion (stil'yun), *n.* a rest for vats in a brewery.

stillness ('nes), *n.* quietness; calmness; loneliness; silence.

stilly (stil'i), *adj.* quiet; calm; hushed.

stilt (stilt), *n.* a pole of wood with a rest for the foot: used in pairs in walking; a long-legged, three-toed bird, inhabiting marshes and edges of lagoons: *v.t.* to set or raise on stilts.

stilted ('ed), *adj.* inflated; pompous.

Stilton (stil'tun), *n.* a rich kind of cheese of a waxy consistency and permeated with a blue mold when ripe: originally made at Stilton, England.

stimulant (stim'ū-lȧnt), *adj.* serving to stimulate; producing transient increase of vital energy: *n.pl.* medicines or alcoholic beverages having such an effect.

stimulate ('ū-lāt), *v.t.* to excite or rouse; animate; goad; encourage; excite greater vitality in: *v.i.* to act as a stimulus.

stimulative ('ū-lā-tiv), *adj.* having the power of stimulating: *n.* anything that stimulates.

stimulator (-tēr), *n.* one who, or that which, stimulates.

stimulus ('ū-lus), *n.* [*pl.* stimuli (lī)], that which stimulates; a spur; anything exciting to action; incentive; stimulant.

sting (sting), *n.* the sharp-pointed, poisonous weapon with which certain animals and insects are furnished; one of the stiff, sharp-pointed, hollow hairs of certain plants; anything that gives acute mental or physical pain; the thrust of a sting: *v.t.* to pierce or wound with, or as with, a sting; cause acute pain to; goad.

stingaree ('gȧ-rē), *n.* the sting-ray.

stinging ('ing), *p.adj.* piercing, as with a sting; acutely painful; pungent; adapted for stinging.

sting-ray (-rā), *n.* any of several rays having dorsal spines on the whip-like tail capable of inflicting painful and dangerous wounds.

stingy (stin'ji), *adj.* close and covetous; meanly avaricious; miserly; niggardly.

stink (stingk), *v.i.* to emit a strong, offensive odor: *v.t.* to cause to stink: *n.* a strong, offensive odor; disgusting smell; an unpleasant exposure.

stinkbush (-boosh), *n.* the star anise of southern U. S.

stinker (-ēr), *n.* one who stinks; a stinkpot; a large petrel which feeds on carrion; a mean, contemptible fellow who tries to shirk responsibility.

stinking ('ing), *p.adj.* emitting a stink.

stinking badger (baj'ēr), a badger of Java and Sumatra which secretes a malodorous fluid and ejects it when aroused; the teledu.

stinkpot ('pot), *n.* an earthen jar filled with various malodorous compounds, as asafetida, and formerly thrown upon the deck of an enemy ship; the musk tortoise; a carrion-eating petrel.

stinkweed (-wēd), *n.* any of several foul-smelling plants and herbs, especially the Jimson weed, or stramonium.

stint (stint), *v.t.* to restrain within certain limits: *v.i.* to be sparing; to stop or cease: *n.* a limit; quantity assigned.

stinted ('ed), *p.adj.* restricted; limited.
stipe (stīp), *n.* the stalk of a frond, or of a pistil; stem of a fungus.
stipend (stī'pend), *n.* a salary, especially clerical income.
stipendiary (-pen'di-å-ri), *adj.* receiving stipend or salary: *n.* one who performs services for a salary.
stipple (stip'l), *v.t.* to engrave by means of dots; paint by small, short touches.
stippler ('lēr), *n.* a brush used for stippling.
stipulate ('ū-lāt), *v.t.* to arrange or settle definitely or by special mention.
stipulation (-ū-lā'shun), *n.* the act of stipulating; contract, agreement, or bargain; a special condition in a contract.
stipulator ('ū-lā-tēr), *n.* one who stipulates, contracts, or covenants.
stipule ('ūl), *n.* one of two small leaf-like appendages at the base of the footstalk of certain leaves.
stir (stēr), *v.t.* to put into motion; move; incite; agitate; animate; rouse; instigate: *v.i.* to move or exert one's self; be in motion; change place; rise in the morning: *n.* bustle; agitation; tumult; noise; public disturbance; excitement; [Slang], jail; prison; the lockup.
stirabout ('å-bout), *n.* oatmeal porridge.
stirk (stērk), *n.* a young bull or heifer.
stirps (stērps), *n.* family; race; stem; root; source from which descended.
stirrer (stēr'ēr), *n.* one who stirs.
stirring ('ing), *adj.* busy; bustling; exciting; stimulating.
stirrup (stir'up, stēr'up), *n.* an iron hoop suspended from a saddle by a strap in which a horseman sets his foot when he mounts or rides; a piece resembling, or suggestive of, a stirrup, as a clamp in carpentry; a ship's rope pending from a yard, having a socket or eye at the end for supporting a footrope.
stitch (stich), *n.* a single pass of a needle and thread through anything made by sewing; link of yarn in knitting; sudden sharp, local pain; a furrow: *v.t.* to form stitches in; unite by stitches; form (land) into furrows: *v.i.* to practice stitching.
stitching ('ing), *n.* the act of sewing; work sewn; formation of land into furrows.
stithy (stith'i), *n.* a smith's forge; anvil.
stiver ('ēr), *n.* a Dutch coin, value 2 cents; hence, anything of little value.
stoa (stō'å), *n.* a portico or porch.
stoat (stōt), *n.* the common ermine when his coat assumes a russet brown in the summer.
stock (stok), *n.* the trunk or stem of a tree or plant; pillar; log, or post; trunk into which a graft is inserted; a blockhead; race, family, or lineage; fund; capital; share of a public debt; store cattle; stiff cravat; a person, or object, of scorn, ridicule, or laughter; part of a firearm to which the barrel and lock are attached; foundation of soups, etc.; a kind of flower: *pl.* a wooden frame in which the legs of criminals were confined; public funds; shares of capital in a corporate company; frame on which a ship is built: *v.t.* to store up; fill; supply: *v.i.* to take in or obtain supplies: *adj.* kept in stock; permanent.
stockade (-ād'), *n.* a line of posts used as a barrier for defense or enclosure for cattle: *v.t.* to surround with, or defend by, a stockade.
stockbroker (-brō'kēr), *n.* one who buys, or sells, stocks for others.
stock company (kum'på-ni), an incorporated company which issues stock; a theatrical company playing a special repertoire under one management.
stockdove ('duv), *n.* the European wild pigeon.
stock exchange (eks-chānj'), a public hall, or place where stocks are put up for sale; an association of stockbrokers for the sale of stocks, bonds, and the like.
stock farm (färm), a farm for breeding stock.
stockfish ('fish), *n.* salted and dried fish.
stockholder (-hōl-dēr), *n.* one who owns shares in a stock company.
stockinet (-i-net'), *n.* an elastic textile fabric.
stocking ('ing), *n.* a close-fitting covering for the foot and leg.
stockjobber ('job-ēr), *n.* one who deals or speculates in stocks and shares.
stockstill ('stil), *adj.* motionless.
stocky (-i), *adj.* thickset; short, but strongly built.
stockyard (-yärd), *n.* an extensive inclosure with stalls, pens, etc., usually convenient to a railway depot, into which cattle, sheep and swine are driven and kept until slaughtered for market.
stodgy (stoj'i), *adj.* thick; heavy; said of food; miry; sticky; stuffed; thickset; lumpish; dull.
stogy (stō'gi), *n.* a cheap cigar rolled in cylindrical form; a strong, coarse shoe.
Stoic (stō'ik), *n.* a disciple of the Greek philosopher Zeno, who taught that a wise man should be governed by reason, subdue all passions, and be indifferent to pleasure or pain; [s-], one indifferent to pleasure or pain: *adj.* pertaining to the Stoics; indifferent to pleasure or pain.
stoically (-li), *adv.* in a stoical manner.
stoichiology (stoi-ki-ol'o-ji), *n.* the part of physiology which treats of the composition of animal tissues; the doctrine of the fundamental laws of thought.
stoichiometry (stoi-ki-om'e-tri), *n.* the science of estimating the atomic weights, etc., of chemical elements and their compounds.
Stoicism (stō'i-sizm), *n.* the doctrines

and maxims of the Stoics; [s-], real or assumed insensibility to pleasure or pain.

stoke (stōk), *v.t.* maintain and tend the fire in, as to *stoke* a furnace: *v.i.* to act as a stoker.

stoker ('ēr), *n.* one who supplies fuel to, and attends to the furnace of an engine; a fireman.

stola (stō'lâ), *n.* [*pl.* stolæ ('lē)], a long, loose garment worn by ancient Roman matrons.

stole (stōl), *n.* a stola; a long, narrow scarf fringed at the ends, worn by bishops, priests, and deacons of the R. C. and Anglican Churches.

stolid (stol'id), *adj.* stupid; dull.

stolidity ('i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being stolid; intellectual dullness.

stolon (stō'lon), *n.* a trailing branch or creeping sucker which sends down roots.

stoma ('mâ), *n.* [*pl.* stomata (stō'mâ-tâ)], a minute breathing-pore or aperture.

stomach (stum'âk), *n.* the principal organ of digestion in the body; appetite; inclination; haughtiness: *v.t.* to resent; put up with.

stomacher ('â-kēr), *n.* an ornamental breast covering, formerly worn by women.

stomachic (stō-mak'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, exciting, or strengthening the stomach: *n.* a strengthening medicine for the stomach.

stomach pump (pump), a flexible tube for drawing liquids from the stomach.

stomatic (stō-mat'ik), *n.* a medicine for diseases of the mouth.

stomatology (stō-mâ-tol'o-ji), *n.* science of the mouth and its diseases; sum of all that is known about the mouth.

stomatopathy (-top'â-thi), *n.* any disease of the mouth.

stomatoplasty (stō'mâ-to-plas-ti), *n.* plastic surgery of the mouth.

stomatorrhagia (stom-â-to-rā'ji-â), *n.* hemorrhage from the mouth.

stomatoscope (stom'â-to-skōp), *n.* a device for examining the interior of the mouth.

stone (stōn), *n.* a hard mass of earthy or mineral matter; gem; material used for building; calculus; hard seed of certain fruits; endocarp of a drupe fruit; a weight of varying value, usually 14 lb. avoirdupois; insensibility; hardness: *v.t.* to pelt or kill with stones; free from stones, as fruit.

Stone Age (āj), *n.* the period of civilization when stone weapons, implements, etc., were used, prior to introduction of bronze.

stone-blind ('blind), *adj.* quite blind.

stonechat ('chat), *n.* a small British thrush.

stonecrop ('krop), *n.* a mosslike plant with fleshy, pungent leaves and yellow flowers: grows on old walls and interstices of rocks.

stonecutting ('kut-ing), *n.* hewing or dressing stone.

stone marten (mär'ten), a small weasel-like animal of Central Asia with a white patch on the breast.

stone roller (rōl'ēr), a fresh-water fish of the sucker family.

stonewall (-wawl), *v.i.* in Australia, to prolong a parliamentary debate to gain time and so obstruct the opposition: *v.t.* to defeat by stonewalling.

stoneware ('wār), *n.* a coarse kind of pottery baked hard and glazed.

stoniness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being stony.

stony ('i), *adj.* pertaining to, of the nature of, or like, stone; rocky; hard; cruel; inflexible; pitiless.

stool (stōōl), *n.* a seat without a back for one person, usually supported with 3 legs; the seat used in evacuating the bowels; hence, evacuation of the bowels.

stool pigeon ('pij'un), *n.* a dupe; one who is a decoy for another in a swindling game; a spy for the police.

stoop (stōōp), *v.i.* to bend the body downward and forward; descend from rank or dignity; submit; condescend: *n.* inclination downward and forward; descent from dignity; condescension; outside stairway, veranda, or porch with seats; a flagon.

stop (stop), *v.t.* to hinder, check, or impede; render impassable; intercept; desist from; regulate the sounds of; deduct; suspend: *v.i.* to cease from any motion or action; reside temporarily: *n.* the act of stopping; state of being stopped; cessation; an order forbidding payment of a check, note, or the like; a device for regulating pitch of a musical instrument; one of a series of organ pipes; mark used in punctuation.

stopcock (-kôk), *n.* a faucet with a turning plug for permitting, regulating, or stopping the flow of a liquid, or of gas.

stopgap ('gap), *n.* a temporary expedient.

stoppage ('āj), *n.* the act of stopping; state of being stopped; obstruction; deduction from pay.

stopper ('ēr), *n.* one who, or that which, stops; that which closes a vent or hole.

stopping ('ing), *n.* act of halting; stoppage; something that fills up, or closes.

stopple ('l), *n.* a cork or plug: *v.t.* to close with a stopple.

stop watch (woch), a watch with hands that can be stopped instantly on pressure of a knurl at the side: used in timing races and other sporting events.

storage (stōr'āj), *n.* safe-keeping of goods in a warehouse, etc.; price for storage; space for goods.

storage battery (bat'ēr-i), a secondary battery, with a store of electrical energy chemically produced by running a current into it for a considerable period,

after which it is said to be charged, and is then capable of supplying current itself temporarily.

storax (stō'raks), *n.* a balsamic resin.

store (stōr), *n.* a large number; great quantity; stock accumulated; abundance or plenty; warehouse; shop: *pl.* naval and military arms, ammunition, clothing, provisions, etc.: *v.t.* to furnish or supply with stores; gather in quantities; accumulate; hoard up.

storied ('id), *adj.* furnished with stories; told in a story; historical.

storiette (stō-ri-et'), *n.* a short tale.

stork (stôrk), *n.* a large wading bird, with long legs and large pointed bill.

storm (stôrm), *n.* a violent atmospheric disturbance; tempest; heavy fall of rain, snow, or hail; violent commotion or agitation; tumult; calamity; violent assault on a fortified place: *v.t.* to attack with violence or open force: *v.i.* to blow violently; be angry or rage.

stormily ('i-li), *adv.* in a stormy manner.

storminess ('i-nes), *n.* tempestuousness.

storming ('ing), *n.* the taking of a fortified place by a violent and open assault: *p.adj.* violently angry or raging.

storm warning (wawrn'ing), any signal announcing a storm: the U. S. Weather Bureau uses a square red flag with a black square in the center: a red pennant above indicates northeast winds, below, southeast winds: a white pennant above indicates northwest winds, below, southwest winds: two red flags with black centers indicate a hurricane is on the way.

stormy ('i), *adj.* characterized by, or proceeding from, storms; tempestuous; violent.

Storthing (stōrt'ing), *n.* the Norwegian Parliament.

story (stōr'i), *n.* a fictitious narrative; pretty tale; short romance; history; stage or floor of a building; division of a house reached by one flight of stairs.

stoup (stōōp), *n.* a flagon; receptacle for holy water.

stoush (stoush), *n.* [Australian Slang], a blow, especially one on the face: *v.t.* to beat with the fists.

stout (stout), *adj.* corpulent; thickset; stormy; lusty; brave; resolute: *n.* a strong kind of porter.

stout-hearted (härt'ed), *adj.* brave; courageous; bold.

stovaine (stō'vāne), *n.* an anæsthetic injected along the spine: a trade name.

stove (stōv), *n.* an apparatus for enclosing a fire for cooking or heating; hothouse: *v.t.* heat or dry, as in a stove.

stovepipe (-pīp), *n.* a sheet-iron pipe used as a chimney for a stove; in the U. S., a tall silk hat worn by men on ceremonial occasions.

stow (stō), *v.t.* to fill by packing closely; lay up; pack.

stowage ('āj), *n.* the act of stowing; state of being stowed; accommodation for stowing things; money paid for stowage.

stowaway ('ă-wā), *n.* one who conceals himself on a vessel leaving port to obtain a free passage.

strabismus (strā-biz'mus), *n.* squinting; cross-eye.

strabotomy (-bot'ō-mi), *n.* a surgical operation for counteracting squinting.

straddle (strad'l), *v.t.* to stand or sit astride of: *v.i.* to stand or walk with the legs wide apart: *n.* the act of standing, sitting, or walking with the legs wide apart; a stock option giving the holder the right of both "put" and "call."

Stradivarius (strad-i-vā'ri-us), *n.* an old violin, made originally by Antonio Stradivari, of Cremona, who lived from about 1644 to 1737.

strafe (strāf), *v.t.* to punish; damage; bombard: from a German salutation in the World War—*Gott strafe England* (God punish England.)

straggle (strag'l), *v.i.* to wander from the direct course or way; ramble; rove; roam idly about; be dispersed or scattered; occur at intervals.

straggly (strag'li), *adj.* straggling; irregularly scattered.

stragulum ('ū-lum), *n.* the mantle of a bird.

straight (strāt), *adj.* not crooked; right, as a line stretched between two points; direct; upright; undiluted; consistent in support of a candidate or party: *n.* a right line; the part of a race-track between the last turn and the winning post; a straight hand of five cards in poker: *adv.* in a straight manner; direct; at once.

straighten ('en), *v.t.* to make straight.

straightforward (-fôr'wĕrd), *adj.* not deviating; honest; open.

straight-spoken ('spō-ken), *adj.* plain-spoken.

straightway ('wā), *adv.* at once.

strain (strān), *n.* stock; lineage; race; descent; tune or melody; manner of speech or action; a violent effort; injury by overexertion: *v.t.* to put to its utmost strength; draw out with force; stretch; injure by overtasking; make uneasy or unnatural; filter: *v.i.* to make violent efforts; be filtered.

strainer ('ĕr), *n.* one who, or that which, strains; a vessel for filtering.

strait (strāt), *adj.* narrow; not broad; confined; distressful; difficult: *n.* a narrow passage of water connecting two seas; difficulty; poverty.

straiten ('en), *v.t.* to make narrow; contract; confine; put into difficulties; embarrass: *v.i.* to become narrow.

strait-jacket ('jak-et), *n.* a strong canvas jacket or garment for confining mad or delirious persons.

strait-laced (lāst), *ad.* laced tightly; strict in manners or morals.

strake (strāk), *n.* the iron tire by which the felloes of a wheel are secured; continuous line of planking of a vessel from stem to stern; a trough for washing broken ore.

stramonium (strā-mō'ni-um), *n.* the thorn-apple, commonly called Jimsonweed; the dried leaves of this weed, used in asthma: they are smoked, as tobacco.

strand (strand), *n.* the shore of a sea, ocean, or large lake; one of the divisions or twists of a rope: *v.t.* to drive or force upon the seashore; run aground; bring into a state of embarrassment: *v.i.* to be lifted or be driven ashore; figuratively, to be left helpless.

Strand (strand), *n.* a famous street in London, in the business section, running from Fleet Street to Trafalgar Square, parallel to the Thames.

stranded (-ed), *adj.* without funds; moneyless; helpless.

strange (strānj), *adj.* belonging to another country; not domestic; novel; unusual; reserved; inexperienced; unfamiliar.

strangely ('li), *adv.* in a strange manner.

strangeness ('nes), *n.* the state or quality of being strange.

stranger ('ēr), *n.* a foreigner; guest or visitor; one who is unknown or unacquainted; one not admitted to fellowship.

strangle (strang'gl), *v.t.* to choke; suffocate by compressing the wind-pipe; suppress or stifle: *pl.* an infectious disease of horses, characterized by inflammation of the jaw glands, accompanied by high fever.

strangulate (strang'gū-lāt), *v.t.* to compress; constrict; contract; obstruct; especially, to stop circulation of the blood.

strangulation (-gū-lā'shun), *n.* the act of strangling; state of being strangled; suffocation; close constriction.

strangury ('gū-ri), *n.* abnormal swelling of a plant from bandaging; painful voiding of urine by drops.

strap (strap), *n.* a long, narrow piece of leather or cloth; razorstrop: *v.t.* to fasten or bind with a strap; beat with a strap.

strapper ('ēr), *n.* one who uses a strap; a rail splicer; [Slang], a fine, large person, or animal.

strapping ('ing), *adj.* tall; strong; well-made; handsome.

strass (stras), *n.* a kind of colorless glass used as the base of artificial gems.

stratagem (strat'ă-jem), *n.* a device or scheme for defeating an enemy, especially in war; an artifice or plan for deception of any kind, or for gaining some advantage.

strategic (strā-tej'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or effected by, strategy or artifice: *n.pl.* the science of military warfare; direction of a campaign.

strategy (strat'e-ji), *n.* strategics; use of artifice or stratagem in carrying out some design.

stratification (-i-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the process of being arranged or deposited in layers.

stratified ('i-fīd), *adj.* arranged in strata.

stratiform ('i-fôrm), *adj.* strata-like.

stratify ('i-fī), *v.t.* to form, deposit, or arrange, in strata or layers.

stratography (strā-tog'rā-fi), *n.* a description of an army and its impedimenta.

stratum (strā'tum), *n.* [*pl.* strata ('tâ)], a bed of earth or rock, consisting generally of a series of layers; an artificial layer.

stratus ('tus), *n.* a long, low, horizontal cloud form, not much elevated above the earth.

straw (straw), *n.* the stalk of grain; bundle of such stalks when cut and thrashed; anything proverbially worthless; mere trifle.

strawberry ('ber-i), *n.* the juicy, edible, scarlet-colored fruit of an herb of the rose family: it is not a berry, but a pulpy receptacle containing numerous tiny seeds; the herb itself.

straw boss (bos), [Slang], an assistant foreman.

straw color (kul'ēr), a light yellow, like that of the straw of wheat.

straw vote (vōt), a chance vote taken at a meeting or gathering, or by means of letters of inquiry, as an indication of the relative strength of opposing candidates.

straw-worm ('wērm), *n.* the caddis worm.

strawy ('i), *adj.* pertaining to, made of, or like, straw.

stray (strā), *v.i.* to wander from limits or the direct path; deviate; err: *v.t.* to mislead: *adj.* gone astray; wandering; incidental: *n.* a person or thing that strays; wanderer; waif.

streak (strēk), *n.* a line of color different from the ground color; stripe: *v.t.* to form, or mark with, streaks; stripe.

streaky ('i), *adj.* having streaks; with alternate layers of fat and lean.

stream (strēm), *n.* a current of water or other fluid; anything flowing out of a source; river, rivulet, or brook; drift or tendency: *v.i.* to issue or flow in a stream; run in a current; issue forth.

streamer ('ēr), *n.* a long narrow flag or pennon; the aurora borealis.

streamlet ('let), *n.* a little stream; a rivulet; a rill.

streamline (strēm-līn), *adj.* designating an uninterrupted flow; also, denoting a form or object so constructed as to give minimum resistance to air currents: *n.* a line of flow free from eddies or currents.

streamy ('i), *adj.* abounding in, or full of, streams; flowing in streams.

street (strēt), *n.* a public road in a city or town lined with houses on either side; collectively, the people living in the same street.

street Arab (ar'ab), *n.* a neglected child who lives in the streets; an outcast boy or girl.

street car (kär), a car that runs on a street railway.

street railway (rāl'wā), a railway laid on the surface of the streets, distinguished from elevated or subway road.

streetwalker (-wawk'ėr), *n.* a common prostitute who solicits on the streets.

strength (strength), *n.* the state or quality of being strong; active or passive power; muscular force; vigor; power of endurance or resistance; toughness; numerical make-up; intensity, as of light or color; legal or moral force; potency of liquors.

strengthen ('en), *v.t.* to make strong; confirm; cause to increase in power or security: *v.i.* to become stronger.

strenuous (stren'ū-us), *adj.* urgent or eagerly pressing; ardent; zealous; strong; vigorous; bold; earnest; valiant

Streptococcus (strep-to-kok'us), *n.* a genus of bacteria; [s-], a micro-organism of this genus, grouped in chains and virulently pathogenic, producing pus and causing pneumonia, erysipelas, and many other diseases: these *streptococci* usually occur in polluted water.

stress (stres), *n.* urgency; strain; pressure; force; importance; weight; violence; force of utterance: *v.t.* to subject to mechanical strain; put pressure upon; place emphasis on.

stretch (strech), *v.t.* to draw out to a greater length or width; extend or expand; strain; exaggerate: *v.i.* to be extended; reach; sail by the wind under press of canvas: *n.* the act of stretching; state of being stretched; strain; effort; extension; direction; utmost extent of meaning.

stretcher ('ėr), *n.* one who, or that which, stretches; a footboard used in rowing; a frame or litter for carrying the sick or dead.

strew (strōō), *v.t.* to spread by scattering; scatter loosely.

stria (strī'ă), *n.* [*pl.* striæ (-ē)], a minute groove; narrow channel; a thread-like line of color forming one of a series of parallel lines; a fillet between columns.

striate ('āte), *adj.* marked, or formed with, striæ.

stricken (strik'en), *p.adj.* far advanced; smitten; wounded.

strict (strikt), *adj.* vigorous; exact; severe; observing rules; enforcing discipline; careful.

stricture ('ūr), *n.* a morbid contraction of any passage of the body, especially of the urethra; censure or adverse criticism.

stride (strīd), *n.* a long step; straddle: *v.i.* to walk with long steps; straddle: *v.t.* to pass by long steps.

strident (strī'dent), *adj.* harsh; shrill; grating or creaking.

stridor (strī'dor), *n.* a whistling sound in respiration, due to the clogging of an air-passage.

stridulate (strid'ū-lāt), *v.i.* to make a creaking, high-pitched sound, as the males of several insects: the sound is produced by rubbing the wings, or by the wings and legs.

stridulation (strid-ū-lā'shun), *n.* the power possessed by certain male insects of making shrill sounds by the friction of parts of their bodies.

stridulous ('ū-lus), *adj.* producing a shrill, harsh, creaking sound.

strife (strīf), *n.* contention for superiority; discord; conflict; quarrel; enmity; war.

striga (strī'gă), *n.* [*pl.* strigæ ('jē)], the fluting of a column; a short, sharp-pointed, stiff hair.

Strigidæ (strij'i-dē), *n.* the owl family.

strigil (strij'il), *n.* an instrument for scraping, used by the ancients after the bath.

strigose (strī'gōs), *adj.* covered with strigæ; set with bristles, as a leaf.

strike (strīk), *v.t.* to hit with a blow or with force; dash; collide; pass quickly; lower or take down; notify by sound; affect strongly or sensibly; produce by a blow or friction; coin or mint; ground; light upon; make, as a bargain: *v.i.* to make a quick blow or thrust; hit; sound by being struck; pay homage, as by lowering a flag or sail in token of respect or submission; cease from work; approach for the purpose of asking money: *n.* cessation of work for higher wages; an instrument for levelling; a measure, as of grain; four bushels; direction of the outcrop of a stratum; [Slang], act of obtaining money easily.

strike-breaker (-brēk'ėr), *n.* one who takes the place of a workman on strike; a scab; one who supplies workers to take the places of those on strike.

striking ('ing), *adj.* affecting with strong emotions; impressive; forcible; wonderful; surprising.

string (string), *n.* a small cord or line; cord of a musical instrument; cord on which things are filed; series of things connected: *v.t.* to furnish with strings; put in tune; thread on a string; file; deprive of strings; [Slang], to hoax: *v.i.* to stretch out in a long, irregular line.

string bean (bēn), the tender, edible pod of a variety of bean, having a tough fibre running along the back which is

removed before cooking: one of the three or four beans in such pod.

stringency (strin'jen-si), *n.* the state or quality of being stringent.

stringent (strin'jent), *adj.* severe; rigid; strict; binding; tense.

stringer (string'ẽr), a heavy piece of timber placed horizontally for the support of others; a tie-beam; a string-piece; one who puts strings in a musical instrument.

stringiness ('i-nes), *n.* state of being stringy; condition of being viscid or sticky.

stringy (-i), *adj.* consisting of strings; like a thread or filament; capable of being drawn out; ropy; viscid; sticky.

strip (strip), *v.t.* to make naked; deprive of a covering; skin or peel; rob or pillage; bereave; take away; milk dry: *v.i.* to undress: *n.* a long narrow piece; trough for washing ore; waste, as destruction of fences.

stripe (strīp), *v.t.* to variegate with lines of different colors; form the stripes upon; lash or whip: *n.* a line or long narrow division of anything of a different color to the ground; stroke or wheal made by a whip, etc.; party badge or color; a strip of gold, silver, or silk braid worn by an officer on his sleeve to indicate rank.

striped (strīpt), *adj.* marked with stripes.

striped bass (bås), a large highly-prized food and game fish of both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of North America.

striped squirrel (skwer'el), the chipmunk.

stripling (strip'ling), *n.* a youth.

stripper (-ẽr), *n.* any of various mechanical devices for stripping, smoothing, polishing, etc.; a cow almost dry.

strive (strīv), *v.i.* to make exertions or efforts; labor hard or earnestly; aim; struggle; contend in emulation.

Strix (striks), *n.* the genus comprising the barn owls.

strob (strob), *n.* the unit for measurement of angular velocity, one radian per second.

strobic (strob'ik), *adj.* having, or appearing to have, a spinning motion.

strobile (strob'il), *n.* a multiple fruit consisting of an aggregation of imbricated scales, as in the pine and fir; a cone-shaped mass of sporophylls producing spore-cases.

stroke (strōk), *n.* a knock or blow; calamity or affliction; sudden effect; a movement by which something is accomplished; an effect as if caused by a blow; sudden misfortune, or good luck; sudden paralysis of the body or a bodily organ; hostile blow or attack; touch of a pencil or pen; sound of a clock; length of the rectilinear motion of a piston, etc.; sweep of an oar; the principal oarsman in a boat who sets the time to the rowers: *v.t.* to rub gently with the hand in one direction; soothe.

stroker ('ẽr), *n.* a toady; a flatterer; a paper-folder used in a printing press.

stroll (strōl), *v.i.* to wander on foot; ramble or rove idly: *n.* a leisurely ramble.

stroller ('ẽr), *n.* one who strolls; an itinerant player; vagrant.

stroma (strō'mâ), *n.* [*pl.* stromata ('mâ-tâ)], the basis of an organ or tissue.

strong (strông), *adj.* having strength; robust; healthy; vigorous; having power of endurance; powerful; violent; muscular; affecting the senses; ardent; well-fortified; rising to higher prices; denoting too intense odor or flavor; designating verbs which form the preterit by a variation in the root vowel: *n.pl.* persons of vigorous health and endurance collectively: with *the*.

stronghold ('hōld), *n.* a fortress.

strong-minded (-mīn-ded), *adj.* having a strong, vigorous mind or intellect: usually applied to women displaying masculine characteristics.

strongyle (stron'jil), *n.* a nematode roundworm, parasitic on man and beast, and frequently causing serious diseases.

strontia (stron'shi-â), *n.* an oxide of strontium, a white solid resembling lime.

strontium ('shi-um), *n.* a metallic element of the calcium group, forming the base of strontia.

strop (strop), *n.* a strip of leather for sharpening razors: *v.t.* to sharpen on a strop.

strophanthin (stro-fan'thin), *n.* an extremely poisonous, white, crystalline glucoside obtained from the seeds of an Asiatic shrub, and used in medicine as a heart stimulant.

Strophanthus (-thus), *n.* a genus of Asiatic shrubs with handsome flowers; [s-], a plant of this genus; a drug prepared from the seeds of such plant, used as a heart stimulant.

strophe (strō'fē), *n.* that part of a song or dance in the ancient Greek drama performed by the chorus in turning from the right to the left; a group of lines repeated in a poem, as in an ode or dramatic chorus.

strophic (strof'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or consisting of, strophes.

strophulus (strof'ū-lus), *n.* red-gum or red rash in infants.

stroud (stroud), *n.* a kind of coarse blanket used by the North American Indians.

structural (strukt'ū-râl), *adj.* pertaining to structure.

structure ('ūr), *n.* an edifice or building; manner or form of building; form; make; arrangement of parts, as in the organization of a vegetable or animal substance.

struggle (strug'l), *v.t.* to accomplish or effect by struggle or effort: *v.i.* to use violent efforts with contortions of the body; strive with efforts; be in pain or

agony; contend: *n.* a violent effort with contortions of the body; pain or agony; labor; contest.

strum (strum), *v.t.* & *v.i.* to play badly and noisily on a stringed instrument.

struma (strōō'mâ), *n.* scrofula; goiter.

strumatic (-mat'ik), *adj.* affected with struma.

strumose ('mōs), *adj.* having a goiter or struma.

strumous ('mus), *adj.* scrofulous.

strumpet (strum'pet), *n.* a prostitute.

strut (strut), *v.i.* to walk with affected dignity: *n.* a proud step or walk with the head erect; a support of timber.

Struthio (strōō'thi-ō), *n.* a genus of birds, containing the African ostriches.

struthioniform (-on'i-fôrm), **struthiform** (-form), *adj.* like an ostrich.

Struthiones (-ō'nēz), *n.* the group made up of only the African ostriches.

strychnic (strik'nik), *adj.* pertaining to, derived from, or containing, strychnine.

strychnine ('nin), *n.* a highly poisonous alkaloid extracted from nux vomica.

stub (stub), *n.* the stump of a tree; a stub-nail: *v.t.* to grub up by the roots; root out; strike against some fixed obstacle as, to *stub* one's toe.

stubbed ('d), *adj.* short and thick.

stubbiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being stubby.

stubble ('l), *n.* short stalks or stumps of grain left in the ground after reaping.

stubborn ('ėrn), *adj.* inflexibly headstrong; obstinate; contumacious; refractory; not easily worked or melted, as a metal.

stubby (stub'i), *adj.* abounding in stubs; short, thick and bristly.

stub nail (nāl), a short, thick nail.

stucco (stuk'ō), *n.* plaster used as a coating for walls or internal decorations; work executed in stucco: *v.t.* to overlay, or decorate, with stucco.

stuck-up (stuk'up), *adj.* conceited.

stud (stud), *n.* an ornamental knob; a collar button; large-headed nail; an upright beam or scantling; collection of breeding horses and mares; place where they are kept; horses kept for racing, hunting, etc.: *v.t.* to adorn with, or as with, studs; set with detached ornaments or prominent objects.

studding ('ing), *n.* material for studs or joists; studs or joists collectively.

studding sail (sāl), a light sail set at the side of a square sail to increase speed.

student (stū'dent), *n.* one who is engaged in study; scholar; one devoted to books or learning; systematic observer.

studfish (-fish), *n.* a minnow with orange spots on the sides.

studhorse (stud'hôrs), *n.* a stallion.

studied ('id), *adj.* qualified by study; well-read; precise or formal; premeditated.

studio (stū'di-ō), *n.* an artist's workroom.

studious ('i-us), *adj.* devoted to study or the acquisition of knowledge; diligent; designed; deliberate; careful (with *of*).

study (stud'i), *n.* the application of the mind to acquisition of knowledge; any particular branch of learning; sketched ideas of a painter, etc., for his future instruction or improvement; a room set apart for a study: *v.i.* to apply the mind closely to a subject; endeavor diligently: *v.t.* to examine closely in order to learn thoroughly; con over; devote one's thoughts to.

stufa (stōōf'â), *n.* a jet of steam issuing from a fissure in the earth.

stuff (stuf), *n.* materials out of which anything is made; textile fabrics; furniture; goods; refuse matter; nonsense: *v.t.* to fill by crowding something into; press or pack; fill with seasoning; fill the skin of (a dead animal) for preservation in its natural form: *v.i.* to eat gluttonously.

stuffiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being stuffy.

stuffing ('ing), *n.* the material with which anything is stuffed, especially the ingredients, as bread, seasoning, etc., put into fowl for roasting.

stuffy ('i), *adj.* close or ill-ventilated; sulky.

stultification (stul-ti-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the act of stultifying; the state of being stultified.

stultifier ('ti-fī-ėr), *n.* one who stultifies.

stultify ('ti-fī), *v.t.* to render foolish; make nugatory; to allege to be of weak intellect.

stum (stum), *n.* unfermented grape juice, or grape juice arrested in fermentation: *v.t.* to stop the fermentation of grape juice by an admixture; to renew old wine by adding must to cause new fermentation.

stumble (stum'bl), *v.i.* to trip up or fall in walking; light (with *on* or *upon*); take a false step in conduct; to err: *n.* a trip in walking or running; failure or blunder; mistake.

stump (stump), *n.* that part of a tree which remains in the ground after the trunk is cut down; part remaining after amputation, etc.; a short pencil; one of three posts of the wicket at cricket: *pl.* the legs: *v.t.* to lop off; reduce to a stump; defeat: *v.i.* travel about making speeches for electioneering purposes; to walk clumsily.

stump-speaker (spēk'ėr), *n.* one who harangues the people on some current question, usually political.

stump-speech ('spēch), *n.* an electioneering speech.

stumpy ('i), *adv.* full of stumps; short and thick.

stun (stŭn), *v.t.* to render senseless by, or as by, a blow; confuse with noise; surprise completely; astonish.

stunner ('ĕr), *n.* one that stuns; [Slang], a person or thing of excelling power, bravery, influence, beauty, etc.

stunning ('ing), *adj.* depriving of sensibility; overpowering; [Slang], remarkably fine or large.

stunt (stunt), *v.t.* to check in growth or progress: *v.i.* to become stunted: *n.* a check in growth; something stunted; an allotted task; [Slang], any trick, performance, or enterprise out of the ordinary, undertaken for applause, publicity, or notoriety.

stupe (stūp), *n.* flax, flannel, etc., steeped in warm water, or medicated: used as a compress, etc.

stupefacient (-e-fā'shi-ent), *n.* a stupefying agent; a narcotic: *adj.* having the power to stupefy.

stupefaction (-fak'shun), *n.* the act of stupefying; state of being stupefied; insensibility; torpor; stupidity.

stupefactive ('tiv), *adj.* causing stupefaction.

stupefier ('e-fī-ĕr), *n.* one who, or that which, stupefies.

stupefy ('e-fī), *v.t.* to deprive of sensibility; make stupid; dull.

stupendous (-pen'dus), *adj.* overcoming the senses by its vastness; astonishing; of great size, or degree.

stupid ('pid), *adj.* deficient in understanding; insensible; dull; silly; nonsensical.

stupidity ('i-ti), *n.* extreme dullness of perception or understanding; crass ignorance; folly.

stupor ('pĕr), *n.* suspension or great diminution of sensibility; numbness; lethargy; intellectual insensibility.

stuporous (-us), *adj.* affected with stupor; lethargic.

stupration (stū-prā'shun), *n.* violation of female chastity; rape.

sturdily (stĕr'di-li), *adv.* in a sturdy manner.

sturdiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being sturdy.

sturdy ('i), *adj.* hardy; robust; stout; strong; stubborn; vigorous; forcible.

sturgeon ('jun), *n.* a large, cartilaginous fish of northern regions with five rows of bony plates: the flesh is coarse but is very palatable and nutritious: the roe is used as caviare and the air-bladder is isinglass.

Sturnidæ (stĕr'ni-dē), *n.* a large family of Old World passerine birds, comprising the starlings and their allies.

sturtion (stĕr'shun), *n.* the nasturtium: a common corruption of the name.

stuss (stus), *n.* a gambling game, closely resembling faro; nonsensical talk.

stutter (stut'ĕr), *v.i.* to speak with hesitation or stammering: *v.t.* to utter in a stammering manner: *n.* hesitation or stammering in speech.

sty (stī), *n.* a pen or enclosure for swine; a filthy or mean place; a kind of boil upon the eyelid: *v.t.* to shut up in a filthy or mean place.

Stygian (stij'i-ăn), *adj.* pertaining to the Styx, the river of Hades, over which the dead were ferried by the boatman Charon; hence, infernal; hellish.

style (stīl), *n.* a pointed instrument used by the ancients for writing on waxed tablets; hence, a pen; a sharp-pointed engraving tool; the gnomon of a dial; appellation or title; distinctive manner of writing with regard to the choice of words, etc.; manner of speaking; characteristic mode of expression or execution; method of reckoning time; fashion; manner; the stalk between the ovary and stigma of a flower; a probe: *v.t.* to designate or name.

stylet (stī'let), *n.* a surgeon's probe; a stiletto.

styliform ('i-fôrm), *adj.* like a style.

stylish ('ish), *adj.* fashionable; modish.

stylist ('ist), *n.* a master of literary style.

stylobate ('ō-bāt), *n.* an uninterrupted base below a range of columns.

stylograph ('ō-grăf), *n.* a pencil-shaped pen with ink reservoir from which the ink flows to a tubular writing-point.

stylographic (-grăf'ik), *adj.* pertaining to a stylograph, or stylography.

stylography (stī-log'rå-fi), *n.* a method of writing or tracing by means of a style.

styloid ('loid), *adj.* resembling a style or pen.

styloid process (pros'es), one of various bony processes, as the lower end of the radius or ulna, the end of the third metacarpal bone, the spine projecting from the base of the temporal bone, etc.

stylometer (stī-lom'e-tĕr), *n.* an instrument for measuring columns.

stylus (stī'lus), *n.* same as style; a sharp-pointed instrument for manifolding with carbon paper.

styptic (stip'tik), *adj.* stopping bleeding; causing contraction of tissues: *n.* a styptic medicine, as tannic acid, alum, and the salts of iron, or copper.

styracin (stir'å-sin), *n.* a crystalline substance obtained from storax.

Styrax (stī'raks), a genus of trees and shrubs, typifying the storax family of resinous gum trees; [s-], storax.

Styx (stiks), *n.* the river of the underworld over which the shades of the dead were ferried by Charon.

suable (sū'å-bl), *adj.* capable of being, or liable to be, sued.

suant ('ânt), *adj.* uniform; level.

suasible (swā'si-bl), *adj.* easily persuaded.

suasion ('zhun), *n.* persuasion.

suasive ('siv), *adj.* persuasive.

suave (swāv), *adj.* pleasant in manner.
suavity (swav'i-ti), *n.* urbanity; gentleness.
sub-, a prefix ordinarily signifying *under, from under;* in chemistry, *less than normal;* in mathematics, *a ratio,* the inverse of a given ratio: for the sake of euphony, *sub* becomes *suc, suf, sug, sum, sup, sur,* before *c, f, g, m, p, v,* respectively: in some cases it becomes *subs, sus,* or *su:* as many words carrying this prefix are self-explanatory, they are omitted from the list of definitions.
subacid (sub-as'id), *adj.* slightly acid,
subaltern (-awl'tĕrn), *n.* a commissioned officer under the rank of captain: *adj.* inferior.
subaqueous (sub-ā'kwe-us), *adj.* beneath the surface of the water; adapted for use under water.
subcaulescent (sub-kaw-les'ent), *adj.* having a very short stem.
subclass (-klăs), *n.* a division below a class, but above an order.
subconscious (sub-kon'shus), *adj.* dimly conscious.
subcutaneous (sub-kū-tā'ne-us), *adj.* beneath the skin; denoting something to be used under the skin.
subdeacon (-dē'kn), *n.* in the R. C. Church, a clergyman, next to a deacon, who has charge of the Eucharistic vessels and provides the bread and wine for consecration; the priest who reads the epistle at special and High Masses.
subdominant (sub-dom'i-nant), *n.* a musical term indicating the note next below the dominant.
subdue (-dū'), *v.t.* to overcome or conquer; vanquish; reduce; lower; tone down.
subereous (su-bē're-us), *adj.* pertaining to cork.
suberic (su-bĕr'ik), *adj.* denoting a white crystalline acid obtained from the action of nitric acid on cork and fatty oils: homologous to oxalic acid.
suberose (sū'bĕr-ōs), **suberous** (-us), *adj.* having a corky texture.
subfuscous (-fus'kus), *adj.* dusky.
subgenus (-jē'nus), *n.* a division below a genus, but above a species.
subjacent (sub-jā'sent), *adj.* lying under or below; situated lower but not directly beneath.
subject ('jekt), *adj.* under the power or control of another; subordinate; disposed; liable: *n.* one who is under the power or control of another; that which is treated in writing, speaking, etc.; theme; topic; design; a dead body for dissection; substance; material; theme of a proposition; the ego, or self, regarded as the source of conscious activity; a musical theme; *v.t.* (sub-jekt'), to bring under the power or control of; render subordinate; enslave; subjugate; render liable; expose.
subjection (-jek'shun), *n.* the act of subjecting; state of being subjected.
subjective ('tiv), *adj.* pertaining to the subject as opposed to the object; derived from one's own consciousness.
subjectively (-li), *adv.* in a subjective manner.
subjectiveness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being subjective.
subjectivism ('iv-izm), *n.* the philosophical doctrine that knowledge is relative and purely subjective; relativism.
subjoin (-join'), *v.t.* to affix.
subjugate ('jū-gāt), *v.t.* to conquer by force; bring under dominion.
subjugation (-gā'shun), *n.* the act of subjugating; state of being subjugated.
subjugator ('jū-gā-tĕr), *n.* one who subjugates.
subjunctive (-jungk'tiv), *adj.* noting a form of the verb expressive of contingency, condition, or hypothesis.
subkingdom (-king'dum), *n.* a primary division of a kingdom: now called *phylum.*
sublapsarian (-lap-sā'ri-an), *n.* a Calvinist who believes that God foresaw the fall of man, but did not decree it.
sublimate ('li-māt), *v.t.* to convert (a solid) by heat into vapor, which on cooling returns to the solid state; refine; purify; exalt.
sublime (-līm'), *adj.* awakening feelings of awe and reverence; high in place or excellence; exalted in nature; elevated in manner or style: *n.* that which is awe-inspiring in works of nature or art as distinguished from the beautiful (with *the*): *v.t.* to dignify or exalt; render noble: *v.i.* to be capable of sublimation.
sublimely ('li), *adv.* in a sublime manner.
subliminal (-lim'i-nal), *adj.* below the threshold: said of any psychophysical change so slight as not to effect the consciousness.
subliminal consciousness (kon'shus-nes), that which is below the surface of distinct consciousness.
sublimination (-mā'shun), *n.* the act of sublimating.
sublimity (-lim'i-ti), *n.* loftiness of style or sentiment; elevation; moral grandeur; excellence.
sublingual (-ling'gwăl), *adj.* located beneath the tongue; denoting a gland under the tongue.
sublunary (sub'lu-na-ri), *adj.* terrestrial; situated beneath the moon.
submarine (sub-ma-rine'), *adj.* located or found under the sea: *n.* a boat that may be submerged by horizontal rudders or by filling the tanks and then propelled under water: used chiefly in time of war for firing torpedoes: *v.t.* to sink by attack of a submarine.
submaxillary (-mak'si-la-ri), *adj.* pertaining to the lower jaw, or denoting a gland beneath it: *n.* the lower jaw-bone.

submerge (-mĕrj'), *v.t.* to place under water; overwhelm: *v.i.* to be, or lie, under water.

submersion (-mĕr'shun), **submergence** (-mĕr'jens), *n.* the act of submerging; state of being submerged.

submission (-mish'un), *n.* the act of submitting or yielding; obedience.

submissive (-mis'iv), *adj.* yielding to authority; obedient; humble.

submit (-mit'), *v.t.* to yield to the authority of another; surrender; resign; refer to judgment or discretion; comply with: *v.i.* to be subject; yield.

submultiple (-mul'ti-pl), *n.* a number or quantity which is contained in another a certain number of times exactly, as 4 is submultiple of 28.

suborder (-ôr'dĕr), *n.* a classification above a family and next below an order.

subordinate (-ôr'di-nāt), *adj.* inferior in rank, value, power, or importance: *n.* one who is inferior to another in rank, etc.: *v.t.* to place in a lower order; render subject.

subordination (-nā'shun), *n.* the act of subordinating or placing in a lower order; subjection; state of being subordinate; inferiority of rank, position, etc.

suborn (-ôrn'), *v.t.* to procure, or induce, to commit perjury; procure by indirect means or by secret collusion.

subornation (-ôr-nā'shun), *n.* the act of inducing a person to commit perjury by bribes or persuasion.

subpanation (-pā-nā'shun), *n.* the material presence of Christ in the Eucharist under the forms of bread and wine.

subpœna (-pē'nâ), *n.* a writ commanding the attendance of a person in court as a witness under a penalty: *v.t.* to serve with a subpœna.

subreption (-rep'shun), *n.* act of obtaining by fraud or misrepresentation.

subrogate ('ro-gāt), *v.t.* to put in the place of something else; substitute.

subscribe (-skrīb'), *v.t.* to write or annex (one's name) to a paper or document; give or promise (a sum of money) for some object by writing one's name; publish (a book) by subscription: *v.i.* to give consent.

subscript ('skript), *adj.* written beneath: *n.* a note written below the conclusion of a letter or document.

subscription (-skrip'shun), *n.* the act of subscribing; name subscribed; signature; sum of money subscribed.

subsequence ('se-kwens), *n.* the act or state of being subsequent.

subsequent ('se-kwent), *adj.* following or coming after in time or order; posterior.

subserve (-sĕrv'), *v.t.* to be subservient to; promote; serve instrumentally.

subservience (-sĕr'vi-ens), **subserviency** (-vi-en-si), *n.* willingness to serve another; fawning servility; truckling; used derogatively.

subsessile (-ses'il), *adj.* having very short foot-stalks.

subside (-sīd'), *v.i.* to sink or fall to the bottom; tend downwards; settle; abate; become tranquil or calm.

subsidence ('ens), *n.* the act of subsiding or sinking down; downward tendency.

subsidiary (-sid'i-a-ri), *adj.* auxiliary; tributary; furnishing assistance; of the nature of a subsidy: *n.* an auxiliary; one who contributes aid or supplies.

subsidize ('si-dīz), *v.t.* to furnish with a subsidy.

subsidy ('si-di), *n.* pecuniary aid granted by one government to another, especially for war expenses; public grant to aid an enterprise for public convenience.

subsist (-sist'), *v.i.* to have existence; to retain the present state; inhere; have the means of livlihood.

subsistence ('ens), *n.* means of support; maintenance; livelihood; inherent quality.

subsistence department (de-pärt'ment), that department of the U. S. army that has charge of the purchase and issuing of all supplies: commonly called the *commissary department.*

subsistent (-sis'tent), *adj.* having being; inherent.

subsoil ('soil), *n.* the stratum of earth immediately below the surface: *v.t.* to turn up the subsoil; plough.

substance ('stâns), *n.* matter or material; characteristic and essential part of anything; purport; wealth or property.

substantial (-stan'shâl), *adj.* belonging to, or having, substance; containing the essential parts; solid; material; corporeal; having considerable wealth or property: *n.* something having substance; a reality; material of importance.

substantially (-li), *adv.* in a substantial manner; essentially.

substantiate ('shi-āt), *v.t.* to establish the truth of by proof or competent evidence.

substantiation (-shi-ā'shun), *n.* act of substantiating; proof; incontrovertible evidence.

substantival (-stan-tī'vâl), *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, a substantive.

substantive ('stân-tiv), *adj.* expressing existence; real; essential: *n.* that part of speech which expresses the existence of anything material, or of anything of which an idea can be conceived; a noun.

substantively (-li), *adv.* in a substantive manner; essentially; as a substantive or noun.

substitute ('sti-tūt), *v.t.* to put in the place of another; change: *n.* one who, or that which, is put in the place of another.

substitution (-tū'shun), *n.* the act of substituting; state of being substituted.

subsume (-sūm'), *v.t.* to include under a more general class, or under something else; classify.

subtangent (-tan'jent), *n.* the part of the axis of a curve intercepted between the tangent and the ordinate.
subtend (-tend'), *v.t.* to extend under or be opposite to.
subter-, a prefix signifying *below, beneath, less than.*
subterfuge ('tĕr-fūj), *n.* an evasion or artifice; trick; shift.
subterrane ('tĕr-ān), *n.* an underground cave; bed-rock.
subterranean (-rā'ne-ăn), *adj.* below the surface; beneath the earth.
subtile (sub'til, sut'l), *adj.* delicately constructed; fine; rarefied.
subtle (sut'l), *adj.* artful; insinuating; crafty.
subtlety (-ti), *n.* acuteness of intellect; cunning; shrewdness.
subtract (-trakt'), *v.t.* to withdraw or take away, as a part from a whole; deduct.
subtraction (-trak'shun), *n.* the act of subtracting; the arithmetical operation for determining the difference between two numbers.
subtractive ('tiv), *adj.* tending, or having power, to subtract.
subtrahend ('trâ-hend), *n.* the quantity or number to be subtracted from another.
subtreasury (sub-trezh'ū-ri), *n.* a branch of the U. S. treasury; a subordinate place of deposit.
subulate (sū'bū-lāt), *adj.* awl-shaped; tapering to a point.
suburb (sub'ĕrb), *n.* an outlying district of a city or town: *pl.* city environs.
suburban (-ĕr'băn), *adj.* pertaining to, in, or living within, the suburbs.
subvention (-ven'shun), *n.* a government grant or subsidy; support; assistance.
subversion (-vĕr'shun), *n.* the act of subverting; overthrow; ruin.
subversive ('siv), *adj.* tending to subvert.
subvert (-vĕrt'), *v.t.* to turn upside down; ruin; overthrow; corrupt.
subvertible ('i-bl), *adj.* capable of being subverted.
subway ('wā), *n.* an underground passage, or railroad.
succeed (suk-sēd'), *v.t.* to take the place of; follow: *v.i.* to follow in order; obtain one's wishes; be successful; accomplish something attempted; end with advantage; prosper.
succentor (-sen'tĕr), *n.* a bass soloist in a church choir.
success (-ses'), *n.* the prosperous termination of any enterprise; prosperity; a person, or thing, which achieves favor or gain.
successful (-fool), *adj.* ending in success; prosperous; fortunate.
successfully (-li), *adv.* in a successful manner.
succession ('shun), *n.* the act of following in order; lineage; act or right of coming in the place of another; rotation, as of crops.
successional (-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or implying, succession; consecutive.
successive ('iv), *adj.* following in uninterrupted order; legitimate; consecutive.
successively (-li), *adv.* consecutively.
successor ('ĕr), *n.* one who succeeds or follows in the place or character of another.
succinct (-singkt'), *adj.* tersely expressed.
succinic (suk-sin'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or found in, amber.
succinic acid (as'id), a white, crystalline, dibasic acid found in amber, turpentine, lignite, and some plants, as the poppy.
succor ('ĕr), *v.t.* to help or relieve when in difficulty or distress; aid: *n.* relief; aid.
succory (suk'o-ri), *n.* chicory.
succose (suk'ōs), *adj.* juicy; sappy.
succotash ('ō-tash), *n.* a dish of green maize kernels and beans boiled together.
succubus (suk'u-bus), *n.* a demon or fiend (male or female), supposed to have sexual intercourse with mortals by night: see Huysman's "Down There."
succula ('ū-lă), *n.* an axis or cylinder without a drum, with staves to move it round.
succulence ('ū-lens), *n.* juiciness.
succulent ('ū-lent), *adj.* juicy: said of plants replete with juices.
succumb (-kum'), *v.i.* to yield; submit; sink; die.
such (such), *adj.* the same that, or as referred to; denoting a particular person or thing; certain; very great: *pron.* such a person or thing: *adv.* so as.
suck (suk), *v.t.* to draw in with the mouth: *v.i.* to draw milk from the breast: *n.* the act of sucking; milk drawn from the breast.
sucker ('ĕr), *n.* one who, or that which, sucks; a sucking animal; a young pig; a young whale; any of numerous freshwater fishes, allied to the carp; a lumpfish; a mouth or organ adapted for sucking; piston of a pump; a tube through which anything is drawn; shoot of a plant from the lower part of the stem; a sweet; [Slang], a low fellow; sponger; parasite; also, a foolish person, easily imposed upon or deceived.
sucking ('ing), *adj.* drawing with the mouth or with an instrument; very young.
suckle ('l), *v.t.* to nurse at the breast.
suckling ('ling), *n.* an unweaned child or animal; the honeysuckle.
sucre (sōō'krā), *n.* sugar; a silver coin of Ecuador, value about half a dollar.
sucrose (sū'krōs), *n.* a white, crystalline, saccharine compound, obtained from cane, beet, or maple.
suction (suk'shun), *n.* the act or process of sucking; act of drawing fluids by the removal of the atmospheric pressure.

suction pump (pump), an ordinary pump in which the water is raised by atmospheric pressure on the up movement and prevented from returning by a valve.

suctorial (-tō'ri-ăl), *adj.* adapted to, or living by, sucking.

sudarium (sū-dā'ri-um), *n.* the cloth on which Christ is said to have miraculously impressed his image when He wiped his face with it on the way to Calvary.

sudation ('shun), *n.* the act of sweating.

sudatorium (sū-dă-tō'ri-um), *n.* a hot-air bath to induce sweating; a room where such bath is administered.

sudden (sud'n), *adj.* happening unexpectedly; instantaneous; without notice; quick.

sudor (sū'dor), *n.* sweat; perspiration.

sudoriferous (sū-dor-if'ĕr-us), *adj.* secreting perspiration.

sudorific (-if'ik), *adj.* causing perspiration: *n.* a medicine producing such an effect.

Sudra (sōō'drå), *n.* the lowest of the four great castes into which the Hindus are divided.

suds (sudz), *n.pl.* soapy water; [Slang], beer.

sudsy (sud'zi), *adj.* like suds; frothy.

sue (sū), *v.t.* to prosecute at law: *v.i.* to entreat; beg; petition; pay court; institute legal proceedings (with *for*).

suede (swād), *n.* undressed kid; Swedish leather from lamb skin, tanned on the bleached side: used for gloves.

suet ('et), *n.* the hard fat around the kidneys and loins of sheep.

suffer (suf'ĕr), *v.t.* to feel with a sense of pain; undergo; bear; be affected by; allow; tolerate: *v.i.* to feel pain or punishment; be in distress; endure loss or injury.

sufferable (-ă-bl), *adj.* that may be allowed or tolerated; permissible.

sufferance (-fĕr'ăns), *n.* patience under pain; toleration; negative consent; permission.

suffering ('ing), *n.* the state of enduring physical or mental pain; distress; loss or injury endured.

suffice (-is), *v.i.* to be sufficient: *v.t.* to satisfy.

sufficiency (-ish'en-si), *n.* the state or quality of being sufficient; competence; self-confidence; conceit.

sufficient ('ent), *adj.* equal to any end or purpose; adequate; competent.

suffix ('iks), *n.* a letter or syllable added at the end of a word; affix: *v.t.* (suf-iks'), to add, as a letter or syllable at the end of a word.

suffocate ('ō-kāt), *v.t.* to choke by stopping respiration; smother; stifle.

suffocation (-kā'shun), *n.* the act of suffocating.

Suffolk (suf'uk), *n.* one of a breed of heavy-bodied English work horses; one of a breed of hornless English sheep with black face and black trotters; one of a breed of American white pigs.

suffragan (suf'rā-găn), *n.* an assistant bishop: *adj.* assisting; auxiliary.

suffrage ('rāj), *n.* vote, or right to vote; franchise; voice or vote given on a controverted subject.

suffragette ('ra-get), *n.* a woman who seeks equal suffrage or the right to vote; formerly, especially in England, a female who demanded suffrage for women in a militant manner.

suffragist ('ra-jist), *n.* one who advocates general suffrage; one who exercises the political right of voting.

suffuse (-fūz'), *v.t.* to spread over, as with a fluid or a color.

suffusion (-fū'zhun), *n.* the spreading of a bodily fluid through the surrounding tissues.

Sufi (sōō'fi), *n.* a Mohammedan mystic; adherent of Sufism.

Sufism (sōō'fizm), *n.* a Mohammedan mysticism consisting of contemplation with the object of gaining knowledge of the Divine Being.

sugar (shoog'ĕr), *n.* a sweet crystalline substance obtained from the sugar-cane, beet, etc.; any substance resembling sugar; [U. S. Slang], flattery; money: *adj.* pertaining to, like, made of, or yielding, sugar; sweet: *v.t.* to cover with sugar; sweeten with sugar: *v.i.* to produce sugar; make maple sugar.

sugar beet (bēt), a variety of beet widely cultivated for the extensive amount of saccharine matter it contains.

sugar candy (kan'di), sugar clarified and crystallized.

sugar cane (kān), a stout, tall, perennial grass of tropical countries, extensively cultivated for the sugar it yields.

sugar gum (gum), a low gum tree of Australia with sweetish leaves much relished by stock and farm cattle.

sugar maple (mā'pl), the hard maple, from the sap of which maple-sugar is made.

sugar of lead (led), a crystalline salt obtained by dissolving lead in ascetic acid: much used as a mordant.

sugary ('ĕr-i), *adj.* like, composed of, or fond of, sugar; sweet: *n.* a sugar factory.

suggest (suj-est'), *v.t.* to introduce indirectly to the mind or thoughts; hint; insinuate; allude or refer to: *v.i.* to make suggestions.

suggestion (-jes'chun), *n.* the act of suggesting; thing suggested; hint.

suggestive ('tiv), *adj.* containing, or full of, suggestion; tending to recall or bring to mind something similar; rousing thought of the improper or lewd.

suggestively (-li), *adv.* by way of suggestion.

suicidal (su'i-sīd-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or partaking of, suicide.
suicide ('i-sīd), *n.* a person who kills himself; self-murder; ruin of one's own interests.
sui generis (sū'i- jen'e-ris), [Latin], of his, her, its, or their, own kind; peculiar; unique.
suine (sū'in), *n.* artificial butter: usually a preparation of suet, or lard.
suint (swint), *n.* a peculiar fatty substance obtained from sheep's wool.
suit (sūt), *n.* a set of things that correspond each to each; personal outfit, as a *suit* of clothes; the seeking of a favor; petition or prayer; courtship; one of four sets of a pack of cards; an action or process at law for the recovery of a right or claim: *v.t.* to be fitted to; fall in with; accommodate; please: *v.i.* to correspond or accord; agree.
suitability (-ă-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being suitable.
suitable ('ă-bl), *adj.* fitting; appropriate.
suitably ('ă-bli), *adv.* in a suitable manner.
suit-case (-kas), *n.* a flat hand-bag for carrying a dress suit.
suite (swēt), *n.* a retinue or company; series; set, as of rooms, furniture, etc.
suitor (sūt'ĕr), *n.* a petitioner; supplicant; lover; party to a lawsuit.
sulcate (sul'kāt), *adj.* grooved; furrowed.
sulcus (sul'kus), *n.* a narrow channel; a groove on the brain.
sulk (sulk), *v.i.* to be sulky.
sulkily ('i-li), *adv.* in a sulky manner.
sulkiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state of being sulky.
sulky ('i), *adj.* silently sullen: *n.* a kind of two-wheeled carriage.
sullen (sul'en), *adj.* morosely silent; gloomily angry; dismal; heavy.
sully ('i), *v.t.* to tarnish or soil; dirty; stain: *v.i.* to become soiled or tarnished: *n.* a tarnish or stain.
sulphate ('fāt), *n.* a salt of sulphuric acid: *v.t.* to treat with a sulphate; form a sulphate.
sulphide ('fīd), *n.* a combination of sulphur with an element or radical: *hydrogen sulphide* is a colorless gaseous compound of sulphur with a metal or other element: smells like rotten eggs.
sulphite ('fīt), *n.* a salt of sulphurous acid; [Slang], one who expresses original ideas, or who is quick and apt in conversation.
sulphochloride (-klō'rīd), *n.* a compound of sulphur and chlorine.
sulphonal (sul'fo-nal), *n.* a heavy, crystalline compound, used as an anesthetic.
sulphonate ('fo-nāt), *n.* a salt of sulphonic acid.
sulphone (sul'fōn), *n.* any of a series of compounds in which is combined any two organic radicals with the radical sulphuryl.
sulphonic (-fon'ik), *adj.* derived from sulphone; pertaining to the sulphonic acid group.
sulphonic acid (as'id), any acid derived from sulphuric acid by replacement of hydrogen; any organic radical in combination with a sulphonic radical.
sulphonic group (grōōp), the group having sulphur as an ingredient, or having sulphonic acid as a base.
sulphosteatite (-stē'ă-tīt), *n.* a fungicide made up of steatite or soapstone and sulphate of copper.
sulphur ('fĕr), *n.* a non-metallic element brittle and of a yellow color, insoluble in water, but fusible by heat: occurs native and combined with the sulphides; a yellow butterfly: *v.t.* to treat with sulphur.
sulphurate (-at), *v.t.* to combine with, or subject to the action of, sulphur: *adj.* pertaining to, or of the color of, sulphur.
sulphurator ('fĕr-ā-tĕr), *n.* an apparatus for bleaching by the fumes of sulphur.
sulphur-bottom (-bot'um), the finback whale or rorqual which reaches a length of 90 feet.
sulphur dioxide (dī-oks'īd), a colorless gas of a very pungent odor, resulting from the burning of sulphur.
sulphureous (-fū'rē-us), *adj.* consisting of, impregnated with, or having the qualities of, sulphur.
sulphuret (-fu-ret'), *v.t.* to impregnate, or combine, with sulphur: *n.* a sulphide.
sulphuretted ('fū-ret-ed), *adj.* combined with sulphur.
sulphuric (-fū'rik), *adj.* obtained from, or containing, sulphur; designating the chemical compounds in which sulphur has a higher valence than in the merely sulphurous compounds.
sulphuric acid (as'id), *n.* a heavy, corrosive liquid, composed of sulphur, oxygen, and water; oil of vitriol.
sulphurous (sul'fĕr-us), *adj.* containing or impregnated with, sulphur.
sulphurous acid ('fū-rus as'id), *n.* an acid composed of 2 parts of oxygen and 2 parts of sulphur: a theoretical compound known only in solution and by its salts.
sulphury ('fĕr-i), *adj.* like sulphur.
sulphuryl (-il), *n.* a sulphur radical.
sultan (tăn), *n.* the title of a Mohammedan sovereign, especially the sovereign of the Ottoman Empire.
sultana (sul-tä'nă), *n.* the wife, mother, sister, or daughter of a sultan; a royal mistress or paramour; a variety of seedless raisin; the purple gallinule.
sultanate ('tăn-āt), *n.* the rule or dominion of a sultan.
sultriness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being sultry.
sultry ('tri), *adj.* very hot, close, and oppressive; close and heavy with a moist heat.

sum (sum), *n.* the aggregate of two or more things taken together; whole; total; quantity of money; substance; compendium; utmost degree; arithmetical problem for solution: *v.t.* to add into one amount; condense into few words: *v.i.* to recapitulate (with *up*).

sumac (su'mak), *n.* a plant or shrub, the dried leaves and roots of which are used in tanning, dyeing, and medicine.

summarily (sum'â-ri-li), *adv.* in a short way or method; concisely.

summarize ('â-rīz), *v.t.* to state concisely.

summary ('â-ri), *adj.* brief; laconic; compendious; done in a short way or method: *n.* an abridgment; compendium.

summation (-ā'shun), *n.* the act of forming a total; aggregate.

summer ('ĕr), *n.* that part of the year which comprises the hottest months; June, July, and August in the northern hemisphere; a happy period; a large piece of timber to receive the ends of the joists; horizontal girder: *v.i.* to pass the summer: *v.t.* to feed or keep during the summer.

summer house (hous), a rustic structure in a garden for shade or rest.

summit ('it), *n.* the top or highest point.

summon ('un), *v.t.* to cite or call by authority; command to appear in court; invite; rouse to exertion: *n.pl.* a citation to appear in court on a certain day; document containing such a citation; authoritative call.

sumpit (sum'pit), *n.* the poisoned arrow used with a sumpitan.

sumpitan ('pi-tân), *n.* a kind of long blowpipe, used by the Malays for discharging poisoned darts.

sumptuary (sump'tū-â-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, or regulating, expense.

sumptuary laws (lawz), laws to limit excessive expenditure on dress or other luxuries.

sumptuous ('tū-us), *adj.* expensive; costly; luxurious; magnificent.

sun (sun), *n.* the luminous body around which the earth, and other planets of the solar system revolve; the source of light and heat; any center of a system of worlds; anything like the sun in splendor or power; sunshine: *v.t.* to expose to the sun's rays; warm or dry in the sun.

sun bath (bâth), therapeutic exposure to the sun's rays.

sun bear (bār), a small bear of southern Asia with fine, glossy black fur.

sunbird (-bĕrd), *n.* a small songbird with curved bill found in East India and northern Australia; it resembles a humming bird.

sun bittern (bit'ĕrn), a South American bird allied to the heron, having a plumage barred and mottled with black, brown and white.

sunbonnet ('bon-et), *n.* a hat of light material worn by women in rural districts as a protection from the sun.

sunbow (-bō), *n.* a rainbow; an iris.

sunburst (-bĕrst), *n.* a burst of sunlight; hence, something resembling it, as a circlet of diamonds.

suncherchor (sun'chĕr-chor), *n.* the king cobra of East India.

suncup ('kup), *n.* the yellow, evening primrose of California.

sundae (sun'dā), *n.* ice cream and fresh fruit or fruit syrup.

Sunday ('dā), *n.* the first day of the week; the Christian Sabbath, or Lord's Day.

Sunday school (skōōl), a school for religious instruction, usually held in a church on Sunday.

sunder ('dĕr), *v.t.* to divide or rend.

sundew ('dū), *n.* a plant whose leaves secrete a dew-like viscid fluid; rosemary.

sundial (sun'dī-al), *n.* a contrivance for measuring time, by the shadow of an upright peg cast by the sun on the face of a dial, marked in divisions of hours.

sundowner (-doun-ĕr), *n.* in Australia, a tramp who comes to a sheep station about sunset to seek food, a time when he knows there is no necessity for asking him to work.

sundog (-dog), *n.* a mock sun; a bright spot near the sun, due to crystals in the air.

sundries ('driz), *n.pl.* numerous small or miscellaneous articles or matters.

sundrop (-drop), *n.* an evening primrose.

sundry ('dri), *adj.* various; several.

sunfish (-fish), *n.* an ocean fish with a deep compressed body; a North American fresh-water fish resembling a perch.

sunflower (-flou-ĕr), *n.* an herb of the aster family with a yellow-rayed flower head.

sunglow (-glō), *n.* the rose-tint in the sky after sunset.

sunken (sungk'en), *adj.* lying on the bottom of the sea; fallen or pressed down.

sunn (sun), *n.* an East Indian plant, the fiber of which is used as a substitute for hemp.

Sunna ('â), *n.* a collection of oral laws and precepts of Mohammed handed down by tradition, and esteemed as of equal value with the Koran by the Sunnites.

sunniness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being sunny.

Sunnites ('īts), *n.pl.* the orthodox Mohammedans who regard the Sunna as equally binding with the Koran.

sunny ('i), *adj.* pertaining to, like, proceeding from, or exposed to, the sun; bright; warm; cheerful.

sunrise (sun'rīz), *n.* the rising of the sun above the eastern horizon; early morning; the east.

sunset (sun'set), *n.* the setting of the sun above the western horizon; twilight; the west.

sunshine ('shīn), *n.* the light or rays of the sun; warmth; brightness.
sun spot (spot), a dark, irregular spot which appears on the sun from time to time: believed to influence temperature and cause magnetic terrestrial disturbances.
sun star (stär), a starfish with many rays.
sunstroke ('strōk), *n.* a kind of apoplexy, caused by the intense heat of the sun's rays.
sun-up ('up), *n.* sunrise.
sup (sup), *v.t.* to take into the mouth with the lips; sip: *v.i.* to take supper: *n.* a small mouthful, as of a liquid; sip.
super (sū'per), *n.* anything of large size, good quality, fine degree, etc.
super-, a prefix signifying *above, over, beyond, in excess;* also, in chemistry, to denote that the ingredient to which it is prefixed is present in *large* degree.
superable (sū'pēr-å-bl), *adj.* capable of being overcome or conquered.
superabundance (-å-bun'dans), *n.* excess.
superannuate (sū-pēr-an'ū-āt), *v.t.* to pension on account of old age or infirmity.
superannuation (-ū-ā'shun), *n.* the state of being superannuated; pension granted to one who is superannuated.
superb (sū-pērb'), *adj.* grand; proud; stately; elegant; first-rate; sumptuous.
supercargo (sū-pēr-kär'gō), *n.* a person or officer in a merchant vessel who superintends the cargo and commercial affairs of a ship during its voyage.
superciliary (-sil'i-å-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, or situated above, the eyebrow.
supercilious ('i-us), *adj.* haughty; proud; disdainful; dictatorial; overbearing.
supercilium (-sil'i-um), *n.* the eyebrow.
superdreadnought (sū'pēr-dred'nawt), *n.* the most gigantic type of modern battleship, greatly exceeding in size the ships of the dreadnought type which have a displacement of about 18,000 tons: the newest superdreadnoughts displace from about 30,000 tons to 35,000 tons, and carry guns of from 12 to 15 inches, or more.
supererogate (-er'o-gāt), *v.i.* to do more than duty requires.
supererogation (-ēr-ō-gā'shun), *n.* the performance of more than is required by duty.
supererogatory (-e-rog'å-tō-ri), *adj.* performed beyond what is required by duty.
superfecundation (-fek-un-dā'shun), the impregnation of two ova of the same development by two coitions.
superfetate (-fē'tāt), *v.i.* to conceive again before the birth of a fetus from a prior conception.
superfetation (-fe-tā'shun), *n.* the impregnation of a female already pregnant.
superficial (-fish'ål), *adj.* pertaining to, or being on the surface; slight; not deep; unlearned.
superficiality (-i-al'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being superficial; slight knowledge.
superficies (-fish'i-ēz), *n.* superficial area; exterior face of a body.
superfine ('pēr-fīn), *adj.* very fine or excellent; elaborate; of the best quality.
superfluity (-flōō'i-ti), *n.* superabundance; excess.
superfluous ('flōō-us), *adj.* more than enough or necessary; excessive.
superfrontal (-fron'tål), *n.* that part of an altar-cloth which hangs over the frontal.
superheat (-hēt'), *v.t.* to heat to an extreme degree; heat (steam) until it resembles a perfect gas.
superimpose (-im-pōz'), *v.t.* to lay or impose on something else.
superincumbent (-in-kum'bent), *adj.* lying or resting on something else.
superinduce (-in-dūs'), *v.t.* to bring in or upon, as an addition to something else; superadd.
superintend (-in-tend'), *v.t.* to have, or exercise the charge or oversight of; direct or control.
superintendence (-ten'dens), *n.* supervision; oversight; control.
superintendent ('dent), *n.* one who superintends; overseer.
superior (sū-pē'ri-or), *adj.* higher or above in place, position, rank, dignity, office, or excellence; stronger; surpassing others; unconquered; preferable; beyond the power or influence of; placed above another organ: *n.* one who is superior to others; one of a higher rank or position; head of a religious house.
superiority (-i-or'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being superior; preëminence; advantage.
superlative (-pēr'la-tiv), *adj.* superior to all others; highest in degree: *n.* a word expressing the highest degree of anything; in grammar, the highest degree of comparison of the adjective.
superlatively (-li), *adv.* in a superlative manner.
superlativeness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being superlative.
superman (-man), *n.* a hypothetical being supposed to have gained power and ascendancy over others through dominant force of character; the Overman of Nietzsche.
supernaculum (-nak'u-lum), *n.* liquor of the best quality.
supernal ('nål), *adj.* pertaining to, or situated in, a higher place or region; celestial.
supernatural (-nat'ū-rål), *adj.* beyond, or exceeding, the powers or laws of nature.
supernaturalism (-izm), *n.* the state or quality of being supernatural; the doctrine that revelation is the only means

by which man acquires the knowledge of God.

supernaturalist (-ist), *n.* one who believes in the doctrine of supernaturalism.

supernaturally (-li), *adv.* in a supernatural manner.

supernumerary (-nūm'ĕr-ā-ri), *n.* a person or thing beyond the stated or required number: *adj.* exceeding the number stated or required.

superphosphate (-fos'fāt), *n.* a phosphate containing the greatest quantity of phosphoric acid capable of entering into combination with the base.

superpose (-pos'), *v.t.* to lay over, or upon, something else.

superroyal (-roi'ăl), *adj.* noting a size of paper larger than royal, 27½ by 20½ in.

superscribe (-skrīb'), *v.t.* to write, inscribe, or engrave, on the outside or top.

superscription (-skrip'shun), *n.* the act of superscribing; the address or direction.

supersede (-sēd'), *v.t.* to set aside or render null and void by superior power; come into, or take, the place of.

superstition (-stish'un), *n.* reverence for, and belief in, the supernatural, or objects which are not worthy of worship; false worship or religion; extreme observance of religious rites or ceremonies.

superstitious ('us), *adj.* pertaining to, characterized by, proceeding from, or addicted to superstition; overscrupulous and extreme in religious rites or ceremonies.

superstructure (-struk'tūr), *n.* anything built or founded on something else; a building.

supertax (-taks), *n.* any tax above normal; an additional tax on income above a certain amount.

supertonic (-ton'ik), *n.* in music, the note next above the keynote.

supervene (-vēn'), *v.i.* to come upon as something extraneous; occur; happen.

supervise (-vīz'), *v.t.* to oversee.

supervision (-vish'un), *n.* the act of supervising; superintendence.

supervisor (-vīz'ĕr), *n.* an overseer.

supervisory (-vī-zō-ri), *adj.* exercising supervision.

supinate (sū'pi-nāt), *v.t.* & *v.i.* to render supine; turn the hand or forearm so that the palm is upwards.

supine (sū-pīn'), *adj.* lying on the back; indolent; careless; inattentive; negligent: *n.* a Latin verbal noun, ending in *um*, and *u*.

supinely ('li), *adv.* in a supine manner.

supineness ('nes), *n.* the state or quality of being supine.

supper (sup'ĕr), *n.* the evening meal; an evening banquet.

supplant (-plant'), *v.t.* to displace and take the place of, as by craft; supersede.

supple ('l), *adj.* flexible; yielding; servile: *v.t.* to make supple: *v.i.* to grow pliant.

supplejack (sup'l-jak), *n.* a high climbing shrub of southern U. S.

supplement ('lē-ment), *v.t.* to add something to; fill up or supply: *n.* something added to render anything more complete, or supply defects or errors; addition to a newspaper or magazine; appendix; the quantity by which an arc or angle falls short of a semicircle.

supplemental (-men'tăl), *adj.* serving as a supplement; additional.

supplementary (-men'tă-ri), *adj.* additional; denoting an angle which with another forms two right angles.

suppleness (sup'l-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being supple; pliancy.

suppletory (sup'le-to-ri), *n.* that which is to supply something lacking: *adj.* denoting an oath taken in a case in which there is but one witness, so that the judge has to decide the matter without further testimony for or against.

suppliant (sup'li-ănt), *adj.* beseeching; entreating; suing: *n.* one who supplicates; humble petitioner; beggar.

supplicant (-kant), *adj.* asking with humility: *n.* one who asks humbly.

supplicate (-kāt), *v.t.* to ask or beg humbly and earnestly; address in prayer; beseech; implore.

supplication (-kā'shun), *n.* the act of supplicating; humble and earnest prayer or entreaty.

supplicatory ('li-kā-to-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, containing, or of the nature of, supplication.

supplier (-lī'ĕr), *n.* one who, or that which, supplies.

supply (-lī'), *v.t.* to furnish with what is required; provide; serve instead of; fill: *n.* the act of supplying; thing supplied; amount of money or food required for daily necessaries, as of an army, etc.: usually *pl.*

support (-pōrt), *v.t.* to sustain; bear up; endure; uphold; favor; second; incur; carry on; provide for or nourish: *n.* the act of supporting; that which supports; maintenance; livelihood; aid.

supporter (-pōr'tĕr), *n.* one who supports; an advocate; adherent of a party; in heraldry, figure on either side of an escutcheon; a band or truss for the abdomen.

suppose (-pōz'), *v.t.* to imagine; admit without proof; assume as true; think.

supposition (-pō-zish'un), *n.* the act of supposing; thing supposed; assumption.

suppositious (-poz-i-tish'us), *adj.* supposed or imaginary; not genuine; counterfeit.

suppository (-poz'i-tō-ri), *n.* a medicated mass, usually in the form of a cone, for introduction into some cavity of the body, where it dissolves.

suppress (-pres'), *v.t.* to subdue; crush; keep in or down: quell; conceal; re-

strain the publication of; arrest the normal secretions of.

suppression (-presh'un), *n.* the act of suppressing; stoppage; concealment; omission.

suppressive (-pres'iv), *adj.* tending to suppress.

suppressor ('ĕr), *n.* one who suppresses.

suppurate ('ū-rāt), *v.i.* to generate pus.

suppuration (-rā'shun), *n.* the act of generating pus; pus generated in a sore.

suppurative ('ū-rā-tiv), *adj.* tending to produce, or accompanied by, suppuration: *n.* a medicine to promote suppuration.

supra-, a prefix signifying *above, over, beyond.*

supralapsarian (-lap-sā'ri-an), *n.* a Calvinist who believes that God decreed the fall of man, so that opportunity might be furnished for redemption.

supramaxillary (-mak'si-la-ri), pertaining to, or extending over, the upper jaw.

suprarenal (-rē'nal), *adj.* situated above, or anterior to, the kidneys: *n.* a suprarenal capsule.

suprarenal extract (eks'trakt), adrenalin.

suprarenalin (sū-prā-ren'a-lin), *n.* a preparation of the active principle of the adrenal glands.

supremacy (sū-prem'å-si), *n.* the state or quality of being supreme; highest authority; supreme power.

supreme (-prēm'), *adj.* highest in power or authority; most excellent; extreme; utmost.

supremely ('li), *adv.* in a supreme manner.

sur-, a prefix, meaning *over, beyond.*

sura (sōō'rå), *n.* a section of the Koran.

surah (sōō'rå), *n.* a soft, twilled silk fabric.

sural (sū'ral), *adj.* of, or pertaining to, the calf of the leg.

surat (sōō-rat'), *n.* a kind of short coarse cotton.

surbase (sĕr'bās), *n.* a cornice, or series of moldings, on the top of the base of a pedestal, etc.

surcease (sĕr-sēs'), *v.i.* to stop entirely: *n.* final cessation; the end.

surcharge (sĕr-chärj'), *v.t.* to give an excessive load; to charge more than is required: *n.* an excessive charge, burden or load; any unlawful charge.

surcingle ('sing-gl), *n.* a girth, belt, or girdle for passing around the body of a horse and securing the saddle or some burden, etc.; girdle of a cassock: *v.t.* to gird with a surcingle.

surcoat ('kōt), *n.* a coat worn over another coat or garment.

surd (sĕrd), *n.* a mathematical quantity that cannot be expressed by rational numbers, or one that has no root, as $\sqrt{3}$: *adj.* not expressible by rational numbers; involving surds; uttered with the breath without vocal sound.

sure (shōōr), *adj.* fit to be depended upon; certain; reliable; infallible; firm; safe: *adv.* certainly; securely.

surely ('li), *adv.* certainly; without risk, hazard, or doubt.

sureness ('nes), *n.* the state or quality of being sure; certainty.

surety ('ti), *n.* certainty; security against loss or damage; guarantee; hostage; one who becomes jointly bound with another; bail.

suretyship (-ship), *n.* the state of being surety; obligation of being bound to answer for another.

surf (sĕrf), *n.* the swell of the sea that breaks and foams upon the shore or the rocks.

surface (sĕr'fās), *n.* the exterior part or upper face of anything; superficies; outside.

surfbird (-bĕrd), *n.* a bird resembling a plover, frequenting the western coasts of North and South America.

surfboat (sĕr'f'bōt), *n.* a strong, light boat for landing through the surf.

surfeit (sĕr'fit), *n.* excess in eating or drinking; sickness caused by such excess: *v.t.* to feed to excess and sickness.

surfy ('i), *adj.* covered with surf.

surge (sĕrj), *n.* a large wave or billow; great roll; swell: *v.i.* to roll or rise high.

surgeon (sĕr'jun), *n.* a medical practitioner, especially one who practices surgery; a medical officer in the army or navy.

surgeoncy (-si), *n.* the post of a surgeon in the army or navy.

surgeon-fish (-fish), *n.* a West Indian fish having long spines, resembling lances, on the sides of the tail.

surgery ('jĕr-i), *n.* the act and art of treating injuries or diseases by manual operations; place where a surgeon operates or keeps his instruments and medicines.

suricate (sū'ri-kāt), *n.* a South African burrowing animal of a gray color banded with black and having but four toes: it is allied to the mongoose.

surlily (sĕr'li-li), *adv.* in a surly manner.

surliness ('i-nes), *n.* surly behavior.

surly ('li), *adj.* gloomily morose; rough; uncivil; churlish; snarling; ill-natured.

surmise (-mīz'), *n.* guess or conjecture; suspicion: *v.t.* to imagine without certain knowledge; suspect; conjecture; fancy.

surmount (-mount'), *v.t.* to rise above; overcome; conquer; vanquish; exceed.

surname ('nām), *n.* a name added to a given name; hence, a family name: *v.t.* to give the family name to.

surpass (-pås'), *v.t.* to exceed; excel; go beyond in excellence or badness.

surplice ('plis), *n.* the outer linen vestment with wide sleeves, worn by the officiating clergy and choristers of the R. C. and Anglican Churches.

surplus ('plus), *n.* that which remains over and above what is required; excess: *adj.* exceeding what is required.

surplusage (-aj), *n.* excess; overplus; matter irrelevant to a case at law.

surprisal (-prīz'al), *n.* act of surprising; state of being surprised.

surprise (-prīz'), *n.* the act of taking unawares; astonishment; sudden emotion, confusion, or perplexity: *v.t.* to take unawares; confuse or perplex; assail unexpectedly; astonish.

surprise party (par-ti), a party who visit the house of a mutual friend unexpectedly.

surprising (-prīz'ing), *adj.* causing surprise or astonishment; extraordinary.

surrender (-ren'dĕr), *v.t.* to yield to the power of another; give up on compulsion; cede; resign: *v.i.* to yield; give up one's self into the power of another; *n.* the act of yielding into the power or possession of another; a yielding or giving up.

surreptitious (-rəp-tish'us), *adj.* done by stealth or fraud; unauthorized.

surrey (sur'i), *n.* a light four-wheeled carriage with two separate seats mounted on a flat bottom; also, an automobile having a like body.

surrogate (sur'ō-gāt), *n.* the deputy of an ecclesiastical judge given the permit to grant marriage licenses; in some of the U. S., an official who has jurisdiction over wills, testaments and settlement of estates; a probate judge.

surround (-round'), *v.t.* to enclose on all sides; encompass; environ; invest.

surroyal (-roi'ăl), *n.* the crown antler of a stag.

surtax (sĕr'taks), *n.* an additional tax; specifically, an additional income tax levied on the amount the income exceeds a certain sum: *v.t.* (sĕr-taks'), to impose a surtax on.

surtout (-tōō'), *n.* a man's close-fitting overcoat reaching below the knees.

surveillance (vāl'yăns), *n.* watch; oversight; supervision.

survey (-vā'), *v.t.* to inspect or take a view of; overlook; examine; measure and estimate, as land: *n.* (sĕr'vā), the act of surveying; particular view or examination; customs district.

surveying ('ing), *n.* the art or business of measuring land, or any part of the earth's surface.

surveyor ('ĕr), *n.* one who surveys; one whose business it is to measure land; an inspector of customs: in the U. S., an officer charged with ascertaining the quantity and quality of all merchandize brought into a port.

survival (-vī'văl), *n.* continuance beyond the life of another; any ancient use, custom, or belief continuing to the present day.

survival of the fittest (fit'est), in evolution, the theory that only the best forms of natural life can succeed in the battle for existence and that only these should be allowed to propagate for the preservation of their kind.

survive (-vīv'), *v.t.* to live longer than; outlive: *v.i.* to remain alive.

survivor ('ĕr), *n.* one who outlives another; the longer-lived of two joint tenants, etc.

survivorship (-ship), *n.* the state of outliving another; a reversionary benefit contingent upon some surviving life.

susceptibility (sus-cept-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being susceptible; impressibility; sensibility; capability.

susceptible ('i-bl), *adj.* capable of admitting something additional, or any change, influence, affection, etc.; easily acted upon; impressible.

susceptibly ('i-bli), *adv.* in a susceptible manner.

suslik ('lik), *n.* the mottled ground squirrel of northeastern Europe, about the size of the common squirrel, but having a short tail.

suspect (-pekt'), *v.t.* to have a suspicion of; imagine to exist; conjecture; mistrust: *n.* (sus'pekt) a person suspected to be guilty of some crime.

suspend (-pend'), *v.t.* to make to hang by anything; delay; interrupt; cause to cease for a time; debar temporarily.

suspender ('ĕr), *n.* one who, or that which, suspends: *pl.* braces.

suspense (-pens'), *n.* a state of uncertainty, doubt, or anxiety; indecision; act of witholding the judgment; temporary cessation of a man's right.

suspensible ('i-bl), *adj.* capable of being suspended, or held from sinking.

suspension (-pen'shun), *n.* the act of suspending; state of being suspended; a floating, as of minute particles, in a liquid; a keeping in doubt; uncertainty; delay; interruption; temporary privation of power, office, privilege or rights; continuation of a note from one chord to another.

suspension bridge (brij), any bridge the roadway of which is held up by vertical woven-wire rods pending from wire cables attached to strongly built columns built at either end of the span.

suspensive (-pen'siv), *adj.* tending to stop activity; hesitating; keeping in suspense.

suspensor ('sĕr), *n.* something that suspends; a suspensory.

suspensory ('sō-ri), *adj.* suspending; sustaining: *n.* a band, or pouch, for supporting the scrotum.

suspicion (-pish'un), *n.* the act of suspecting; distrust; want of confidence; imagination of something wrong on slight or insufficient proof; hint; very small quantity.

suspicious ('us), *adj.* full of, inclined to, or cherishing, suspicion; open to or exciting suspicion; doubtful; questionable.
sustain (-tān), *v.t.* to hold up or support; maintain; keep; support; nourish; bear; endure; strengthen.
sustained (-tānd'), *adj.* maintained at a certain pitch or level; uniform
sustenance ('ten-ans), *n.* that which supports life; food; maintenance or support.
sustentation (-tā'shun), *n.* the act of sustaining; support or maintenance.
susurrus (su-sur'us), *n.* a light whispering; a subdued humming; a gentle sighing, as of the winds.
susu (sōō'sōō), *n.* a blind cetacean inhabiting the rivers of India: it is about eight feet long and resembles a dolphin.
sutler (sut'lẽr), *n.* a person who follows an army and sells provisions, liquor, etc. to the troops.
suttle (sut'l), *adj.* light; designating weight of packages after tare has been deducted and before tret is allowed.
Sutras (sōō'trăz), *n.pl.* certain aphorisms summarizing the teaching of the Brahmans, and giving the essence of their doctrines in short, connected sentences.
suttee (sut-ē'), *n.* a Hindu widow who immolates herself on the funeral pile of her deceased husband; a form of widow sacrifice, formerly common among the Hindus in which the wife was burnt with her deceased husband on his funeral pile: now forbidden.
sutural (sū'tū-răl), *adj.* pertaining to, or situated at, a suture.
suture ('tūr), *n.* the uniting of the edges of a wound by stitching; the uniting stitch; the material used, as silver wire; the articulation of two bones, as of the skull; any line of junction between contiguous parts of a plant.
suzerain (su'ze-rān), *n.* a feudal lord, to whom fealty is due; superior or paramount ruler.
suzerainty (-ti), *n.* the office, or dignity, of a suzerain; paramount authority.
svaraj (svä-räj'), *n.* cultural development in East India under native influence; East Indian self-government, or home rule.
swab (swob), *n.* a mop for cleaning decks, floors, etc.; a piece of sponge or cloth on a stick; [Slang], clumsy person, or lubber: *v. t.* to rub or clean with a swab.
swaddle (swod'l), *v.t.* to swathe or bind tightly, especially infants: *n.* a swaddling band.
swaddling ('ling), *adj.* binding tightly.
swaddy (swad'i), *n.* a well-nourished, healthy infant; in Australia, a private soldier.
swag (swag), *v.i.* to sink down by its own weight; hang heavily; sag; to tramp while carrying a swag: *n.* an unequal, hobbling motion; thieves' booty; in Australia, a pack strapped to the shoulders, in which a tramp carries his belongings while looking for work.
swage (swāj), *n.* a grooved tool, used by metal-workers in shaping their work: *v.t.* to shape with a swage.
swage block (blok), a perforated cast-steel block with grooved sides, used in heading bolts, etc.
swagger ('ẽr), *v.i.* to bully or bluster; strut haughtily or with affected superiority: *adj.* stylish; swell; affected: *n.* an affected or insolent manner of walking; noisy boastfulness.
swaggy, same as swagman.
swagman (-man), *n.* in Australia, a tramp or bushman carrying a swag; [Slang], a fence.
swain (swān), *n.* a peasant; rustic lover; sweetheart.
swallow (swol'ō), *n.* a well-known migratory passerine bird; any species of swift resembling the swallow; groove round a tackle-block; the gullet or esophagus; voracity; as much as can be swallowed at once: *v.t.* to take into the stomach through the esophagus; absorb; engulf; retract; put up with: *v.i.* to perform the act of swallowing.
swallow-tail (tāl), *adj.* like a swallow's tail; having tapering or forked skirts: *n.* a swallow's tail; a large butterfly; an arrow with forked feather; a dovetail in carpentry; an evening dresscoat.
swallow-tailed (-tāld), *adj.* having a forked tail; designating an evening coat with long, forked tails.
swallow-tailed duck (duk), the old squaw or sheldrake.
swallow-tailed kite (kīt), a North American kite with long, forked tail, generally called the swallow-tailed hawk.
swamp (swomp), *n.* wet or boggy land; soft, low land saturated with water: *v.t.* to plunge, overwhelm, or sink in, or as in, a swamp; overset or sink in water; plunge into inextricable difficulties; ruin: *v.i.* to be overwhelmed with troubles, or difficulties; flounder, as a boat.
swampy ('i), *adj.* consisting of, or like, a swamp.
swan (swon), *n.* a web-footed, heavy-bodied aquatic bird, related to, but larger than, the goose and remarkable for its grace of movement in the water: in northern lands the adult swan is white, but in Australia most of the swans are black; a sweet singer.
swank (swangk), *n.* in England, brag and bluster; swagger; affectation.
swan-neck (-nek), *n.* something curved like the neck of a swan; any of several mechanical devices so curved; a gooseneck.
swansdown (swonz'doun), *n.* the down of a swan, or its skillful imitation.

swanskin (swon'skin), *n.* a kind of soft, fine-twilled flannel; very thick, closely-woven woolen cloth used by printers.

swan song (sông), a last melody or song; a last utterance; the last work of a dying poet or composer: from the myth that the swan sings before dying.

swap (swop), *v.t.* to exchange or barter: *n.* barter; a blow or stroke.

sward (swawrd), *n.* the grassy surface of lands: *v.i.* to be covered with sward.

swarded ('ed), *adj.* covered with sward.

swarm (swärm), *v.i.* to throng together in a crowd; collect and rise from the hive: said of bees; breed multitudes; to climb a tree by embracing it with the arms and legs alternately (with *up*): *n.* a cluster of insects, especially bees; crowd or multitude in motion; phthiriasis: with *the:* so-called in Ireland.

swarthily (swôrth'i-li), *adv.* with a swarthy hue.

swarthiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being swarthy.

swarthy ('i), *adj.* of a dark or tawny hue; dark-skinned.

swash (swosh), *n.* a dashing or splashing of water: *v.i.* to dash or splash water about.

swashbuckler (-buk-lēr), *n.* a braggart; a swaggering, empty-headed fellow.

swasher (-ēr), *n.* a braggart; a bully.

swashing ('ing), *n.* ostentatious swaggering: *adj.* given to such swaggering; violent.

swashy ('i), *adj.* soft like fruit too ripe.

swastika (swås'ti-kå), *n.* an ancient ornament, still used as a symbol consisting of a Greek cross with the ends of the arms bent at right angles all in the same direction.

Swat (swät), *n.* one of an East Indian race dwelling in the North-West Provinces.

swatch (swôch), *n.* a strip of cloth cut off for a sample: *v.t.* to match.

swath (swāth), *n.* a line or ridge of grass or grain as cut down by the mower; sweep of a scythe in mowing.

swathe (swā*th*), *v.t.* to bind with a bandage or roller; wrap: *n.* a bandage or roller.

sway (swā), *v.t.* to move backwards and forwards; influence by power or moral force; bias; govern: *v.i.* to incline on one side; be drawn by weight: *n.* the swing or sweep of a weapon; cast of the balance; any thing moving with power and bulk; rule; dominion; authority; control; inclination of weight on one side.

swear (swār), *v.i.* to make a solemn declaration by appealing to God for the truth of what is affirmed; give evidence on oath; use profane language: *v.t.* to utter or affirm by appeal to God; cause to take, or bind by, an oath.

sweat (swet), *n.* the moisture which exudes from the pores of the skin; toil; exertion: *v.i.* to exude moisture through the pores of the skin; perspire; labor; drudge: *v.t.* to cause to sweat; oppress by employing at an unfair rate of wages; get advantage of; [Slang], get information, as the police, from a suspect, or prisoner, by bullying, threatening, or prolonged questioning: *v.i.* to perspire; excrete through the pores of the skin; exude moisture, as plants.

sweat box (boks), a room in which the process of "sweating" a prisoner is carried on; the process; a small, dark cell for unruly sailors.

sweater (swet'ēr), *n.* a sudorific; an employer who overworks and underpays his help; a heavy, knitted, woolen, outer garment, usually worn by athletes.

sweat gland (gland), a gland that secretes sweat: such glands are very numerous and in all parts of the body.

sweating ('ing), *adj.* causing moisture to cover the skin: *n.* the state of having parts of the skin covered with moisture from heat, or other cause.

sweating sickness (sik'nes), a fatal disease characterized by a febrile condition and profuse sweating: it carried off thousands in Europe in the Middle Ages.

sweating system (sis'tem), the system whereby laborers and workers, who cannot help themselves, are driven to the limit of endurance and then deprived of a just wage for their labor.

sweat-shop (swet'shop), *n.* a place where the employees are overworked and paid low wages.

Swedenborgian (swē-den-bôr'ji-ån), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, the doctrines of Emanuel Swedenborg (1688–1772), a Swedish mystic, the founder of the New Jerusalem Church.

Swedish (swēd'ish), *adj.* pertaining to Sweden, its people, or their language: *n.* the Swedish language.

Swedish clover (klō'vēr), a valuable forage-plant with pinkish or white blossoms; alsike.

Swedish nightingale (nīt'in-gāl), the European redwing thrush; [S- N-], Jenny Lind (1820–1887), Madame Goldschmidt, the most famous of female vocalists.

sweeny (swē'ni), *n.* atrophy of the shoulder muscles in horses.

sweep (swēp), *v.t.* to brush, rub over, or clean, with a broom, etc.; drive or carry along or off with force; strike with a long stroke; touch in passing: *v.i.* to pass with violence, speed, or pomp; pass with celerity or force; move along with a long reach: *n.* the act of sweeping; general destruction; range; extent; range; compass; a big victory or winning, as in a

contest; direction of a curve; rapid survey with the eye; extent of a stroke; a wire rope fastened to two vessels sailing parallel and in the same direction, having its bite or slack beneath the water to drag for mines, or other hidden obstructions; chimney-sweeper; large oar; [Slang], a blackguard.

sweeper (-ēr), *n.* one who sweeps; a vessel engaged in sweeping for mines, etc.

sweepstakes (-stāks), *n.pl.* the whole money or other things staked or won at a horse-race, or in gambling: a prize made up of several stakes; a race for sweepstakes.

sweet (swēt), *adj.* pleasing to the senses, as smell, taste, etc.; tasting like sugar; luscious; fragrant; melodious; soft; gentle; kind; obliging; loved; not stale or putrid; fresh; not salted: *n.* a term of endearment: *n.pl.* confectionery; homemade wines.

sweet bay (bā), an ornamental, evergreen shrub with deciduous leaves and fragrant white flowers; the magnolia; the European laurel.

sweetbread ('bred), *n.* the pancreas or thymus of an animal, especially a calf, used for food.

sweetbrier ('brī-ēr), *n.* a thorny shrub of the rose kind; eglantine.

sweet cherry (cher'i), a European wild cherry, the fruit of which is black, very small and very sweet; the mazard.

sweet clover (klō'vēr), any of several clover-like herbs with pinkish or white flowers.

sweet corn (kôrn), a kind of maize of a sweet taste, extensively used as a table food.

sweet cumin (kum'in), anise.

sweeten ('n), *v.t.* to make sweet; render mild, kind, grateful, or pleasing; render less painful, difficult, or laborious; palliate: *v.i.* to become sweet.

sweet-flag ('flag), *n.* an aromatic plant with sword-shaped leaves; calamus.

sweetheart ('hart), *n.* a lover; one who is the object of a lover's affection.

sweetish ('ish), *adj.* somewhat sweet.

sweetmeat ('mēt), *n.* a confection made wholly or partly of sugar.

sweet oil (oil), olive oil.

sweet pea (pē), a well-known climbing garden plant with pinnate leaves and large fragrant flowers of various colors.

sweet-potato (po-tā'tō), a twining vine of tropical America bearing purplish flowers; the thick farinaceous bulb or root of this vine which is eaten as a vegetable.

sweet-potato borer (bō'rēr), a black weevil which does much injury to the tubers of the sweet-potato vine.

Sweet Singer of Israel (sing'ēr iz'rā-el), King David, the Royal Psalmist.

sweet William (wil'yâm), a beautiful flowering plant of the pink kind: it has large lanceolate leaves and clusters of showy flowers.

swell (swel), *v.i.* to expand or enlarge; increase in bulk; heave; be inflated; rise and increase by degrees; be puffed up; grow in violence: *v.t.* to heighten; cause to rise or increase; inflate: *n.* state of swelling; gradual increase of sound; succession of large waves; gradual elevation of land; [Slang], a distinguished personage; fop: *adj.* dandified.

swellfish ('fish), *n.* a fish of the eastern coast of the U. S. which can inflate itself with air; the puffer.

swelling ('ing), *p.adj.* becoming inflated; turgid: *n.* the act of increasing in bulk; tumor or any morbid enlargement.

swelter ('tēr), *v.t.* to perspire profusely; sweat with excessive heat: *n.* haste; a state of hurry.

sweltry ('tri), *adj.* sultry.

swerve (swērv), *v.i.* to turn aside from any prescribed line or rule of duty; deviate; incline.

swerving ('ing), *n.* deviation.

swift (swift), *adj.* moving far in a short time; rapid; quick; ready; sudden: *adv.* rapidly: *n.* a bird allied to the swallow; a species of moth; the common newt; current of a stream; cylinder of a carding-machine.

swifter ('ēr), *n.* a rope for confining the bars of the capstan in their sockets; the foremost or aftermost shroud; a rope used as a fender to a boat.

swiftness (-nes), *n.* quality of being swift; speed; celerity.

swig (swig), *v.t.* to gulp; swallow in long drafts; hoist a sail taut: *v.i.* to take a swig: *n.* a long, deep draft; hauling on the bite of a tackle or rope.

swigger (-ēr), *n.* a toper; a drunkard.

swill (swil), *v.t.* to drink greedily or grossly; inebriate: *n.* drink taken in excessive quantities; liquid food for animals, particularly the refuse or leavings of the kitchen, as given to swine.

swim (swim), *v.i.* to float on water or other liquid; move progressively in the water by the hands and feet; be conveyed along by, or as by, a current; glide smoothly; overflow; be dizzy: *v.t.* to cause to swim or float: *n.* the act of swimming; air-bladder of fishes.

swimmer ('ēr), *n.* one who swims; water-spider; water-fowl; protuberance on a horse's leg; a kind of dumpling.

swimming ('ing), *n.* the act or art of floating or moving progressively in the water by the hands and feet.

swimmingly ('ing-li), *adv.* in a smooth, easy, gliding manner; with great success, or without hindrance.

swindle (swin'dl), *v.t.* to cheat grossly and deliberately under pretense of fair dealing: *n.* a gross fraud.

swindler (swin'dler), *n.* a cheat; sharper; rogue.

swindling ('dling), *adj.* cheating grossly.

swine (swīn), *n.* an animal with bristly skin and long snout with which it roots for food: the flesh is called *pork* which is a staple food in northern lands; any hoofed mammal of the hog kind, as the peccary; [Slang], a greedy, avaricious person; a filthy contemptible fellow.

swing (swing), *v.i.* to wave or vibrate to and fro; oscillate; practice swinging; float round with the tide; be hanged: *v.t.* to move to and fro; wave loosely; brandish; carry on; accomplish: *n.* the act or state of swinging; contrivance for swinging to and fro; full course.

swinge (swinj), *v.t.* to whip or thrash; weld together; forge.

swinger (swing'ēr), *n.* a whirler for coating photographic plates.

swinger (swin'jer), *n.* [Slang], something extraordinary of its kind.

swingle (swing'gl), *v.t.* to cleanse (flax) by beating: *v.i.* to dangle: *n.* that part of a flail which strikes the grain; a flat stick for scutching flax.

swingle-tree (-trē), *n.* the crossbar of a carriage, etc., to the ends of which the traces of the horse are fastened.

swinish (swīn'ish), *adj.* pertaining to, like, or characteristic of, swine; bestial.

swink (swingk), *v.i.* to toil; drudge: no longer used.

swipe (swīp), *n.* a vigorous blow at cricket or golf; sweeping blow: *pl.* thin or small beer: *v.i.* & *v.t.* to deliver a strong blow; hit out with great force at cricket, etc.; [Slang], take and carry away; purloin.

swiple (swip'l), *n.* the part of a flail which strikes the grain in threshing.

swirl (swērl), *v.i.* to rush along in, or form, eddies: *n.* a whirling or eddying motion.

swish (swish), *v.t.* to lash; flog: *n.* a rustling sound.

Swiss (swis), *adj.* pertaining to Switzerland, its language, or its inhabitants: *n.* a native of Switzerland.

Swiss cheese (chēs), a skim-milk cheese of a pale yellow color, containing many holes: in U. S. called *Schweitzerkäse.*

switch (swich), *n.* a long, thin, flexible rod; a movable rail for transferring a railway carriage, etc., from one line to another: a device for connecting one electric circuit with another; a series of communicating trenches which enable soldiers in action to shift quickly from one line of defense to another unseen by the enemy: *v.t.* to lash or flog; shunt from one track to another.

switchback (-bak), *n.* a railroad constructed zigzag up an incline to lessen the grade; an amusement railroad of steep ascents and descents on which the cars are operated by an electric cable.

switchboard (-bōrd), *n.* a table or board bearing a collection of switches for connecting and disconnecting electric circuits, as in a public or private telephone exchange.

Switzer (swit'sēr), *n.* Swiss; one of the Papal guards.

swivel (swiv'l), *n.* something fixed in another body so as to turn round in it; twisting link in a chain; a rack-and-pinion attachment on a loom to guide the shuttles and enable them to make small spot figure indentations in the fabric woven; a kind of small cannon which turns on a pivot: *v.t.* & *v.i.* to turn on a swivel or pivot.

swoon (swōōn), *v.i.* to sink into a fainting fit, with apparent suspension of the vital and mental powers: *n.* the act of swooning; syncope.

swoop (swōōp), *v.t.* to fall upon and seize at once, as prey: *v.i.* to catch prey while on the wing: *n.* a sudden falling upon and seizing

sword (sōrd), *n.* a keen-edged weapon for cutting and thrusting; destruction by war; emblem of authority, power, justice, or vengeance; something resembling a sword, as the beak of the swordfish.

sword bearer (bār-ēr), an English municipal officer who carries a sword before the mayor on formal occasions.

sword cane (kān); a hollow cane which conceals a sharp blade.

sword dance (dâns), a familiar Scotch dance performed over naked swords which are laid in the position of a St. Andrew's cross.

swordfish (-fish), *n.* a large ocean fish highly valued as a food fish: the bone of the upper jaw is elongated into a sword-like process.

sword-knot (not), *n.* a piece of gold lace, or silk tassel, attached to the hilt of a sword.

sworn, *p.adj.* oath-bound; pledged.

sworn brothers (bruth'ērz), formerly companions in arms pledged to share good or bad fortune; now, faithful friends.

sybarite (sib'ă-rīt), *n.* an effeminate voluptuary; epicure: from Sybaris, an ancient Greek city in southern Italy, the inhabitants of which were noted for their love of luxury and pleasure.

sybaritic (-rit'ik), *adj.* effeminate; voluptuous.

sycamine (sik'ă-min), *n.* the black mulberry tree.

sycamore ('ă-mōr), *n.* a tree of the maple family; the fig-mulberry of the East; the buttonwood.

sycee (si-sē'), *n.* pure, native silver cast into small hemispherical ingots by the Chinese, and used as silver currency.

syconium (si-kō'ni-um), *n.* a multiple fruit on which the flowers or ovaries are

borne on a flat, fleshy, disk-like receptacle, as in the fig.

sycophancy (sik'o-fân-si), *n.* obsequious or servile flattery.

sycophant ('o-fânt), *n.* a mean or servile flatterer, especially of great men; parasite.

sycosis (sī-kō'sis), *n.* an inflammatory disease of the hair follicles, characterized by pustules and local eruptions.

syenite (sī'e-nīt), *n.* a granitic rock anciently quarried at Syene in Egypt; any rock of which feldspar is the dominant constituent.

syllabic (sil-ab'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or consisting of, a syllable.

syllabically (-ål-li), *adv.* in syllables.

syllabify ('i-fī), *v.t.* to form into syllables.

syllable ('å-bl), *n.* that part of a word which can be uttered distinctly by a single effort of the voice; anything proverbially concise.

syllabus ('å-bus), *n.* a table of contents; compendium of the heads of a discourse; abstract.

syllogism ('ō-jizm), *n.* an argument stated in logical form, consisting of three propositions, the first two being called the *premises* and the last the *conclusion*.

syllogistic (-jis'tik), *adj.* pertaining to, or consisting of, a syllogism

sylph (silf), *n.* an imaginary being inhabiting the air; fairy; a tall, graceful slender girl or woman; a South American humming bird.

sylva (sil'vå), *n.* forest trees collectively; a treatise on trees and forests.

sylvan (sil'vån), *adj.* pertaining to, inhabiting, or growing in, a wood or grove; rustic; woody; shady.

sylvite (sil'vīt), *n.* native potassium chloride.

symbiosis (sim-bī-ō'sis), *n.* the more or less permanent united life of certain animal and vegetable organisms; the partnership of dissimilar organisms which association, though at times harmful, is usually advantageous: when insects dwell in harmony with others not related the association is called *social symbiosis*.

symbiotic (-ot'ik), *adj.* pertaining to symbiosis.

symbol ('bol), *n.* an emblem or sign representing something else; type; mark or character used as an abbreviation; a creed; summary of faith or doctrine.

symbolic ('ik), *adj.* pertaining to, serving as, or of the nature of, a symbol: *n.pl.* the study of creeds.

symbolism (sim'bol-izm), *n.* representation by symbols; religious rites in which symbols have a major part; the expression by a group of French authors and artists of sentiments and emotions exalting the metaphysical and mysterious. Maeterlinck, Baudelaire and Verlaine were the chief exponents of the cult, the members of which were called *decadents* by some critics.

symbolist (-ist), *n.* one who uses symbols, especially in religious rites; one of the French writers or artists who sought to exalt the metaphysical in literature, art and music.

symbolize (-īz), *v.t.* to represent by symbols: *v.i.* to use symbols or symbolism.

symbology (sim-bol'o-ji), *n.* the art of expressing by symbols.

symmetalism (sim-met'al-izm), *n.* a system of coinage in which the unit is a combination of two or more metals.

symmetric (-met'rik), **symmetrical** (-met'ri-kål), *adj.* having corresponding parts or relations; harmonious; proportionate.

symmetrically (-li), *adv.* in a symmetrical manner.

symmetrize ('e-trīz), *v.t.* to make symmetrical.

symmetry ('e-tri), *n.* the due proportion of the several parts of a body to each other; harmony or adaptation of parts to each other; proportion.

sympathetic (-på-thet'ik), **sympathetical** (-på-thet'i-kal), *adj.* pertaining to, expressing, or inducing, sympathy; compassionate.

sympathetically (-ål-li), *adv.* in a sympathetic manner.

sympathetic ink (ingk), a fluid, as a vegetable juice, for invisible writing which can be rendered visible by heat.

sympathize ('på-thīz), *v.i.* to have a mutual feeling with another; be compassionate.

sympathy ('på-thi), *n.* mutual feeling of pleasure or pain; compassion; reciprocal action of the organs of a body.

symphonic (-fon'ik), *adj.* agreeing in sound; pertaining to a symphony.

symphonious (-fō'ni-us), *adj.* harmonious.

symphonize (sim'fo-nīz), *v.t.* & *v.i.* to harmonize; agree.

symphony ('fo-ni), *n.* harmony of sound; a musical composition for a full band of instruments; instrumental introduction or ending of a vocal composition.

symphysis (sim'fi-sis), *n.* the union of two or more bones of the body by growing together or by cartilage; union of parts normally separate; coalescence of similar parts of plants.

sympiesometer (sim-pi-e-zom'e-tēr), *n.* a barometer in which atmospheric pressure on a column of oil in the lower part compresses the elastic gas in the upper; an instrument for measuring the rate of flow of water and its pressure.

symposium (-pō'zi-um), *n.* [*pl.* symposia (-å)], a banquet; a drinking together; merry-making; an article in a magazine in which various writers express their views on some given topic.

symptom (simp'tom), *n.* that which indicates the existence of something else of which it is the effect; a change in bodily functions or arrangement which indicates disease; token or sign.

symptomatic (-tō-mat'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, serving as, or indicating, a symptom.

symptomatology (-å-tol'o-ji), *n.* that part of medical science which treats of symptoms.

symptosis (simp-tō'sis), *n.* the gradual wasting away of the body or any bodily part.

syn-, a prefix signifying *with, together, at the same time:* it becomes *sym* before *p, b* and *m,* and *syl* before *l.*

synaeresis (sin-er'e-sis), *n.* the contraction of two vowels into one.

synæsthesia (sin-es-thē'si-å), *n.* a sensation produced in one part of the body by stimulating another part; a mental image conjured up by some self-impression, as when a certain sound conveys to the mind an image of some characteristic color.

synagogue ('å-gog), *n.* a religious assembly of Jews for worship; Jewish place of worship.

synalepha (-å-lē'få), *n.* suppression of a vowel or dipthong at the end of a word before another vowel or dipthong at the beginning of a following word; blending into one syllable of two vowels of adjacent syllables.

synarthrosis (sin-ăr-thrō'sis), *n.* an immovable articulation of bones by close union.

synchronism (sing'krō-nizm), *n.* concurrence in time of two or more events; tabular arrangements of contemporaneous historical events.

synchronize ('krō-nīz), *v.t.* to cause to agree in time: *v.i.* to happen simultaneously.

synchronizer (-nīz-ēr), *n.* a device for producing and maintaining synchronous movement, as the regulator of a system of mechanism for enabling many clocks to record the same time.

synchronous ('krō-nus), *adj.* happening at the same time; recording the same time.

synchysis (sing'ki-sis), *n.* a confusion, as of words in a sentence.

synclastic (sin-klas'tik), *adj.* having the same curvature in all directions.

synclinal ('klī-nål), *adj.* noting a line or axis formed when strata dip in opposite directions and meet in a common central point or line.

syncopate ('kō-pāt), *v.t.* to contract by omitting a letter or letters from the middle of (a word); unite (the last note of one bar to the first note of the next) by a slur.

syncopation (-pā'shun), *n.* the act of syncopating; the welding of the second half of a beat with the first half of the following into one tone.

syncope ('kō-pē), *n.* the omission of a letter or letters from the middle of a word; the combining of two voice parts, as that a tone in the one corresponds with two, or more, tones in the other; sudden faintness or swoon, due to irregularity in blood circulation, or cerebral anæmia, and characterized by coldness and pallor of the skin and loss of sensation.

syncrasy (sing'krå-si), *n.* a blending of different things.

syncretic (sin-kret'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, syncretism.

syncretism ('kre-tizm), *n.* the attempt to blend opposite and contradictory tenets into one system to produce union and concord.

syncretize ('kre-tīz), *v.t.* to attempt to reconcile or harmonize different or conflicting principles or tenets.

syncrisis (sing'kri-sis), *n.* a figure of speech in which opposite things are compared.

syndactyl (sin-dak'til), *adj.* having two or more digits of the hand or foot united, or partly united: *n.* a syndactyl bird or animal.

syndesmosis (-des-mō'sis), *n.* articulation of bones by ligamentous tissue.

syndetic (det'ik), *adj.* serving to connect or unite.

syndic ('dik), *n.* a government official invested with varying powers in different countries; chief magistrate; municipal or other official.

syndicalism (sin'di-kal-izm), *n.* an economic movement which aims at the federation of all workers, approves the strike even if a failure, urges the banding of all producers in trades councils, and looks to the abolition of all non-producers.

syndicate ('di-kāt), *n.* a body of syndics; a combination of capitalists to promote some special undertaking or some speculation.

synecdoche (-ek'do-kē), *n.* a rhetorical figure in which the whole is put for a part, or a part for the whole.

synergism (sin'ēr-jizm), *n.* the doctrine that there must be coöperation between God and man in the salvation of the soul.

synergy ('ēr-ji), *n.* correlation between different organs to maintain a healthy condition.

synesis (sin'e-sis), *n.* a grammatical construction in which the sense is considered in preference to the syntax.

syngenesis (sin-jen'e-sis), *n.* reproduction by sexual intercourse; in botany, the theory that the embryo is the product of both male and female.

synod ('od), *n.* a council or meeting of

ecclesiastics for consultation on religious matters; a church council composed of several presbyters.

synodic (-od'ik), **synodical** (-i-kal), *adj.* pertaining to or transacted by, a synod.

synœcius (-ē'shus), *adj.* in botany, having both male and female flowers on the same receptacle.

synonym ('ō-nim), *n.* a word having nearly the same signification as another.

synonymous (-mus), *adj.* expressing the same, or nearly the same, meaning or idea.

synopsis (-op'sis), *n.* a general or collective view of any subject; summary.

synoptic (-op'tik), *adj.* giving a general view of the whole or principal parts of a thing; [S-], pertaining to the Synoptic Gospels.

Synoptic Gospels (gos'pels), the first three Gospels, Matthew, Mark and Luke, as distinguished from the fourth, because of their many agreements in subject, order and language.

synousiacs (si-nōō'shi-aks), *n.* the branch of knowledge which deals with societies: used in library cataloguing.

synovia (si-nō'vi-ă), *n.* an albuminous fluid secreted in joints, tendon sheaths, and at articulation points where lubrication is necessary.

syntactic (-tak'tik), *adj.* pertaining to, or arranged according to, the rules of syntax.

syntax ('taks), *n.* that part of grammar which teaches of the proper construction and the arrangement of words in a sentence.

synteresis (sin-tĕr-ē'sis), *n.* the inherent principle in man's nature which impels him to do what is right and keeps him from doing that which is wrong.

synthesis ('the-sis), *n.* [*pl.* syntheses (-sēz)], composition, or putting of two or more things together; combination of separate elements; process of combining complex ideas from simple ones: opposed to *analysis*.

synthetic (-thet'ik), **synthetical** (-i-kal), *adj.* pertaining to synthesis.

syntonic (sin-ton'ik), *adj.* designating a system of wireless telegraphy in which the receiving apparatus is in perfect tune with the transmitting apparatus.

syntonin ('to-nin), *n.* muscle fibrine.

syntony (sin'to-ni), *n.* agreement in time period between transmitting and receiving apparatus in wireless telegraphy; corresponding adjustment of wave-length; the harmonizing of electric tuning.

Synura (si-nū'rå), *n.* a genus of fresh-water infusorians which form in masses and exude an oily substance which gives to the water a cucumber taste and renders it very disagreeable for drinking; [s-], an infusorian of this genus.

syphilis (sif'i-lis), *n.* an infectious venereal disease due to a microörganism: it may be hereditary, or contracted from direct contact with the virus.

syphilitic (-lit'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with, syphilis: *n.* a person suffering from syphilis.

syphiloid ('i-loid), *adj.* resembling syphilis.

syphilology (-lol'o-ji), *n.* the science of syphilis and its treatment.

Syriac (sir'i-ak), *adj.* pertaining to Syria, its inhabitants, or language: *n.* the language of Syria.

Syrian (sir'i-an), *n.* a native of Syria; a member of the Christian Church in Syria.

syrigmus (si-rig'mus), *n.* an abnormal sensation of ringing in the ears.

Syringa (si-ring'gå), *n.* a small genus of ornamental shrubs of the olive family, the lilacs, usually bearing purple flowers; [s-], a shrub of the saxifrage family, bearing fragrant, cream-colored blossoms; the mock orange.

syringe (sir'inj), *n.* a tube operated by a piston, as a hand pump, for drawing water or a liquid and for spraying or throwing it; a rubber-bag with a nozzle, called a *fountain syringe*: *v.t.* to inject by a syringe; clean with water ejected by a syringe: *v.i.* to use a syringe.

syringitis (sir-in-jī'tis), *n.* inflammation of the Eustachian tube.

syrinx (sir'ingks), *n.* the vocal organ of a song-bird.

syrphus fly (sĕr'fus flī), a large winged insect, widely distributed, somewhat resembling a wasp: the larvæ feed on plant-lice.

syrup (sir'up), *n.* a saturated or medicated solution of sugar in water; the liquid refuse of sugar; the boiled juice of fruits.

systaltic (sis-tal'tik), *adj.* contracting and dilating alternately, as heart movements.

systatic (-tat'ik), *adj.* laudatory; eulogizing; commendatory.

system (sis'tem), *n.* combination of parts in a whole; orderly arrangement according to some common law; collection of rules and principles; connected body of principles in science or art; method of transacting business.

systematic (-at'ik), *adj.* methodical; according to system: *n.pl.* the science of classification.

systematically (-ål-i), *adv.* in a systematic manner.

systematism (sis'tem-å-tizm), *n.* the reduction of principles to a system.

systematize ('tem-å-tīz), *v.t.* to reduce to a system.

systematology (-tol'o-ji), *n.* the doctrine of systems; a treatise on systems.

systemic (sis-tem'ik), *adj.* pertaining to the body as a whole; relating to a system.

systemize (sis'tem-īz), *v.t.* to reduce to a system; systematize.

systole ('tō-lē), *n.* the shortening of a long syllable; contraction of auricles and ventricles of the heart for expelling the blood and circulating it through the body.

systyle ('tīl), *adj.* having columns so arranged that they are distant two diameters from each other; having a row of columns set closely together.

syzygy (siz'i-ji), *n.* the point at which the moon or a planet is in conjunction with, or in opposition to, the sun; time of new, or full moon; a union of parts or organs.

szopelka (so-pel'kå), *n.* a kind of oboe much played by the peasants of southern Russia.

T

T, t (tē), *n.* a letter; the twentieth letter of the English alphabet; the sound of this letter.

T, t, *n.* an abbreviation: in the form **T,** personal names beginning with this letter, as Thomas, Teresa; various proper names beginning with this letter, as Thurston, Thompson; geographical names and designations beginning with this letter, as Turkey, Tibet; any outstanding word beginning with this letter, as Tammany, Testament, Trinity; in the form **T** or **t,** in *Music,* tempo, tenor, tace (be silent); in *Chess,* thurm (German, rook or castle); in the *Log Book,* thunder: in the form **t,** any word beginning with this letter, which can be inferred readily from the subject or the context.

T, t, *n.* a symbol: in the form **T,** the nineteenth (or twentieth) in a series; nineteenth (or twentieth) in order, class, or group; in *Stocks,* terminal bond; time; surface tension.

T, *n.* a Roman numeral denoting 160; with a bar (T̄), 160,000.

T, *n.* an object shaped like capital T: *adj.* of, or resembling, the shape of capital T.

T, t, *n.* the twentieth letter of the alphabet impressed on a type-bar; the perforation of this letter in a paper-roll for machine-casting.

T bar (bär), a metal beam with a cross section at one end.

T bolt (bōlt), a bolt with a cross-piece for a head.

T cart (kärt), an open wagon with two seats and a body shaped like T.

T square (skwār), a ruler with a cross-piece at one end: used in drawing parallel lines.

taa (tä), *n.* a Chinese or Japanese pagoda.

Taal (täl), *n.* a dialect of Dutch, English and Kaffir, spoken by the Boers of South Africa.

tab (tab), *n.* a shoe latchet; tag; border of a woman's cap; reckoning, as to keep *tab.*

tabard ('ärd), *n.* a loose garment or mantle worn over armor; herald's coat; a short coat for rough weather.

tabardillo (tä-bär-dēl'yō), *n.* a typhoid fever, peculiar to South America.

tabasco (ta-bas'kō), *n.* a pungent and biting sauce made from a variety of Mexican pepper.

tabasheer (-shēr'), *n.* a siliceous substance found in the stems of bamboos and certain grasses: used in the East as a medicine.

tabby ('i), *adj.* brindled; having a variegated, wavy or watery appearance: *n.* a kind of wavy or watered silk; mixture of stone or shell with mortar; tabby-cat; [Slang], a gossiping old maid: *v.t.* to water; give a wavy appearance by calendering.

tabby-cat ('i-kat), *n.* a brindled cat.

taberna (tå-bēr'nå), *n.* a wine-shop in Old Rome; a booth; tent.

tabernacle ('ēr-nak-l), *n.* a temporary dwelling, movable residence, or tent; the human body as the temporary dwelling of the soul; the movable structure or place of worship carried by the Israelites in the wilderness; receptacle for the consecrated Host in R. C. Churches; place of worship: *v.i.* to sojourn; take up a temporary residence.

tabernacle work (wērk), sculptured tracery or canopy work.

tabes (tā'bēz), *n.* a gradual wasting away of the body; atrophy.

tabescent (tå-bes'ent), *adj.* wasting away; declining.

tabetic (tå-bet'ik), *adj.* affected with, or relating to, tabes: *n.* a person suffering from tabes.

tabinet (tab'in-et), *n.* a mixed woolen and silk fabric, used for window-curtains, etc.

tablature ('lå-tūr), *n.* a painting on walls or ceilings; single piece comprehended in one view; one of the plates forming the walls of the cranium; division of the skull into such plates or tables.

table (tā'bl), *n.* a flat smooth board, furnished with legs; flat surface; a flat stretch of country; table-land; perspective plane; palm of the hand; upper facet of a gem; table supply; hence, food; party around a table; hence, entertainment; tablet; index or syllabus: *pl.* collection of many particulars brought into one view; collection of numbers or figures methodically arranged; the Ten Commandments: *adj.* pertaining to a table: *v.t.* to catalogue or index; lay or place on a table (as a report) for future consideration.

tableau (tå-blō'), *n.* [*pl.* tableaux (tå-blōz')], a striking and vivid representation.

tableau vivant (vē-väng'), *n.* a living picture; a picturesque representation by one or more silent and motionless performers suitably costumed and posed.

table d'hote (tā'bl-dōt), *n.* a meal for several persons at the same hour and at a fixed price; an ordinary.

table-land (tā'bl-land), *n.* a plateau.

tablet (tab'let), *n.* a small table; medi-

cine in the form of a small flat disk; small flat piece of ivory, etc., for memoranda; ancestral monument; small flat cake, as of soap, sweetmeats, etc.

table-turning (tā'bl-tĕrn-ing), *n.* automatic movement of tables, said to be caused by the agency of spirits; also, table-tipping.

tablier (tab-li-ā'), *n.* a kind of large apron or small overskirt.

tabloid (tab'loid), *n.* a medical preparation in a compressed form: this is a trade-mark word: sometimes it is used figuratively and attributively to denote something condensed.

taboo, tabu (tå-bōō'), *n.* a religious rite formerly prevalent among the Polynesians by which persons and things were rendered sacred and inviolable; ban; prohibition; *v.t.* to forbid approach to, or use of; prohibit.

tabor, tabour (tā'bĕr), *n.* a small drum, beaten with one stick.

taboret (tab'ō-ret), *n.* a small tabor; an ornamental cushioned stool.

taborine (-rin), *n.* a side-drum; a drumhead in a hoop of wood with jingles to increase the noise; tambourine.

tabular (tab'ū-lăr), *adj.* pertaining to, or in the form of, a table; formed in plates or laminæ; set down, computed, or arranged in, tables or schedules.

tabulate ('ū-lāt), *v.t.* to reduce to, or arrange in, tables or synopses; shape with a flat surface.

tabut (tā-bōōt'), *n.* a Mohammedan monument, or memorial tablet.

tacamahac (tak'å-må-hak), *n.* a yellowish, oily resin, with a strong odor, which exudes from several balsam trees of the tropics, especially the resin of the balsam poplar: literally, stinking copal.

tachina fly (tak'i-nå flī), a dipterous insect resembling the house fly, but living on flowers and vegetation.

tachiol (tak'i-ōl), *n.* fluoride of silver: used as an antiseptic, also, as a germicide.

tachistoscope (tå-kis'tō-skōp), *n.* an apparatus for giving a brief exposure of objects, as letters, on a screen, in order to test the observers' power of perception in a certain time-limit.

tachometer (tå-kom'e-tĕr), *n.* an instrument for measuring velocity.

tachy-, a combining form from the Greek *tachys*, swift.

tachycardia (tak-i-kär'di-å), excessively rapid pulsation of the heart.

tachygrapher (tå-kig'rå-fĕr), *n.* a stenographer.

tachygraphy (-fi), *n.* shorthand of the ancient Greeks and Romans.

tachymeter (-kim'e-tĕr), *n.* a surveyor's instrument for making rapid measurements; a speed indicator.

tacit (tas'it), *adj.* implied, but not expressed verbally.

taciturn ('i-tĕrn), *adj.* habitually silent.

taciturnity ('i-ti), *n.* habitual silence.

tack (tak), *n.* a small broad-headed nail; supplement or appendage; direction of a vessel in regard to the trim of her sails; [Slang], food in general; nourishment: *v.t.* to fasten with tacks; fasten slightly; attach: *v.i.* to change the course of a vessel by shifting the position of her sails.

tackle ('l), *n.* the ropes, rigging, etc., of a vessel; apparatus consisting of pulleys and ropes for raising or lowering heavy weights; implements or gear; act of tackling as in football; either of two players in football stationed between the guard and end rush: *v.t.* to harness; seize or lay hold of; deal with or attack vigorously: *v.i.* to grasp something with the intention of holding or mastering it.

tackling ('ling), *n.* the furniture of the masts and yards of a vessel; instruments of action; gear.

tacky (tak'i), *n.* in southern U. S., an emaciated or neglected person, or horse; in South Africa, a club of mimosa with the thorns left on at the end: *adj.* [Slang], neglected in appearance; untidy; unkempt.

tact (takt), *n.* nice discernment and delicate skill in saying and doing exactly what is expedient or suitable in given circumstances.

tactic (tak'tik), **tactical** ('ti-kal), *adj.* pertaining to the art of tactics; strategic.

tactician (-tish'ån), *n.* one skilled in tactics.

tactics ('tiks), *n.* naval and military evolutions; science of disposing and maneuvering naval and military forces for battle.

tactile ('til), *adj.* perceptible by the touch: capable of being touched.

tactility (-til'i-ti), *n.* perceptibility by the touch.

tactometer (tak-tom'e-tĕr), *n.* an instrument for testing and determining the acuteness of the sense of touch.

tactual (tak'tū-ål), *adj.* pertaining to the organs of touch.

tactualist (tak'tū-al-ist), *n.* one who holds that the sense of touch is of fundamental importance in developing conceptions of space.

tad (tad), *n.* a child; a street urchin.

tadpole (tad'pōl), *n.* the young aquatic larva of an amphibian, especially that of the frog; the hooded merganser.

tael (tāl), *n.* a Chinese money of account, value about 75 cents in U. S. currency; a weight of from 1 to 2½ oz.

Tænia (tē'ni-å), the genus which includes the tapeworm; [t-], a tapeworm; a band or ribbon.

tæniacide (tē'ni-å-sīd), *n.* a preparation for destroying tapeworms.

tæniafuge (-fūj), *n.* a remedy for expelling tapeworms.

tæniasis (te-nī'ā-sis), *n.* ill health due to tapeworms.

taffeta (taf'e-tā), *n.* a fine, thin, glossy, silken fabric.

taffrail ('rāl), *n.* the upper flat part of the stern of a ship; rail round a ship's stern.

taffy ('i), *n.* molasses candy; toffy; [Slang], flattery; [T-], a corruption of David.

tafia ('i-ā), *n.* rum distilled from molasses.

tag (tag), *n.* a point of metal at the end of a string or a lace; something small attached to another; anything paltry or mean; a children's game: *v.t.* to fix a tag to; append or tack on; follow closely and persistently.

Tagalog (tä-gä-log), *n.* one of a Malay race constituting the principal tribe of the Philippines; the language of this tribe.

tag day (dā), a day upon which contributions are publicly solicited for some charitable or public purpose when a tag is pinned on each contributor.

tagger ('ēr), *n.* one that tags: *pl.* very thin sheets of metal.

taglia (tal'yą), *n.* a peculiar combination of pulleys.

taguan (tä'gwän), *n.* the flying squirrel of East India.

taha (tä'hä), *n.* the weaver bird of South Africa.

tahkhana (tä-kä'nä), in India, an underground chamber where foreigners retire to escape the heat.

tahr (tär), *n.* the Himalayan wild goat.

taiaha (tä'i-ä-hä), *n.* the club of a Maori chief.

taiga (tī'gą), *n.* the vast stretch of pine forests in Siberia.

tail (tāl), *n.* the end of the backbone of an animal's body, usually hanging loose; hinder, or inferior part of anything; anything pendant; one of the horizontal, or vertical, surfaces of an airplane placed near the rear; luminous appendage of the nucleus of a comet; catkin; limitation: *v.i.* to depart one after another, as a crowd (with *off*): *v.t.* to supply with a tail; hang on like a tail; to join, as one thing to another (with *on*).

tailage ('āj), *n.* tax or toll.

tailboard ('bōrd), *n.* the movable board at the rear of a cart.

tailing ('ing), *n.* the part of a projecting stone or brick inserted in a wall; refuse of stamped ore thrown behind the rail of the washing apparatus: *pl.* chaff; residue.

tailor ('ēr), *n.* one whose business is to cut out and make men's clothes and ladies' costumes: *v.t.* to make or mend garments: *v.i.* to work as a tailor.

tailor bird (bērd), an East Indian bird of the warbler group which stitches leaves together to hide its nest: in color this bird is of a yellowish green above and white below.

tailoress (-es), *n.* a female tailor.

tailor-made (-mād), *adj.* designating heavy street garments for women fashioned in a close-fitting style.

tailpiece (pēs), *n.* a piece added at the end; appendage; illustration or ornament at bottom of a page, or end of a book; piece at end of a violin; short plank in a wall.

tain (tān), *n.* thin tin plate; also, tinfoil for mirrors.

taint (tānt), *n.* corruption; infection; spot or stain; disgrace: *v.t.* to imbue or impregnate with anything noxious; infect; corrupt: *v.i.* to be corrupted by incipient putrefaction.

taipo (tä'i-pō), *n.* in Australia, a devil; a vicious horse.

taj (tāj), *n.* the cone-shaped cap of a dervish or Mohammedan priest.

Taj Mahal (täj mä-häl'), *n.* a celebrated mausoleum made of white marble at Agra, India.

take (tāk), *v.t.* to lay or seize hold of; obtain; receive mentally; capture; engage or interest; choose; use or require; catch; assume; conduct or lead; transport; tolerate; swallow; note or take down; make or perform (a journey or walk): *v.i.* to have recourse; obtain possession; receive title to property; proceed; admit of being taken; have the intended effect; please: *n.* the amount or quality received or caught, especially fish; the portion of copy given to a printer or compositor to set at one time; the type set from this copy; amount received from a sale of tickets.

taker ('ēr), *n.* one who takes, seizes, or captures; one who accepts a bet.

takin (tä'kin), *n.* a Tibetan ruminant, allied to the goat.

taking ('ing), *adj.* attractive; alluring; pleasing; infectious: *n.* the act of gaining possession; seizure; agitation: *pl.* receipts.

talapoin (tal'ą-poin), *n.* a Buddhist monk; a small, long-tailed West African monkey.

talaria (tą-lā'ri-ą), *n.pl.* the small wings attached to the ankles of Mercury or Hermes, the messenger of the gods.

talbot (tawl'bot), *n.* one of a breed of white-colored, quick-scented hunting-dogs with long pendulous ears, now extinct: the bloodhounds are supposed to have descended from these dogs.

talc (talk), *n.* a hydrous silicate of magnesia occurring in granular or fibrous masses and green or gray in color: it is soft with a soapy feel.

tale (tāl), *n.* a narrative or story; fable; anecdote; reckoning; number reckoned.

talebearer (-bār-ēr), *n.* a gossip; one who wilfully and maliciously spreads scandal.

talent (tal'ent), *n.* among the ancients, a weight, coin, or sum of money of vary-

ing value; mental capacity; eminent ability; skill; cleverness; gift; the artistes collectively who perform at an entertainment, show, theatre and the like.

talented ('ent-ed), *adj.* endowed with talents or eminent ability.

tales (tā'lēz), *n.* a list of persons summoned for jury duty; the writ summoning such jurors.

talesman (tālz'man), *n.* one summoned on the panel of a jury.

taleteller (-tel-ēr), *n.* same as talebearer.

taliped (tal'i-ped), *adj.* clubfooted: *n.* a clubfooted person.

talipes ('i-pēz), *n.* clubfoot.

talipot ('i-pot), *n.* the gigantic fan palm of Ceylon and India.

talisman ('is-mân), *n.* a figure cut in metal or stone supposed to possess magical virtues in averting evil, etc.; something that produces an extraordinary effect; amulet; charm.

talismanic ('ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or having the properties of, a talisman; magical.

talk (tawk), *v.i.* to utter words; speak familiarly; converse; prattle: *v.t.* to utter; make a subject of conversation: *n.* familiar converse; colloquy; subject of discourse; rumor; conference.

talkative ('â-tiv), *adj.* addicted to much talking.

talkativeness (-nes), *n.* the quality of being talkative.

talking ('ing), *n.* the act of conversing: *adj.* loquacious.

talking machine (ma-shēn), any machine that reproduces human speech.

tall (tawl), *adj.* high in stature; lofty; extravagant.

tallage, same as tailage.

tallboy (-boi), *n.* a high chest of drawers mounted on legs; a sheet-metal pipe for a chimney.

tallith (tal'ith), *n.* a tasseled shawl worn over the shoulders by Jews when at prayer.

tallow (tal'ō), *n.* the melted fat of oxen and sheep; candle-grease: *v.t.* to grease or smear with tallow; fatten.

tallow-face (-fās), *n.* one who has a pale complexion, or sickly look: contemptuous.

tallow tree (trē), a tree of China, the seeds of which are covered with a white substance resembling tallow from which the Chinese prepare a domestic oil: the leaves yield a black dye: now cultivated in southern U. S.

tallow-wood (-wood), *n.* one of the Australian gum trees, having stringy bark and hard wood.

tally ('i), *n.* a stick notched to match another stick, used for keeping accounts; one thing made to match or suit another; an account kept by notches; a label or tag: *v.t.* to make to correspond: *v.i.* to be fitted; match.

tally-ho (-hō), *interj. & n.* the huntsman's cry to incite his hounds; a four-in-hand coach.

tally sheet (shēt), a sheet on which an account is kept.

tally system (sis-tem), the practice of selling goods on credit to be paid for by instalments.

tallywag (-wag), *n.* an olive-colored bass found in the Gulf of Mexico.

talmi gold ('mi-gōld), Abyssinian gold; cheap imitation of gold; brass.

Talmud ('mud), *n.* the book which contains the whole body of the Jewish civil and canonical laws and traditions, with the commentaries and speculations of the Rabbis, consisting of two parts, the Mishnah and Gemara.

Talmudic ('ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or in, the Talmud.

Talmudism (-izm), *n.* the teachings of the Talmud; living in conformity with those teachings.

Talmudist ('mud-ist), *n.* one learned in the Talmud.

talon ('on), *n.* the claw of a bird of prey; molding.

talus (tā'lus), *n.* the ankle-bone; sloping part of a work; sloping heap of broken rocks accumulated at the foot of a cliff.

tamability (tām-â-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being tamable; tamableness.

tamable ('â-bl), *adj.* capable of being tamed.

tamale (tâ-mä'lē), *n.* a kind of dumpling, made of minced chicken and corn-meal, seasoned with red pepper, wrapped in corn-husks, and boiled or cooked by steam.

tamandua (tâ-man'dū-â), *n.* the small ant-eater of South America.

tamarack (tam'â-rak), *n.* the American black larch.

tamarin ('â-rin), *n.* a South American arboreal marmoset, somewhat resembling a squirrel.

tamarind ('â-rind), *n.* a leguminous and lofty tropical tree, yielding long pods which contain a soft acid pulp.

tamarisk ('â-risk), *n.* a small evergreen tree, or shrub, of the Mediterranean regions with small pink or white flowers and feathery branches.

tambac, same as tombac.

tambour ('bēr), *n.* a drum-like frame on which a kind of embroidery with threads of gold, silver, and silk are worked in the figures of flowers, etc.; drum; the naked part of certain capitals of drum-like appearance; enclosure of stockade work: *v.t.* to embroider with, or upon, a tambour.

tambourine (-ēn'), *n.* a small hand-drum with little cymbals inserted in the hoop; a sprightly French stage dance.

tame (tām), *adj.* domesticated; spiritless; insipid: *v.t.* to bring from a wild to a domesticated state; subdue.
tameless ('les), *adj.* wild; not capable of being tamed.
Tamil (tam'il), *n.* one of an old race of southern India and parts of Ceylon.
taminy ('i-ni), *n.* a kind of woolen or worsted cloth.
tamis (tam'is), *n.* a strainer made of coarse cloth; a fabric used for straining.
Tammany (tam'å-ni), *n.* Tammany Hall in New York City; the Tammany Society; a Delaware chief of the latter part of the 17th century, famous for his wisdom and friendliness to the whites: he was facetiously styled St. Tammany, and his name adopted by the Tammany Society, a fraternal and benevolent organization founded in New York City in 1789.
tammy (tam'i), *n.* a glazed cloth of wool and cotton, used for curtains.
tamp (tamp), *v.t.* to block up with clay, or similar material, the blast-hole in a rock to direct the course of the explosion; drive in or down by repeated gentle strokes.
tampan ('pan), *n.* a venomous South African tick.
tamper ('pēr), *v.i.* to meddle so as to injure or alter anything; use bribery; try small experiments.
tampion ('i-on), *n.* a stopper, especially for the mouthpiece of a cannon; a plug for an organ pipe.
tampon (tam'pon), *n.* a wad of cotton used to stop a wound, hole, or cavity: *v.t.* to plug with a tampon.
tan (tan), *n.* the bark of the oak or other trees bruised and broken by a mill for tanning hides: *adj.* tan-colored: *v.t.* to convert (a hide) into leather by steeping it in an infusion of bark or tannin; make brown by exposure to the sun; beat: *v.i.* to become sunburnt.
tanager (tan'å-jer), *n.* a North American bird of brilliant scarlet plumage, closely allied to the finch.
tanbark (tan'bärk), *n.* a bark crushed for tanning purposes.
tanbark oak (ōk), the California oak the bark of which is rich in tannin.
tandan (tan'dan), *n.* a fresh-water fish of Australian rivers.
tandem ('dem), *n.* a vehicle with two horses harnessed one before the other; a bicycle or tricycle for two, one riding before the other: *adj.* arranged one before the other: *adv.* one before another.
tang (tang), *n.* a strong taste or flavor; something that leaves behind a taste peculiar to itself; that part of a knife, fork, tool, etc., which is inserted into the handle; sound or tone: *v.t.* to make a ringing sound.
tangelo (tan'je-lō), *n.* a hybrid fruit between an orange and a grapefruit.
tangent ('jent), *adj.* touching: *n.* a straight line that meets or touches a circle or curve, but when produced, does not cut it.
tangential (-jen'shål), *adj.* pertaining to, or in the direction of, a tangent.
tangerine (-jēr-ēn'), *n.* a small orange of a deep color and high flavor.
tanghin (tang'gin), *n.* a Madagascar tree, from the seeds of which a powerful poison is obtained; the ordeal-tree.
tangibility (tan-ji-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being tangible: also, tangibleness.
tangible ('ji-bl), *adj.* perceptible to the touch; capable of being possessed or realized; evident; real.
tangle (tang'gl), *v.t.* to interweave so as to render difficult to unravel; implicate; embarrass.
tangleberry (ber'i), *n.* a huckleberry.
tango (tang'ō), *n.* a form of dance in two-four time performed by much posturing and pointing and ending in a whirl and swing: said to have originated in the Spanish fandango: *v.t.* to perform this dance.
tangram (tan'gram), *n.* a Chinese toy consisting of cardboard cut into squares and triangles for forming combinations of figures.
tanistry (tan'is-tri), *n.* a system among the old Irish tribes according to which a successor (tanist) was elected chief before his predecessor died.
tank (tangk), *n.* a large cistern or reservoir for storing water or other liquid; a land engine of destruction in time of war, encased in heavy steel plates, furnished with machine guns and mounted on a caterpillar tractor, capable of traversing very rough ground and crashing over heavy obstacles.
tankard ('ērd), *n.* a drinking-vessel with a lid.
tannate (tan'āt), *n.* a salt of tannic acid.
tanner ('ēr), *n.* one who tans hides.
tannery (-i), *n.* a place where hides are tanned; process of tanning.
tannic ('ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or obtained from, bark.
tannic acid (as'id), *n.* an astringent principle in oak-bark, and gall-nuts.
tannin (tan'in), *n.* tannic acid.
tanning ('ing), *n.* the process of converting hides into leather.
tansy ('zi), *n.* a bitter aromatic plant with small yellow flowers.
tantalize ('tål-īz), *v.t.* to tease or torment by exciting hopes or fears which will not be realized; provoke: from the classic fable of Tantalus.
tantalizing (-ing), *adj.* teasing or tormenting.
Tantalus (tan'tå-lus), a son of Zeus, punished in the under world for revealing secrets of the gods, by being plunged to

the neck in water with luscious fruit above his head, both of which receded when he attempted to drink or eat.

tantamount (-tă-mount), *adj.* equivalent in value or signification.

tantara (tan-tar'ă), *n.* the blare of a horn.

tantivy (-tiv'i), *n.* a gallop: *adv.* swiftly.

tantrum ('trum), *n.* a sudden outburst of temper or passion.

tap (tap), *v.t.* to strike or touch lightly; broach (a vessel) to let out a fluid; put a new sole or heel on; find a new outlet for; bore into: *n.* a gentle blow, or touch; pat; place where liquor is drawn and retailed; pipe through which liquor is drawn from a cask.

tapa (tä'pä), *n.* the bark of the paper mulberry made into a cloth by natives of the Pacific islands.

tapacola (tap-ă-kō'lō), *n.* a short-tailed, terrestrial bird of the Argentine.

tapadera (tap-ă-dā'rä), *n.* the leather hood over the stirrup of a Mexican saddle.

tape (tāp), *n.* a narrow band of linen or cotton cloth; strip of a telegraph, or stock, ticker; a tape measure: *v.t.* to fasten, bind, or cover with tape; measure with a tape.

taper (tā'pĕr), *n.* small wax candle; small light: *adj.* growing smaller or regularly narrowed toward the point, or from the bottom to the top: *v.i.* to become gradually more slender: *v.t.* to narrow to a point.

tapering (-ing), *adj.* gradually diminishing toward a point.

tapestry (tap'es-tri), *n.* a textile fabric of wool or silk ornamented with a raised design, figures, etc., used for hangings: *v.t.* to hang, or adorn with, tapestry.

tapestry carpet (kär'pet), *n.* a kind of carpet, somewhat resembling Brussels.

tapeti ('et-i), *n.* a South American rabbit.

tapeworm (tāp'wĕrm), *n.* a flat ribbon-like worm, parasitic in the intestines of man and animals.

tapioca (tap-i-ō'kă), *n.* a farinaceous food obtained from the root of the cassava.

tapir (tā'pĕr), *n.* a large, herbivorous ungulate with short, stout legs and flexible proboscis, found in Central and South America, and in the Malay Peninsula.

tapis (tă-pē'), *n.* tapestry formerly used to cover a council table: now used only in the expression *on the tapis*, that is, up for consideration.

tapoa (tä-pō'ä), *n.* a small Australian phalanger, resembling a rat.

tappet (tap'et), *n.* a small lever or projection for changing or regulating motion.

tapping ('ing), *n.* a tap; act of tapping; a surgical operation for the relief of dropsy.

tappoon (ta-pōōn'), *n.* in U. S., a flat-board stone or piece of metal fitted into a dyke to dam up water for irrigation purpose.

taproom (tap'rōōm), *n.* a place where liquors are sold; a barroom.

taproot ('rōōt), *n.* the main root of a plant.

taps (taps), *n.* the bugle call sounded in camp at night, signifying "lights out"; also sounded at a military burial.

tar (tär), *n.* a thick, dark-brown, oily, viscous substance obtained by distillation from pine, or fir trees, coal, etc.; a sailor: *v.t.* to smear with, or as with, tar.

tarantass (tar-an-tas'), *n.* a large four-wheeled Russian springless carriage.

tarantella (-an-tel'ä), *n.* a wild, rapid Neapolitan dance; music for such a dance.

tarantism (tar'an-tizm), *n.* a nervous affection characterized by melancholy and a desire to dance.

tarantula ('tū-lă), *n.* a large, venomous, hairy spider of southern Europe; a similar spider of southern U. S. and Mexico.

tarassis, (tă-ras'is), *n.* hysteria in males.

tarata (tä-rä'tä), *n.* the hedge laurel of New Zealand, an evergreen tree with white bark and yellow flowers.

tarboosh (tär-bōōsh'), *n.* a kind of red fez with a blue tassel, worn by Orientals.

tarboy (-boi), *n.* a boy employed in an Australian sheep-shearing shed to daub hot tar on cuts in the animals.

tardily ('di-li), *adv.* slowly.

tardiness ('di-nes), *n.* slowness of pace or motion; reluctance.

tardy ('di), *adj.* moving with a slow pace or motion; dilatory; reluctant; late.

tare (tär), *n.* an allowance made for the weight of the container or receptacle in which goods are delivered; a species of vetch: *v.t.* to mark the tare of; weigh so as to determine the tare.

target (tär'get), *n.* a small shield; butt or mark set up for rifle and artillery practice; a platinum surface on which the stream of cathode rays is focussed in making an X-ray examination.

tariff (tar'if), *n.* a schedule or table of dutiable goods, specifying the customs, rates, etc., to be paid or allowed on articles exported or imported; a duty levied according to such a schedule: *v.t.* to fix a duty on.

tarlatan (tär'lă-tăn), *n.* a thin, transparent dress-muslin.

tarn (tärn), *n.* a small mountain lake; marsh.

tarnish (tär'nish), *n.* stain; blemish: *v.t.* to diminish the luster of; sully: *v.i.* to lose luster; become dull.

taro ('ō), *n.* a tropical plant of the arum family, the edible rootstock of which forms a staple food of the Polynesians: the Hawaiians make a fermented paste or porridge from it called *poi*.

tarpan (tär'pan), *n.* a small wild horse of Central Asia.

tarpaulin (-paw'lin), *n.* stout waterproof canvas.

tarpon (tär'pon), *n.* a large game-fish of the southeastern coast of the U. S. and Gulf of Mexico.

tarragon (tar'ă-gon), *n.* a European plant of the aster family allied to the wormwood: its aromatic leaves are used for salads and pickles.

tarrock (tar'uk), a gull before the first molt; a tern.

tarry (tar'i), *v.i.* to stay behind; delay; linger.

tarsal (tär'săl), *adj.* pertaining to the tarsus.

tarsia ('si-ă), *n.* a kind of mediaeval Italian wood inlaying.

tarsus ('sus), *n.* [*pl.* tarsi ('sī)], the instep, consisting of several bones; the shank of a bird's leg; the connective cartilage of the eyelid; foot of an insect or crustacean.

tart (tärt), *adj.* sharp to the taste; acid; severe; keen: *n.* small open pie.

tartan (tär'tăn), *n.* woolen cloth, checkered with various colors; small Mediterranean coasting vessel: *adj.* made from, or like, tartan.

tartar ('tär), *n.* a deposit from the juice of grapes; a phosphate concretion which gathers on the teeth; a person of irritable temper; one who proves stronger than an assailant suspects.

Tartar, *n.* an inhabitant of Tartary.

Tartarean (-tā-re-ăn), *adj.* pertaining to Tartarus or hell; infernal.

tartar emetic (ē-met'ik), *adj.* antimony combined with potassium and tartaric acid: used as a sudorific, and, in dycing, as a mordant.

tartaric acid (-tar'ik as'id), *n.* an acid found in the juice of grapes, berries, etc.

Tartarus ('tă-rus), *n.* the deep and sunless abyss of the infernal regions; Hades.

tashlik (täsh-lēk'), *n.* a Jewish rite, practiced on the afternoon of Rosh Hashana (New Year's Day), consisting of shaking garments over water in the belief that sin thus will be washed away.

tasimeter (tă-sim'e-tĕr), *n.* an electrical instrument for measuring minute variations in temperature, moisture, motion, etc.

task (tăsk), *n.* business or study imposed by another; usually a definite amount; lesson to be learned; duty; burdensome employment: *v.t.* to impose a task upon; burden.

Tasmanian (taz-mā'ni-an), *n.* one of the extinct aborigines of Tasmania.

Tasmanian devil (dev'l), a fierce, carnivorous, burrowing marsupial of Tasmania, with coarse, intensely black fur: it is very destructive of sheep.

tassel ('l), *n.* a pendant ornament of silk, wool, etc.; a male goshawk; pendent flower or head of certain plants, as maize.

tasseled ('ld), *p.adj.* adorned with tassels.

tasset (tas'et), *n.* armor protecting the front of the thigh.

tastable (tās'tă-bl), *adj.* savory.

taste (tāst), *v.t.* to perceive by the tongue and palate; obtain pleasure from; test by eating or sipping a little; participate in; experience: *v.i.* to try by the palate; have a flavor; enjoy moderately: *n.* the sensation produced on the tongue and palate by something taken into the mouth; quality or flavor; relish; trial; experiment; intellectual relish; discernment of the sublime or beautiful; choice of pleasures, pursuits, etc.; a sample.

tasteful ('fool), *adj.* savory; characterized by, or showing, good taste.

tastefully (-li), *adv.* in a tasteful manner.

tastily ('i-li), *adv.* with good taste.

tasty ('i), *adj.* showing taste; savory.

tat (tat), *n.* coarse cloth made from jute: *v.t.* to make by tatting.

ta-ta (tä'tä'), *interj.* good-by; farewell.

tataupa (tä-taw'pä), *n.* a South American tinamou.

tatou (tă-tōō'), *n.* the giant armadillo.

tatter ('ĕr), *n.* a loose hanging rag: *pl.* rags: *v.t.* to make ragged; rend.

tatterdemalion (-tĕr-de-māl'yun), *n.* a ragged fellow.

tattie ('i), *n.* in East India, a split bamboo door or window screen, over which water is made to trickle to cool the air.

tatting ('ing), *n.* a kind of narrow lace for edging, made with a small hand-shuttle; art of making such kind of lace.

tattle ('l), *v.i.* to talk idly or triflingly; prate; tell tales or secrets: *n.* trifling or idle talk.

tattoo (tōō), *n.* a beat of drum, especially for warning soldiers to retire to their quarters; marks or figures made by puncturing the skin with a needle and rubbing a stain or dye into the wounds: *v.t.* to mark permanently (the skin) by puncturing it and staining the wounds.

tattooing ('ing), *n.* the operation or practice of tattooing the body.

tau (taw), *n.* a cross resembling the Greek letter T.

taube (taw'bă), *n.* [Ger.] an airship built for dropping explosives: used in the World War.

taunt (tänt), *adj.* lofty: *n.* bitter or sarcastic reproach; scoff; insulting invective: *v.t.* to reproach with bitter, sarcastic, or insulting language; revile.

taupe (tawp), *adj.* of a moleskin color; dark-gray.

tauriform (taw'ri-fôrm), *adj.* having the form of a bull.

taurine (taw'rēn), *adj.* pertaining to a bull; bovine: *n.* a colorless, crystalline compound, found in very small quantity in the bile and tissue of certain animals, as the ox.

taurocholic (taw-ro-kol'ik), *adj.* designating the acid so called.

taurocholic acid (as'id), a bitter-sweet,

crystalline compound found in the bile of Carnivora and also, in that of certain Herbivora, as the ox.

taut (tawt), *adj.* tight; stretched; snug; secure.

tauten (tawt'en), *v.t.* to make taut: *v.i.* to become taut.

tautog (taw-tog'), *n.* a thick, black, edible fish of the Atlantic coast of the U. S.: also, called *sheepshead.*

tautological (-tō-loj'ik-ål), *adj.* of the nature of tautology.

tautologically (-li), *adv.* in a tautological manner.

tautology (-tol'o-ji), *n.* repetition of the same thing or idea in different words; sameness of words or of meaning.

tautonym (taw'to-nim), *n.* a name formed by repeating the same word, as *Sing Sing*; a binomial in which the generic and specific names are identical.

tavern (tav'ėrn), *n.* an inn or public-house; a hotel.

taw (taw), *v.t.* to prepare hides other than by tanning, as by imbuing them with alum or salt to soften and bleach them: *n.* a game at marbles; a marble to be played with.

tawa (tä'wä), *n.* a handsome, evergreen, willowy tree of New Zealand.

tawdrily ('dri-li), *adv.* gaudily.

tawdriness ('dri-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being tawdry.

tawdry ('dri), *adj.* showy or fine without elegance; gaudily dressed.

tawniness ('ni-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being tawny.

tawny ('ni), *adj.* of a yellowish-brown color.

taws (tawz), *n.pl.* a leathern strap with one end cut into fringes, used as an instrument of punishment: *v.t.* to flog with taws.

tax (taks), *n.* a rate or duty on income or property; excise; impost; burdensome or oppressive duty: *v.t.* to impose a rate or duty upon for state or municipal purposes; burden or oppress; accuse.

taxability (-å-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state of being taxable.

taxable ('å-bl), *adj.* subject or liable to taxation.

taxation (ă'shun), *n.* the act of taxing; rate or tax imposed: system of raising revenues.

taxi (taks'i), *n.* a taxicab: *v.i.* to ride in a taxicab; to skim on the ground, or over the surface of the water, in an airplane, or seaplane, in order to get a right starting point in ascending, or a proper landing-place in descending.

taxicab (taks'i-kab), *n.* an automobile for rent, that records the time and length of trip.

taxidermist ('i-dėr-mist), *n.* one who is skilled in taxidermy.

taxidermy ('i-dėr-mi), *n.* the art of stuffing the skins of vertebrates, and arranging specimens of natural history.

taximeter (-mē'tėr), *n.* the recording device used in a taxicab.

taxis (tak'sis), *n.* massage of a hernial tumor to reduce it; in grammar, order; arrangement.

taxonomy (-on'ō-mi), *n.* that department of natural history which treats of the laws and principles of classification; classification of animals and plants according to natural relationship.

taxpayer (taks'pā-ėr), *n.* one who pays a tax of any kind.

Taxus (tak'sus), *n.* a genus of coniferous trees; the yews.

tayra (tī'rå), *n.* a South American weasel-like animal with short, black fur.

tazza (tät'så), *n.* an ornamental cup or vase with a large shallow bowl resting on a pedestal.

tea (tē), *n.* an evergreen shrub indigenous to China: a similar plant of India, Assam, and Japan; an infusion from the dried leaves of this shrub, or plant; afternoon repast at which tea is served; an infusion of other substances, as beef.

teach (tēch), *v.t.* to impart knowledge to; instruct; inform; cause to learn or acquire skill in: *v.i.* to give instruction.

teacher ('ėr), *n.* one who teaches others; an instructor; a preacher.

teaching ('ing), *n.* instruction.

teak (tēk), *n.* a large East Indian tree, yielding a very hard, durable timber much prized for shipbuilding: a medicinal oil is extracted from the wood, and a red dye prepared from the leaves.

teal (tēl), *n.* a species of small, wild, fresh-water duck.

team (tēm), *n.* two or more horses, or other animals, harnessed to the same vehicle for drawing; litter; brood; number of persons associated together to form a side in a game, or to perform a certain piece of work.

teamster ('stėr), *n.* the driver of a team.

tear (tėr), *n.* a small drop of the watery fluid secreted by the lachrymal gland of the eye; anything tearlike, or shaped like a tear.

tear (tār), *n.* a rent; [Slang], a spree: *v.t.* to separate by violence; rend; disrupt; lacerate: *v.i.* to act with violence; rave or rant.

tear bomb (bom), a gas shell filled with chemicals which, when it explodes, blinds the eyes with tears.

tearful (tėr'fool), *adj.* shedding tears.

tea rose (rōs), a hybrid, hardy garden rose with the scent of tea blossoms.

tease (tēz), *v.t.* to comb or unravel, as wool or flax; separate the fibers of; irritate or annoy; vex by petty requests or raillery: *n.* one who teases.

teasel, teazel ('l), *n.* a biennial plant, with hooked burrs, which are used for

raising the nap of woolen cloth; a burr or flower-head of this plant: *v.t.* to dress cloth with teasels.

teaser (tēz'ẽr), *n.* one that teases; a large hook-billed gull which teases smaller birds; one of two electric coils forming a T connection.

teaspoon, *n.* small spoon holding about one fluid dram.

teat (tēt), *n.* the nipple of the female breast; the fleshy protuberance through which milk is drawn from the udder of a mammal.

tea wagon (wag'un), a small table on wheels, on which tea is served.

tebbad (teb'ad), *n.* a sand storm or simoom that periodically sweeps over Central Asia.

Tebet (te-bet'), *n.* the fourth month in the Jewish calendar, corresponding to January in the Gregorian calendar.

techily (tech'i-li), *adv.* in a techy manner.

techiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being techy.

technic (tek'nik), *adj.* pertaining to the mechanical arts; relating to art, science, or to a particular profession: *n.pl.* those branches of learning which relate to the arts; doctrine of arts in general.

technical (-ni-kal), *adj.* suited or adapted to any trade or art.

technicality (-kal'i-ti), *n.* something peculiar to a trade, calling, art, or manner of performance.

technician (-nish'an), *n.* one skilled in some mechanical detail of his art or trade.

technique (-nēk), *n.* artistic execution.

technography (tek-nog'rå-fi), *n.* a description of arts and crafts.

technological (-nō-loj'i-kål), *adj.* pertaining to technology.

technologist (-nol'ō-jist), *n.* one skilled in technology.

technology ('ō-ji), *n.* the science of the industrial arts.

techy (tech'i), *adj.* peevish; irritable.

tectiform (tek'ti-form), *adj.* like a roof.

tectology (tek-tol'o-ji), the branch of morphology that deals with the construction of organic forms.

tectonics (tek-ton'iks), *n.* the science or art of construction.

tectrices (tek-trī'sēz), *n.pl.* the wing or tail coverts of a bird.

ted (ted), *v.t.* to turn or spread for drying, as new-mown grass.

tedder (-ẽr), *n.* a machine for spreading grass newly mown.

Teddy-bear (ted'i-bār), *n.* a miniature of a bear, made as a toy for children.

Te Deum (tē-dē'um), *n.* an ancient hymn of the Christian Church sung at matins and on occasions of thanksgiving; said to have been composed by Hilary, Bishop of Arles; a thanksgiving service.

tedious (tē'di-us), *adj.* wearisome by continuance or repetition; tiresome.

tedium ('di-um), *n.* wearisomeness.

tee (tē), *n.* the mark aimed at in quoits and curling; nodule of earth, from which the ball is struck at golf; short piece of connective pipe; a gilded ornament crowning a Buddhist pagoda; an object shaped like a T.

teem (tēm), *v.i.* to be prolific; be full; be stocked to overflowing.

teeming ('ing), *p.adj.* prolific.

teen (tēn), *n.* sorrow: *pl.* years of one's age ending in *-teen.*

teeny (tē'ni), *adj.* tiny; peevish; fretful.

teepee, tepee (tē'pē), *n.* the wigwam of an American Indian, a conical-shaped hut, formerly made of skins, but now of cloth.

teetee (tē'tē), *n.* a small South-American monkey.

teeter (tē'tẽr), *v.i.* to move up and down, as on a seesaw: *n.* an oscillating movement; seesaw.

teething (tē*th*'ing), *n.* dentition.

teetotal (tē-tō'tål), *adj.* pertaining to teetotalers or teetotalism; total.

teetotaler (-ẽr), *n.* a total abstainer from intoxicating liquors.

teetotalism (-izm), *n.* entire abstinence from intoxicating liquors.

teetotum (-tō'tum), *n.* a child's toy used in a game of chance, now called *put* and *take;* a kind of refreshment house for the working classes.

teff (tef), *n.* an Abyssinian grain which yields a fine white flour of good quality.

tegmen (teg'men), *n.* [*pl.* tegmina ('mi-nå)], a covering; inner layer of the coating of a seed.

tegumen, same as tegmen.

tegument ('ū-ment), *n.* natural covering or envelope; skin.

tegumentary (teg-u-men'tå-ri), *adj.* serving as a cover.

te-hee (te-hē'), *n.* a titter: *v.i.* to titter.

teil (tēl), *n.* the linden tree; terebinth.

teinoscope (tī'nō-skōp), *n.* a prism telescope for the correction of the chromatic aberration of light.

tejon (tā'hōn), *n.* a Mexican raccoon; a coati.

teju (te-yōō'), *n.* a large lizard of South America, about three feet long, of a blackish color with yellow spots.

telæsthesia, see telesthesia.

telamon (tel'å-mon), *n.* [*pl.* telamones (-mō'nēz)], a figure of a man, usually colossal, used as a column or pilaster.

telary (tel'å-ri), *adj.* pertaining to a web.

telautograph (tel-aw'to-gråf), *n.* a telegraphic instrument for reproducing writings or drawings at a distance.

telautomatics (tel-aw-to-mat'iks), *n.* control of boats, torpedoes, etc., at a distance, by radio-telegraphic waves.

tele-, a combining form from the Greek *tele,* far.

telechirograph, (-kī-ro-gråf), an instru-

ment for telegraphing and receiving handwritten messages.

telectograph (tel-ek'tō-graf), *n.* an apparatus for transmitting pictures by wire.

telectroscope (te-lek'trō-skōp), *n.* a device for transmitting visible images to a distance by electricity.

teledu ('ē-dōō), *n.* the stinking badger of Java and Sumatra.

telega (te-le'gå), *n.* a rudely constructed four-wheeled springless wagon, used by Russian peasants.

telegony (te-leg'ō-ni), *n.* the supposed influence of a previous sire on offspring subsequently borne to a second male by a given female.

telegram ('e-gram), *n.* a telegraphic communication.

telegraph ('e-gråf), *n.* an instrument or apparatus for communicating intelligence rapidly between certain points, especially by means of electricity: *v.t.* to convey by telegraph; signal: *v.i.* to send a telegraphic message.

telegrapher (te-leg'rå-fẽr), *n.* one who sends telegraphic messages; telegraphist.

telegraphic (tel-e-graf'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, done by means of, or communicated by, telegraph.

telegraphist (te-leg'rå-fist), *n.* one skilled in telegraphy.

telegraphone (te-leg'rå-fōn), *n.* an instrument for recording and reproducing speech by means of a magnetized steel disk striking against the pole of a magnet connected with a telephone receiver.

telegraphoscope (tel-e-graf'o-skōp), *n.* an instrument for transmitting pictures by telegraph.

telegraph plant (plant), a leguminous East Indian plant, the leaves of which have a jerky movement.

telegraphy ('rå-fi), *n.* the science or art of constructing and working telegraphs.

telekinesis (-ki-nē'sis), *n.* movement in a body, seemingly independent of action from any physical cause.

telekino (tel-e-ke'nō), *n.* an electrical apparatus for the control of machinery at a distance without conducting wires.

telelectric (tel-ē-lek'trik), *adj.* referring to a mechanical apparatus for producing effects at a distance by electrical means.

telelectroscope (tel-ē-lek'trō-skōp), *n.* an apparatus for transmitting, by means of electricity, the image of an object to a distant point.

telemechanic (-me-kan'ik), *adj.* designating any mechanism or process for operating a recording apparatus at a distance: *n.pl.* the science of operating mechanisms, as motors, at a distance from the operating point.

telemechanism (-mek'å-nizm), *n.* the art or process of electrically operating mechanism at a distance.

telemeter (te-lem'e-tẽr), *n.* an instrument for determining distances; a similar instrument for transmitting to a distance records and impressions of natural phenomena.

telemetrograph (-met'ro-gråf), *n.* a combination telescope and camera for measuring and photographing objects at a distance.

teleology (tel-e-ol'ō-ji), *n.* the doctrine of the final causes of things.

telepathic (-path'ik), *adj.* transferred by telepathy.

telepathist (-lep'å-thist), *n.* one who believes in telepathy, or one supposed to have telepathic power.

telepathy (te-lep'å-thi), *n.* the supposed transference of thought from one person to another by the exercise of the will.

telephone (tel'e-fōn), *n.* an instrument for reproducing sound at a distance by means of electricity: *v.t.* to send, as a message, by telephone: *v.i.* to communicate by telephone.

telephonic (-fon'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or conveyed by means of, the telephone.

telephony (te-lef'ō-ni), *n.* the process of reproducing sounds at a distance by means of a conducting wire; art of communicating by telephone.

telephote (tel'e-fōt), *n.* an apparatus for reproducing pictures of objects at a distance.

telephoto (-fō'tō), *adj.* designating a combination of lenses which give a large image of a distant object in a camera of short focus.

telephotography (tel-e-fō-tog'ra-fi), *n.* reproduction by electricity of photographs of distant objects on a large scale.

telergy (tel'ẽr-ji). *n.* the influence one brain is supposed to have over that of another at a distance through hypothetical mental force.

telescope (tel'ē-skōp), *n.* an optical instrument for viewing objects at a distance: *v.t.* to drive into one another, as railway carriages in collision.

telescopic (-skop'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, visible by, or like, a telescope.

telescopist ('e-skō-pist), *n.* one who is skilled in using the telescope.

telescopy ('e-skō-pi), *n.* the art or science of using or constructing a telescope.

telescribe (tel'e-skrīb), *n.* a phonographic device which records communications by telephone.

teleseism (tel'ē-sīsm), *n.* an earth tremor of remote origin as recorded on the seismograph.

telesis (tel'ē-sis), *n.* progress clearly planned and accomplished by consciously directed effort.

telespectroscope (-spek'tro-skōp), *n.* a combination of telescope and spectroscope for obtaining the spectrum of a heavenly body.

telestereograph (-ster'e-o-gråf), *n.* an instrument for reproducing pictures telegraphically.

telestereoscope (-ster'e-o-skōp), an instrument through which distant objects appear in relief.

telesthesia (tel-es-thē'si-å), *n.* a mental impression received at a distance without any conscious thought on the part of the receiver; a telepathic impression.

telethermograph (-thĕr'mo-gråf), *n.* an instrument that automatically records fluctuations of temperature at a distance; a fluctuation so recorded.

telethermometer (-thĕr-mom'e-tĕr), *n.* an apparatus which records the temperature of a distant part.

teletypograph (tel-ē-tī'pō-gråf), *n.* a machine telegraph which records its message by perforating a tape, which serves as a guide for the automatic setting of type to print the message.

telford (tel'ford), *adj.* designating a road composed of large broken stone filled in with smaller pieces and topped with a layer of gravel rolled hard and flat: after Thomas Telford, a Scotch engineer.

telharmonium (-hăr-mō'ni-um), *n.* an instrument which can produce musical sounds at a distance by means of a keyboard which controls a series of alternating electric currents.

telic (tel'ik), *adj.* noting the final end or purpose.

tell (tel), *v.t.* to express or make known by words; narrate; enumerate; explain; communicate; confess: *v.i.* to give an account; report; play the informer; act effectively.

teller ('ĕr), *n.* one who tells, narrates, or communicates; a bank clerk who receives, or pays out; one who counts ballots; one of two members of a legislative body who count votes on a division for each party.

telling ('ing), *n.* the act of relating: *adj.* effective.

telltale ('tāl), *adj.* talebearing; tattling; betraying: *n.* a person who officiously or maliciously divulges the private concerns of others; an automatic device for counting or indicating; a row of dangling cords above a railroad track to give warning to a car-roof walker that the train is approaching a low overhead.

tellurian (te-lū'ri-an), *adj.* pertaining to the earth, or its inhabitants: *n.* a dweller upon the earth.

telluric (tel-ū'rik), *adj.* pertaining to, or derived from, the earth or the metal tellurium.

telluride (tel'u-rīd), *n.* a compound of tellurium with another element, or a radical.

tellurium ('ri-um), *n.* a rare non-metallic element usually found associated with metals.

telotype (tel'ō-tīp), *n.* an electric telegraph that prints the message.

telpher (tel'fĕr), *n.* a light car running on cables suspended in air.

telpherage (-aj), *n.* a system of electric transportation through the air by means of cars suspended from aerial cables.

temerarious (tem-ĕr-ā'ri-us), *adj.* foolhardy; rash; impetuous; heedless.

temerity (te-mer'i-ti), *n.* foolhardiness; rashness; precipitancy.

temiak (tem-yak'), *n.* a fur coat worn by Eskimos.

temper (tem'pĕr), *v.t.* to modify or regulate; qualify; assuage; calm; bring to a due proportion; bring to a proper degree of elasticity or hardness: *n.* due proportion of different qualities or ingredients; state of a metal as to its hardness or elasticity; mental disposition; equanimity; mood; natural inclinations; heat of mind or passion; irritation.

temperament ('pĕr-å-ment), *n.* natural constitution or organization; due mixture of opposite or different qualities.

temperance ('pĕr-åns), *n.* moderation, especially in respect to the appetite or passions; patience; sobriety; total abstinence.

temperate ('pĕr-āt), *adj.* moderate; not characterized by passion or indulgence of the appetite; abstemious; calm; not liable to excess of heat or cold.

temperately (-li), *adv.* moderately.

temperateness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being temperate.

temperature ('pĕr-å-tūr), *n.* state of a body with respect to sensible heat; degree of heat or cold.

tempered ('pĕrd), *adj.* constitutionally disposed; hardened.

tempest ('pest), *n.* wind rushing with great violence, usually accompanied by rain, hail, etc.; hurricane; tumult.

tempestuous (-pes'tū-us), *adj.* very stormy; pertaining to, or like, a tempest; violent.

Templar ('plĕr), *n.* one of a religious and military order, established at Jerusalem 1118 A.D. for the safeguarding of pilgrims and the protection of the Holy Sepulchre: known in history as the *Knights Templars;* [t-], in England, a law student having chambers in the Temple, London; one of a temperance order known as *Good Templars.*

template ('plāt), *n.* a mold or pattern used by masons, bricklayers, etc.; a piece of stone or wood put under a girder to help distribute the weight equally.

temple ('pl), *n.* an edifice for the worship of a deity or deities; residence of a divinity; place of public worship; the flat part of either side of the head above the cheek-bones.

templet, same as template.

temporal ('pō-răl), *adj.* pertaining to time; secular; measured or restricted by time; civil or political.

temporalism (tem'pō-ral-izm), *n.* adherence to, or support of, the temporal power of the Pope.

temporarily ('pō-râ-ri-li), *adv.* for a time.

temporariness (-nes), *n.* the state of being temporary.

temporary (-ri), *adj.* existing or continuing for a limited time, or some special purpose.

temporize ('pō-rīz), *v.i.* to comply with the times; yield to current opinion; parley; delay.

tempt (tempt), *v.t.* to put to trial; test; persuade to evil; defy; allure; entice.

temptation (temp-tā'shun), *n.* the state of being tempted; enticement, especially to evil.

tempter (temp'tĕr), *n.* one who tempts; [T-], the Devil (with *the*).

tempting ('ting), *adj.* alluring; seductive.

temptress (temp'tres), *n.* a woman who tempts.

ten (ten), *adj.* one more than 9; twice 5: *n.* the sum of 5 and 5; ten units.

tenability (-ă-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being tenable.

tenable ('ă-bl), *adj.* capable of being held, maintained, or defended.

tenace ('ās), *n.* in whist, the holding by the fourth hand of the best and third best of the suit led.

tenacious (te-nā'shus), *adj.* holding fast or firmly; cohesive; tough; obstinate.

tenacity (-nas'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being tenacious; cohesiveness; adhesiveness.

tenaculum (te-nak'u-lum), *n.* a surgical instrument with a sharp-pointed hook for sizing a divided artery or blood-vessel and lifting it up for the purpose of tying it.

tenancy (ten'ăn-si), *n.* the holding of land or tenements on certain conditions and for a specified time; tenure.

tenant ('ănt), *n.* one who holds lands or tenements on certain conditions and for a specified time; occupant: *v.t.* to hold as a tenant.

tenantry (-ri), *n.* tenants collectively.

tench (tench), *n.* a fresh-water fish of the carp kind.

tend (tend), *v.t.* to care for; attend; watch over or protect; accompany; swing at the turn of the tide: said of a vessel: *v.i.* to move in a particular direction; be directed to any end or purpose; contribute.

tendency (ten'den-si), *n.* inclination; aim; direction or course.

tender ('dĕr), *adj.* easily impressed or injured; sensitive; soft; not hard; weak and feeble; easily influenced by love, pity, etc.; compassionate; pathetic; gentle; careful: *n.* vehicle attached to a locomotive containing coal and water; smaller vessel attending a larger one; an offer or proposal for acceptance; offer of a sum due in money under specified legal conditions; *v.t.* to offer for acceptance: *v.i.* to make an offer to do certain work or supply certain foods for a specified price.

tenderfoot ('dĕr-foot), *n.* one who is new to life in a mining region or frontier district.

tenderhearted (-härt-ed), *adj.* susceptible to emotions; prone to pity; commiserate; loving.

tenderling (-ling), *n.* one of the first horns of a deer; one made tender by excessive care or affection.

tenderloin (ten'dĕr-loin), *n.* a choice cut of beef, pork, etc.; a name for a disreputable district of a city; [T-], the theatre district of New York City, centering on Broadway at Long Acre Square, the scene of the gay night-life of the American metropolis.

tenderness (-nes), *n.* kindness; benevolence; sensibility; pathos; caution; soreness.

tenderly (-li), *adv.* delicately; softly; in a tender manner.

tending (tending'), *n.* the act of attending; the swimming round of a vessel upon her anchor.

tendinous (ten'din-us), *adj.* pertaining to a tendon; sinewy.

tendon ('dun), *n.* the hard bundle of fibers which connects the muscles to the bones.

tendril ('dril), *n.* the slender, twining part of a plant which attaches itself to a supporting body.

Tenebrae (ten'e-brā), *n.* in R. C. Church service, the matins and lauds sung on Good Friday in commemoration of the Saviour's passion and death; darkness.

tenebrific (-brif'ik), *adj.* dark; gloomy; sad.

tenebrous (ten'e-brus), *adj.* gloomy.

tenebrousness (-nes), *n.* a state of gloom; darkness.

tenement ('e-ment), *n.* a house, shop, land, etc., held by a tenant; dwelling house; suite of rooms; any kind of permanent property, as land, rents, etc.

tenesmus, a distressing condition or feeling, as if an evacuation of the bowels, or urination, is about to occur, but does not.

tenet ('et), *n.* a doctrine, dogma, opinion, or belief held or maintained as true.

tenfold ('fōld), *adj.* & *adv.* ten times as much or as many.

tennis ('is), *n.* a game played with rackets by striking a ball over a net on a marked square called a court.

tenon ('un), *n.* the end of a timber cut wedge-shaped for fitting into a mortise in another timber: *v.t.* to form tenons in.

tenor ('ĕr), *n.* manner of continuity; general tendency or drift; purport or substance; exact copy of a writing; the highest of adult male voices between bass and alto: *adj.* pertaining to, or adapted for, tenor.

tenor clef (klef), the C clef, when placed on the third line of the staff.

tenorrhaphy (te-nor'å-fi), *n.* suture of the ends of a severed tendon.

tenositis (ten-o-sī'tis), *n.* inflammation of a tendon.

tenotomy (te-not'o-mi), *n.* the act or process of dividing a tendon; division of a tendon.

tenpins ('pinz), *n.* a game resembling ninepins but played with ten pins.

ten-pounder (-poun'dĕr), *n.* a large marine fish of the open tropical seas, allied to the tarpon; a weight of ten pounds; a cannon built to fire a ten-pound missile.

tenrec (ten'rek), *n.* a tailless mammal of Madagascar, resembling a hedgehog, with a row of white spines on its back.

tense (tens), *adj.* drawn tightly; rigid; not lax: *n.* a modification in the inflection of a verb, expressing time of action.

tensely ('li), *adv.* with tension.

tenseness ('nes), *n.* the state or quality of being tense.

tensible (ten'si-bl), *adj.* capable of being extended.

tensile (ten'sīl), *adj.* ductile.

tensimeter (ten-sim'e-tĕr), *n.* an instrument for measuring the tension of gases.

tensiometer (ten-si-om'e-tĕr), *n.* an instrument for determining the tautness of a wire.

tension ('shun), *n.* the act of stretching or straining; the state of being stretched; mental strain; strong excitement or feeling; expansive or elastic force.

tensity (ten'si-ti), *n.* tenseness.

tensive (-siv), *adj.* causing tension; giving a sensation of contraction.

tensor ('sĕr), *n.* a muscle that stretches a part of the body; ratio of lengths of two vectors.

ten-strike (-strīk), *n.* the act of knocking down ten pins at one strike in the game of tenpins; hence, any successful move, act, or accomplishment.

tent (tent), *n.* a temporary shelter or habitation, usually of canvas, supported by poles; plug or roll of lint for dilating a wound, etc.; a variety of sacramental wine.

tentacle (ten'tå-kl), *n.* a process or organ in certain invertebrate animals used for feeling, prehension, or locomotion.

tentacular (-tak'ū-lår), *adj.* pertaining to tentacles.

tentaculum (-tak'ū-lum), *n.* [*pl.* tentacula (-lå)], a tentacle.

tentative ('tå-tiv), *adj.* experimental; conjectural: *n.* a trial; attempt; conjecture.

tentatively (-li), *adv.* by experiment.

tenter ('tĕr), *n.* a frame for stretching cloth on by hooks; a tenter-hook: *v.t.* to hang or stretch on tenters.

tenter-hook (-hook), *n.* a sharp, hooked nail; anything that painfully strains, or causes anxiety.

tenth (tenth), *adj.* next in order after the ninth; the ordinal of ten.

tenuity (te-nū'i-ti), *n.* thinness; rarity.

tenuous (ten'ū'us), *adj.* slender; not dense.

tenure ('ūr), *n.* conditions under which a tenement is held; right or manner of holding real estate; manner of holding; term of holding.

teosinte (te-o-sin'te), *n.* a Mexican grass allied to Indian corn, used as a fodder.

tepee, see teepee.

tepefaction (tep-e-fak'shun), *n.* the act of warming or making tepid.

tepefy ('e-fī), *v.t.* to make tepid: *v.i.* to become tepid.

tepid ('id), *adj.* moderately warm; lukewarm.

tepidarium (-dā'ri-um), *n.* a room heated for bathing purpose.

tepidity (tē-pid'i-ti), *n.* moderate warmth.

tepidness (-nes), *n.* state of being tepid.

teraglin (ter'å-glin), *n.* an Australian fish with silvery sides.

teramorphous (-mor'fus), *adj.* shaped like a monster; deformed.

teraph (tĕr'åf), *n.* [*pl.* teraphim ('å-fim)], a tutelary household god or image, consulted by the ancient Hebrews as an oracle.

terato- (ter'å-to), a combining form from the Greek *teras,* monster.

teratogenic (-jen'ik), **teratogenetic** (-je-net'ik), *adj.* relating to the production of monsters.

teratogeny (-toj'e-ni), *n.* the formation, production or bringing forth of monsters.

teratoid (tĕr'å-toid), *adj.* resembling a monster.

teratology (-å-tol'ō-ji), *n.* that branch of biology which treats of malformations or deviations from the normal type of animal and plant structure; a treatise on monstrosities.

terce, same as tierce.

tercel (tĕr'sel), *n.* the male of the falcon.

tercentenary (-sen'ten-å-ri), *adj.* comprising 300 years: *n.* a day or function commemorating some event occurring 300 years before.

terebinth ('e-binth), *n.* the turpentine-tree.

terebinthine (-bin'thin), *adj.* pertaining to, of the nature of, or like, turpentine.

terebrate (ter'e-brāt), *v.t.* to bore; perforate.

teredo (te-rē'dō), *n.* a shipworm; a worm that bores wood.

terek (ter'ek), *n.* a sandpiper which breeds in northern lands and migrates to southern latitudes.

terete (ter'ēt), *adj.* cylindrical; circular in the middle.
tergal (tēr'gal), *adj.* relating to the back.
tergiversation (-jiv-ēr-sā'shun), *n.* evasion; subterfuge; inconstancy.
tergum (tēr'gum), *n.* the back of an animal.
term (tērm), *n.* a limit or boundary; limited time; subject or predicate of a proposition; number of a compound mathematical quantity; antecedent or consequent of a ratio; part of an algebraic expression; condition or arrangement; word or expression noting something peculiar to an art or science; time during which the law courts are open; time during which instruction is given in universities, schools, etc.; time when rent is paid: *pl.* conditions or stipulations: *v.t.* to name, designate, or express.
termagant (tēr'mȧ-gant), *adj.* noisy and violent: *n.* a noisy, violent woman.
terminable (tēr'mi-nȧ-bl), *adj.* deferring to that which may be discontinued; limitable.
terminal ('mi-nȧl), *adj.* pertaining to the end or extremity; arranged according to the terminations: *n.* a limit or boundary; end; one of the ends of a conducting circuit of a dynamo; end of a railroad line.
terminate ('mi-nāt), *v.t.* to limit or bound; end: *v.i.* to be limited or ended.
termination (-nā'shun), *n.* the act of terminating; a bound or limit; end; conclusion or result; final syllable or letter.
terminator ('mi-nā-tēr), *n.* one who, or that which, terminates; the dividing line between the illuminated and non-illuminated part of the moon.
terminism (tēr'mi-nizm), *n.* the belief or doctrine that God sets a limit in the life of each individual for the sanctification of the soul and that beyond this limit there will be given no opportunity for securing salvation.
terminist (-nist), *n.* one who believes in terminism; one who maintains the doctrine that universals have no real existence, but are only abstract terms.
terminology (-mi-nol'ō-ji), *n.* the technical terms used in any trade, calling, art, or profession.
terminus ('mi-nus), *n.* [*pl.* termini (-nī)], a limit or boundary; station at the end of a railway.
termite ('mīt), *n.* the white ant.
tern (tērn), *n.* an aquatic bird allied to the gull; a sea-swallow; three numbers in a lottery; a three-masted schooner: *adj.* arranged in threes.
ternary (tēr'nȧ-ri), *adj.* proceeding by, or consisting of, threes: *n.* the number 3; a triad.
ternate (-nāt), *adj.* consisting of threes; arranged in threes; trifoliate.
terne (tērn), *v.t.* to coat or cover with an alloy of tin and lead.
terneplate (-plāt), *n.* sheet iron covered with an alloy of tin and lead.
Terpsichore (tērp-sik'o-rē), *n.* the Muse of dancing and choral song.
Terpsichorean (tērp-si-kō-rē'ăn), *adj.* pertaining to Terpsichore or to dancing.
terra (ter'ȧ), *n.* the earth; earth.
terra alba (al'ba), pipeclay; magnesia; a pigment made from ground gypsum.
terrace ('ās), *n.* a raised level space or platform of earth with sloping sides usually laid with turf; flat roof on an Oriental house; large open balcony or gallery; row of houses: *v.t.* to form into a terrace.
terra cotta (kot'ȧ), a composition of fine clay and sand used for statues, etc.; a reddish-brown tint.
terra firma (fēr'mȧ), the solid earth, as opposed to water.
terrain, a region suited for a battleground, or for fortifications; tract of land.
terra incognita (in-kog-nī'tȧ), an unknown land.
terra japonica (jȧ-pon'i-kȧ), a resinous substance obtained from an East Indian shrub, used in tanning and dyeing, and, also, as an astringent.
terrane (ter'ān), *n.* a series of geological formations.
terrapin ('ȧ-pin), *n.* a species of fresh-water tortoise, which is much esteemed for food.
terraqueous (-ā'kwe-us), *adj.* consisting of land and water.
terrene (te-rēn'), *adj.* pertaining to the earth; earthy: *n.* the surface of the earth.
terrestrial (-es'tri-ȧl), *adj.* pertaining to, existing on, or consisting of, earth; belonging to the present world: opposed to *celestial.*
terrestrially (-i), *adv.* in a terrestrial manner.
terret ('et), *n.* one of the rings on a harness-pad through which the driving reins pass.
terrible (ter'i-bl), *adj.* exciting or causing fear or awe; dreadful; extreme; severe.
terribleness (-nes), *n.* dreadfulness.
terribly (-bli), *adv.* violently; dreadfully.
terrier ('i-ēr), *n.* one of a breed of small dogs, very quick and wiry and prized for their activity in exterminating rats and other noxious vermin.
terrify ('i-fī), *v.t.* to frighten or alarm exceedingly.
terrigenous (te-rij'e-nus), *adj.* produced by the earth; earthborn.
terrine (te-rīn'), *n.* an earthenware jar containing some table delicacy.
territorial (-i-tō'ri-ȧl), *adj.* pertaining to a territory; limited to a particular district: *n.* one of a territorial force.

territorialism (ter-i-tō′ri-al-izm), *n.* a system of church government by which the people of a district or province are called upon to submit to the ecclesiastical domination of their ruler; [T-], the plan arranged by the U. S. for governing its territories; a movement among Jews to bring about the establishment of their race in some region where they will be autonomous; Zionism.

territorially (-li), *adv.* as regards territory.

territory (′i-tō-ri), *n.* the extent of land within the jurisdiction of a state, sovereign, city, etc.; large tract of land; [T-], an undeveloped region, under a temporary government that, ultimately, may become a state.

terror (′ēr), *n.* extreme fear; fright; one who excites extreme fear; [T-], the systematic use of violence, as murder, by a party or faction to maintain power and influence.

terrorism (-izm), *n.* a system of government by terror; intimidation.

terrorist (-ist), *n.* one who governs by terror, or who inspires fear in others.

terrorize (-īz), *v.t.* to intimidate or coerce by terror.

terry (′i), *n.* a heavy corded pile fabric.

terse (tērs), *adj.* elegantly and forcibly concise.

tersely (′li), *adv.* in a terse manner.

terseness (′nes), *n.* quality of being terse.

tertial (tēr′shal), *adj.* designating the flight feathers on the humerus of a bird's wing: *n.* a tertial feather.

tertian (tēr′shăn), *adj.* occurring, or recurring, every third day: *n.* an intermittent fever the paroxysms of which recur every other day.

tertiary (′shi-å-ri), *adj.* of the third order, rank, or formation; [T-], designating the geological era immediately following the Mesozoic: *n.* a tertial feather; [T-], the period of earth formation immediately following the Mesozoic.

terutero (ter-ōō-ter′ō), the South-American lapwing.

tessellate (tes′el-āt), *v.t.* to lay, as pavement, with squares or checkered work.

tessera (′ē-rā), *n.* [*pl.* tesseræ (-rē)], a small square of marble, glass, etc., used in mosaic work; a dice.

test (test), *n.* investigation to ascertain the true character of a person or thing as to some particular quality; subjection to examination as to fitness for a particular work or office; a reaction by which the constituents of a compound are determined; examination; standard; discrimination; proof: *v.t.* to put to the proof; compare with a standard; try; refine; examine by a reagent.

test (test), *n.* a hard case or covering, especially that of mollusks and crustaceans; the hard outer coat of a seed; testa.

testa (tes′tå), *n.* [*pl.* testæ (′tē)], the outer integument or covering of a seed; shelly covering of mollusks.

Testacea (tes-tā′she-å), *n.pl.* the group made up of shell-covered invertebrates; the mollusks; shellfish.

testaceous (-tā′shus), *adj.* consisting of, or having, a hard shell.

testacy (′tå-si), *n.* the state or fact of leaving a valid will.

testament (′tå-ment), *n.* a solemn, authentic instrument in writing disposing of the estate of a person deceased; will; [T-], one of the two great divisions of the Bible.

testamentary (-men′tå-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, bequeathed by, or done by, a will.

testate (′tāt), *adj.* having left a will.

testator (-tā′tēr), *n.* one who makes and leaves a will.

testatrix (-triks), *n.* a female testotor.

tester (′tēr), *n.* one who tests; a flat canopy over a bed, pulpit, or tomb; an old English coin.

testes (′tēz), *n.pl.* the testicles.

testicle (′ti-kl), *n.* one of the two glands which secrete the seminal fluid in males.

testify (′ti-fī), *v.i.* to bear witness; make a solemn declaration; give evidence: *v.t.* affirm or declare solemnly on oath; bear witness to.

testily (′ti-li), *adv.* in a testy manner.

testimonial (-ti-mō′ni-ål), *n.* a writing or certificate bearing testimony to character, proficiency, etc.; a present given as a token of respect; acknowledgment of services rendered, etc.

testimony (-ti-mō-ni), *n.* evidence; proof; solemn declaration; profession; the two Tables of the Law; divine revelation.

testiness (test′i-nes), *n.* peevishness.

testing (′ing), *n.* the operation of refining gold and silver; assay; proof; trial.

testis (tes′tis), *n.* [*pl.* testes (′tēz)], a testicle; one of the two reproductive glands of the male, corresponding to the ovary in the female.

testudinal (-tū′di-nål), *adj.* tortoise-like.

testudinate (′di-nāt), *adj.* arched like a tortoise shell.

testudo (-tū′dō), *n.* [*pl.* testudines (′di-nēz)], a protective covering used by the ancient Roman soldiers in besieging a city, by overlapping their shields; a screen to shelter miners in places likely to cave in; an encysted tumor; [T-], a genus of turtles made up of the land tortoises.

testy (tes′ti), *adj.* peevish; morose; irritable.

tetanic (te-tan′ik), *n.* a substance, as nux vomica, which acts on the spinal cord and produces spasms when taken in excess: *adj.* relating to tetanus or to lockjaw.

tetanine (tet′å-nin), *n.* a crystalline,

poisonous ptomaine obtained from cultures of the tetanus microbe in meat broths.

tetanoid (-noid), *adj.* resembling tetanus.

tetanus (tet'ă-nus), *n.* a usually fatal, infectious disease caused by a specific microbe and characterized by severe spasms of the voluntary muscles: generally the muscles of the lower jaw are first affected; hence, it is often called lockjaw; contractions of a muscle excited by shocks; a state of rigidity in plant tissues.

tete-a-tete (tāt-ă-tāt'), *n.* private or confidential conversation; a kind of settee.

tete-de-pont (-de-pông'), *n.* a work thrown up to defend the entrance of a bridge.

tether (teth'ĕr), *n.* a rope for confining an animal within certain limits; scope or freedom allowed: *v.t.* to confine, as an animal, within certain limits.

tetra-, a combining form from the Greek *tettares*, four; in chemistry, denoting the presence of four atoms of hydrogen.

tetrachord (tet'rå-kôrd), *n.* half of the octave scale; an instrument with four strings

tetrad ('råd), *n.* the number 4; collection of four things; an atom or radical with a combining power of four.

tetradactyl (-dak'til), **tetradactylous,** (-dak'til-us), *adj.* having four fingers, or toes.

tetragon ('rå-gon), *n.* a plane figure with four sides and four angles.

Tetragrammaton (-gram'å-ton), *n.* the mystic number 4 symbolical, among the ancient Jews, of the Deity.

tetrahedral (-hē'drål), *adj.* foursided.

tetrahedron (-hē'dron), *n.* a solid figure bounded by four triangles.

tetramerous (tet-ram'ĕr-us), *adj.* in botany and zoölogy, having four parts, or joints; arranged in fours.

tetrameter (tē-tram'e-tēr), *n.* a verse or line consisting of four measures.

tetrapod (tet'rå-pod), *n.* a four-footed insect: *adj.* having four feet.

tetrapterous (-rap'tĕr-us), *adj.* having four wings.

tetrarch (tē'trärk), *n.* a Roman governor whose jurisdiction extended over the fourth part of a province; petty prince.

tetrarchate (-ăt), *n.* the office or jurisdiction of a tetrarch.

tetrarchy (-ki), *n.* same as tetrarchate.

tetrastich (tet'rå-stik), *n.* a poem or stanza of four verses or lines.

tetrastyle (tet'rå-stīl), *n.* a building or portico with four columns in front.

tetrasyllable (tet'rå-sil-å-bl), *n.* a word of four syllables.

tetratheism (tet'rå-the-izm), *n.* the doctrine that the Godhead is made up of three "persons" and a "divine essence" from which they emanate, thus making four Gods.

tetter ('ĕr), *n.* a cutaneous disease characterized by itching and redness; herpes.

Teufelhund (toi'fel-hoont), *n.* [German], Devil Dog; a U. S. marine, so called by the Germans in the World War.

Teuton (tū'ton), *n.* one of the German race.

Teutonic ('ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, the Teutons or the Teutonic languages.

Teutonicism (-i-sizm), *n.* a Teutonic idiom; a mode of speech peculiar to the Germanic people.

texas (teks'ăs), *n.* the pilot-house, etc., on the hurricane deck of a steamer.

Texas (tek'sås), *n.* one of the United States; the Lone Star State.

Texas fever (fē'vĕr), an infectious disease of cattle caused by a protozoan which multiplies in the blood and destroys the red corpuscles: it is transmitted by a tick.

Texas itch (ich), a contagious skin disease of cattle, caused by the itch mite, and characterized by loss of hair.

text (tekst), *n.* that on which a comment is written; original words of an author; verse, etc., of Scripture forming the subject of a sermon; topic; theme for composition, argument, etc.; text-hand.

textbook (book), a standard book of instruction.

text hand (hand), a large hand in writing.

textile (teks'til), *adj.* pertaining to, or formed by, weaving; capable of being woven.

textual ('tū-ål), *adj.* pertaining to, contained in, or serving for, a text.

textualism (teks'tu-al-izm), *n.* adherence to the letter of a text; literalism.

texture ('tūr), *n.* manner of weaving; web; disposition of the several parts of a body in connection with each other; filaments or fibers interwoven; tissue.

thalamus (thal'ă-mus), *n.* the inner chamber of an ancient Greek house, reserved for the females of the family; receptacle of a flower.

thalassic (thå-las'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or formed in the sea.

thalassocracy (thal-a-sok'rå-si), *n.* maritime supremacy.

thalassography (thal-as-og'rå-fi), *n.* the science of marine organisms.

thaler (tä'lĕr), *n.* a silver coin of the former German empire.

thallium (thal'i-um), *n.* a rare metallic element of the aluminium group, closely resembling lead.

thallus (thal'us), *n.* the shoot of a plant; a plant lacking a true root.

than (*than*), *conj.* when, as, or if compared with; a word indicating comparison or diversity: used after the comparative degree of certain adjectives and after some adverbs, generally with *more, better, other,* etc.

thanage (thān'āj), *n.* the district or jurisdiction of a thane.
thanatoid (than'å-toid), *adj.* deathlike.
thanatology (-å-tol'ō-ji), *n.* a treatise on, or the doctrine of, death.
thanatophobia (-to-fō'bi-å), *n.* a morbid dread or fear of death.
thanatopsis (-top'sis), *n.* a meditation on death.
Thanatos (than'å-tos), *n.* in Greek mythology, the personification of Death, corresponding to *Mors* in Roman mythology.
thane (thān), *n.* a title of honor or dignity among the Anglo-Saxons; attendant on a lord; a freedman; originally, one of the old nobility.
thank (thangk), *v.t.* to express gratitude or obligation to.
thankful ('fool), *adj.* grateful.
thankfully (-li), *adv.* gratefully.
thankless ('les), *adj.* ungrateful; not obtaining, or deserving, thanks.
thanks (thangks), *n.pl.* an expression of gratitude or obligation.
thanksgiving (thangks-giv'ing), *n.* the act of expressing gratitude for favors and mercies; a public celebration of divine goodness.
Thanksgiving Day (dā), *n.* a day set apart annually in the U. S., usually the last Thursday in November, for thanksgiving to God for national mercies.
that (*that*), *pron.* & *adj.* [*pl.* those (thōz)], not this, but the other: *adv.* so; in such manner or degree: *conj.* because; since.
thatch (thach), *n.* straw, reeds, etc., used for covering the roofs of cottages, stacks, etc.: *v.t.* to cover with, or as with, thatch.
thaumatology (thaw-må-tol'o-ji), *n.* the science of miracles; lore of wonder working.
thaumatrope (thaw'må-trōp), *n.* an optical toy for showing the persistence of an impression on the eye.
thaumaturge (thaw'må-tėrj), *n.* a magician; conjurer; worker of miracles.
thaumaturgic (-tėr'jik), *adj.* pertaining to, or done by, thaumaturgy: *n.pl.* legerdemain; magical feats.
thaumaturgy ('må-tėr-ji), *n.* the act of performing miracles; legerdemain; magic.
thaw (thaw), *v.i.* to melt or become liquid, as ice or snow; become milder or more genial: *v.t.* to dissolve: *n.* the melting of ice or snow by rise of temperature.
the (thē), *def. art.* pertaining to a particular, object, person, or class: *adv.* by how much; for that reason: used to modify words in the comparative degree.
Thea (thē'å), *n.* a genus of Asiatic evergreen shrubs, including the tea-plant.
thearchy (thē'ăr-ki), *n.* government by a deity.
theater, theatre ('å-tėr), *n.* a public building where dramatic representations are given; large room arranged for lectures, anatomical demonstrations, etc.; scene or sphere of action.
theatrical (-at'ri-kål), *adj.* pertaining to, or adapted for, a theater, or scenic representations; resembling the manner of actors; histrionic; pompous: *n.pl.* dramatic performances.
theatrically (-li), *adv.* in a manner adapted for the stage.
theatrophone ('rō-fōn), *n.* an automatic telephone connected with a theater by which a person may hear a dramatic performance while seated at home.
thebaine ('bå-in), *n.* a poisonous alkaloid found in opium.
Theban ('bån), *adj.* pertaining to Thebes, the capital of ancient Egypt in the period of its greatest glory, or to the chief city of ancient Bœotia, the most powerful state of ancient Greece; pertaining to the people of these cities.
Theban Eagle (ēg'l), Pindar (522-448 B. C.), the lyric poet, on account of his sublime odes.
Theban Year (yēr), *n.* the ancient Egyptian year consisting of 365 days, 6 hours.
theca ('kå), *n.* a sheath; seed-case of a fern.
thee (*thē*), *pron.* objective case of *thou*: used in poetry.
theft (theft), *n.* the act of stealing; robbery.
theine (thē'in), *n.* the bitter and volatile principle of tea, identical with caffeine in coffee.
theism (thē'izm), *n.* the belief in the existence of a God; opposed to *atheism.*
theism (thē'izm), *n.* a morbid condition induced by the excessive use of tea.
theist ('ist), *n.* one who believes in the existence of a God: opposed to *atheist.*
theistic ('ik), *adj.* pertaining to theism or theists.
thelitis (the-lī'tis), *n.* inflammation of the nipple.
them (*them*), *pron.* the objective case, third person, plural, of *they:* used as a direct, or indirect object.
themselves (-selvz'), *pron.* an intensive form of *them;* plural of himself, herself, and itself.
theme (thēm), *n.* the subject or topic of a discourse or dissertation; short essay on a given subject; radical of a noun or verb; series of notes selected as the subject of a musical composition.
then (*then*), *conj.* in consequence; therefore; in that case: *adv.* next; at that or another time; immediately.
thenar (thē'nār), *adj.* pertaining to the palm of the hand: *n.* the palm of the hand.
thenar eminence (em'i-nens), the prominence of the palm at the base of the thumb.
thence (*thens*), *adv.* from that place, or time.

theobromine (thē'ō-brō'min), *n.* an alkaloid contained in cacao-beans.

theocracy (-ok'rå-si), *n.* the government of a state by the immediate direction of God; the state thus governed.

theocrasy ('rå-si), *n.* a mixture of the worship of different deities, as of God and idols; the intimate union of the soul with God in contemplation.

theocrat ('ō-krat), *n.* one who observes the divine law in all civil affairs.

theocratic (-krat'ik), *adj.* pertaining to a theocracy; administered by the immediate direction of God.

theodicy (-od'i-si), *n.* a vindication of the dealings of divine Providence and the freedom of the human will; the branch of theology, or philosophy, which treats of government by God and the destiny of the soul.

theodolite (-od'ō-līt), *n.* an instrument for measuring horizontal and vertical angles and ascertaining distances and heights.

theogony (-og'ō-ni), *n.* that branch of mythology which treats of the origin or genealogy of ancient deities; a poem treating of such genealogies.

theolog, theologue (thē'ō-log), *n.* a theological student.

theologian (-ō-lō'ji-ån), *n.* one versed in theology; professor of divinity; a divine.

theological (-loj'i-kål), *adj.* pertaining to theology.

theological virtues (vĕr'tūz), faith, hope and charity.

theology (-ol'ō-ji), *n.* the science that treats of the existence, nature, and attributes of God, especially of man's relations to God; divinity.

theomachist (the-om'å-kist), *n.* one who resists God; one opposed to the divine will.

theomachy (-ki), *n.* opposition to God or the divine will; a battle among the gods.

theomancy (thē'o-man-si), *n.* divination from the responses of oracles.

theomania (thē-o-mā'ni-å), *n.* religious insanity; a form of madness in which the affected believes he is God, or inspired by God.

theomorphic (thē-o-mor'fik), *adj.* having the form of God.

theomorphism (thē-o-môr'fizm), *n.* state of being in the image or form of God.

theopathy (the-op'å-thi), *n.* intense emotion aroused by a contemplation of God and His attributes; absorption in the divine mysteries.

theophany (-of'å-ni), *n.* a manifestation of God to man by actual experience.

theophilanthropism (-lan'thro-pizm), *n.* love of both God and man.

theophorous (the-of'o-rus), *adj.* derived from a god; containing the name of a deity.

theopneusty (thē'op-nūs-ti), *n.* the influence of the Holy Spirit in enabling men to accept and teach revealed truth; divine inspiration.

theorem ('ō-rem), *n.* a proposition to be proved; that which is regarded as an established principle.

theoretical (-ō-ret'i-kål), *adj.* pertaining to, or depending on, theory; not practical; speculative.

theoretically (-li), *adv.* in, or by, theory.

theoretics ('iks), *n.pl.* the speculative part of a science.

theorist ('ō-rist), *n.* one who theorizes.

theorize ('ō-rīz), *v.i.* to form a theory or theories; speculate.

theory ('ō-ri), *n.* an exposition of the abstract principles of a science or art considered apart from practice; hypothesis; philosophical explanation of moral or physical phenomena.

theosophic (-ō-sof'ik), **theosophical** (-i-kal), *adj.* pertaining to theosophy or theosophists.

theosophism (-os'ō-fizm), *n.* belief in theosophy.

theosophist ('ō-fist), *n.* a believer in theosophy.

theosophy ('ō-fi), *n.* a system of philosophy which professes to investigate the unexplained laws of nature, the powers of man over nature, and the direct knowledge of God attained by extraordinary illumination; a doctrine based more or less on Brahmanistic theories, but which claims the embodiment of the essential truths underlying all systems of religion and philosophy: it teaches a sort of pantheistic evolution, that man is a divinity within himself, and that the spirit returns again and again in a series of reincarnations.

therapeutic (ther-å-pū'tik), *adj.* curative: *n.pl.* the art or science that treats of diseases and their remedies.

there (*thār*), *adv.* in that place; at that point or stage: *interj.* an exclamation, expressing alarm or annoyance, triumph, encouragement, or something soothing or quieting.

thereabout ('å-bout), **thereabouts** (-bouts), *adv.* near that place; near that quantity, degree, number, etc.

thereafter (-af'tĕr), *adv.* after that; accordingly.

thereat (-at'), *adv.* there; at that place.

therefore (*thār'*, *thĕr'fōr*), *adv.* & *conj.* for that or this reason; for that reason or purpose.

therein (-in'), *adv.* in that time or place; in that respect.

thereupon (-u-pon'), *adv.* upon that or this; on account of; immediately after that.

therianthropic (thē-ri-an-throp'ik), *adj.* combining the form of man and beast.

therianthropism (-an'thrō-pizm), *n.* the

representation of a god or preternatural being in the form of man and beast.

theriomorphic (-môr'fik), **theriomorphous** (-môr'fus), *adj.* having the form of an animal.

therm (thĕrm), *n.* the supply of heat needed to lift a gram of water at maximum density one degree centigrade; a thermal- or heat-unit; a hot bath.

thermæ (thĕr'mē), *n.pl.* hot springs or baths.

thermal ('mål), *adj.* pertaining to heat: warm.

thermantidote (thĕr-man'ti-dōt), *n.* a device consisting of a rotating wheel fitted in a window, door, or wall for circulating and cooling the air in a room.

thermatology (thĕr-må-tol'o-ji), *n.* the science of heat, especially of hot baths in the treatment of disease.

thermetrograph (-met'rō-gråf), *n.* a self-registering thermometer.

thermic (thĕr'mik), *adj.* pertaining to, or due to, heat.

thermo- (thĕr'mo), a combining form from the Greek *thermè*, heat.

thermoanæstheisa (-an-es-thē'si-å), *n.* loss of the power of touch to distinguish heat or cold.

thermochemistry (-kem'is-tri), that branch of science which treats of the relations between heat and chemical activity.

thermodynamics (-dī-nam'iks), *n.* the science which treats of the mechanical action of heat.

thermoelectricity (-ē-lek-tris'i-ti), *n.* electricity produced by the direct action of heat.

thermoelectrometer (-trom'e-tĕr), *n.* an instrument to determine the strength of an electric current by the amount of heat it produces.

thermogenesis (-jen'e-sis), *n.* production of animal heat by oxidation, or organic action.

thermogenous (-moj'e-nus), *adj.* producing heat.

thermolysis (thĕr-mol'i-sis), *n.* loss of bodily heat; in chemistry, dissociation from heat; the resolution of a compound into its elements by heat.

thermometer (-mom'e-tĕr), *n.* an instrument for measuring temperature, or the degree of heat of bodies.

thermometric (-mō-met'rik), *adj.* pertaining to, made, or ascertained by, a thermometer.

thermometry (-mom'e-tri), *n.* the measurement of heat or cold; use of a thermometer in making a medical diagnosis.

Thermopylæ (-mop'i-lā), the mountain pass leading from Thessaly into Greece, defended by Leonidas against Xerxes, 480 B.C.

thermophone (ther'mo-fōnc), *n.* a combination of telephone and thermometer.

thermos bottle (thĕr'mos bot'l), a glass bottle in which a hot liquid retains its heat for several hours.

thermoscope ('mō-skōp), *n.* an instrument indicating relative differences in temperature.

thermostat ('mō-stat), *n.* an automatic apparatus for regulating temperature.

thermotactic (thĕr-mō-tak'tik), *adj.* relating to the movement of organisms as influenced by heat.

thermotension (thĕr-mō-ten'shun), *n.* tension applied to test tensile strength of a substance at a given temperature.

thermotherapy (-thĕr'å-pi), *n.* treatment of disease by hot air.

thermotic (-mot'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or produced by, heat: *n.pl.* the science of heat.

thermotropism ('rō-pizm), *n.* the phenomenon exhibited by some plants of turning toward the sun or source of heat.

thermotype (thĕr'mo-tīp), *n.* a picture obtained by first subjecting the object, as a block of wood, to a bath of weak sulphuric acid, then taking a press impression and developing it by heat.

thermotypic (thĕr-mō-tīp'ik), *adj.* relating to the development of a printing surface by applying heat.

thero-, a combining form from the Greek *ther*, a beast.

theroid (thē'roid), *adj.* resembling a beast in habit or manner of living.

theromorphia (-mor'fi-å), *n.* the seeming reversion of a human being to an animal type.

thersitical (thĕr-sit'i-kal), *adj.* scurrilous; loud-mouthed; violently abusive: from Thersites, the scurrilous Greek at Troy.

thesaurus (the-saw'rus), *n.* a storehouse or treasury; lexicon or dictionary.

thesis (thē'sis), *n.* [*pl.* theses ('sēz)], an essay or dissertation on some particular subject; subject set a student on which to write prior to granting him a degree; the exercise itself; in logic, an affirmation.

Thespian ('pi-ån), *adj.* pertaining to Thespis, the founder of Greek drama; hence, dramatic: *n.* an actor.

theta (thē'tå), *n.* the eighth letter of the Greek alphabet, corresponding to *th* in English.

thetic (thet'ik), *adj.* arbitrary; positive; prescribed.

theurgic (-ēr'jik), *adj.* pertaining to magic.

theurgist (thē'ur-jist), *n.* a magician; a wonder-worker.

theurgy (-ji), *n.* that form of magic which, it is claimed, is produced by supernatural agency; black magic; the securing of divine intervention in worldly affairs.

thews (thūz), *n.pl.* muscles; strength.

they (*thā*y), *pron.* the nominative plural of the 3rd personal pronoun, *he*, *she*, or *it*.

thick (thik), *adj.* not thin; compact; dense; not clear or transparent; misty; muddy; indistinct; dull; very intimate; closely set; crowded; following in quick succession: *adv.* closely; indistinctly; to a great depth; fast: *n.* the thickest part.

thicken ('n), *v.t.* to make thick or thicker; render dense; inspissate; make dark or obscure: *v.i.* become thick or thicker.

thickening ('en-ing), *n.* something added to a liquid mass to make it thicker.

thicket ('et), *n.* a close wood or cluster of trees.

thick-knee (-nē), *n.* a three-toed plover of South America, allied to the bustards; the stone curlew.

thickness ('nes), *n.* condition of being thick; that which is thick; measurement in the third dimension.

thickset ('set), *adj.* closely planted; having a thick body: *n.* a close, thick hedge.

thick-skinned (-skind), *adj.* lacking sensitiveness; callous to insults; pachydermatous.

thick-skulled (-skuld), *adj.* dull; stupid; lacking intelligence.

thief (thēf), *n.* one who takes unlawfully what is not his own.

thieve (thēv), *v.t.* & *v.i.* to steal.

thievish ('ish), *adj.* addicted to theft; dishonest.

thigh (thī), *n.* the thick muscular part of the leg between the knee and the hip.

thill (thil), *n.* the shaft of a cart or other vehicle; floor of a coal mine.

thiller ('ēr), *n.* the shaft horse.

thimble (thim'bl), *n.* a cup-shaped metallic protective cover for the finger in sewing; anything like a thimble; an iron sail-ring fitted to receive a rope.

thimble-rig (-rig), *n.* a sleight-of-hand trick in which a pea is pretended to be hidden under one of three thimbles: *v.t.* to cheat by means of the thimble-rig trick.

thimble-rigger (-ēr), *n.* a cheat; a trickster; a deceiver.

thimble-weed (-wēd), *n.* the wood anemone.

thin (thin), *adj.* having little thickness; slim; slender; not dense or thick; not close to crowded; poor; slight; meager; not full or well-grown: *adv.* not thickly: *v.t* to make thin; attenuate: *v.i.* to grow thin.

thine (*thīn*), *pron.* & *adj.* belonging to, relating to, or being the property of, thee: used in poetry.

thing (thing), *n.* whatever is distinct, or conceived to be distinct, from one's self or other intelligent beings; inanimate matter; part or portion; an object of pity and contempt: *pl.* clothes; furniture; luggage, etc.

think (thingk), *v.i.* to have the mind occupied on some subject; form an opinion by reasoning; believe; judge; imagine; recollect; consider or reflect; presume: *v.t.* to imagine; to review in mind, or call to mind; hold as an opinion; conceive as possible; to intend or purpose (with *to*).

thinkable ('ă-bl), *adj.* conceivable.

thinking ('ing), *adj.* having the faculty of thought; capable of a regular train of thought: *n.* meditation, judgment.

thinness (thin'nes), *n.* the state or quality of being thin.

thinning ('ing), *n.* act of removing surplus trees or plants.

thin-skinned (-skind), *adj.* having a thin skin; sensitive; easily offended.

thiol (thī'ōl), *n.* a brown liquid produced by heating sulphur with paraffin oil: used for skin diseases.

thionic (thī-on'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or containing, sulphur.

thionyl (-nil), *n.* a bivalent radical of oxygen and sulphur.

thiophene (thī'o-fēn), *n.* a colorless liquid occurring in coal tar, resembling benzine.

third (thērd), *adj.* the next after the second: the ordinal of three; noting one of 3 equal parts: *n.* a third part of anything; an interval of three diatonic sounds and two intervals in music.

third degree (de-grē'), the degree of Master Mason which is usually conferred with elaborate ceremonies; [Slang], an extreme grilling, accompanied often by physical punishment, to which the police resort in order to get a confession from a prisoner or suspect.

third rail (rāl), an electrified steel rail which supplies current to drive railroad cars: it is close to and parallel with the track and the current is picked up by "brushes" or "shoes" attached to the cars.

thirst (thērst), *n.* a sensation of dryness in the throat, mouth, and stomach; a great desire for drink; a strong craving for anything; a longing for attaining an objective: *v.i.* to have a desire for drink; experience the sensation of dryness in the mouth.

thirstiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state of being thirsty.

thirsty ('i), *adj.* feeling thirst; dry.

thirteen (thēr'tēn), *adj.* 10 and 3: *n.* the number of 10 and 3.

thirteenth ('tēnth), *adj.* next in order after the twelfth: the ordinal of thirteen.

thirtieth ('ti-eth), *adj.* next in order after the twenty-ninth.

thirty ('ti), *adj.* three times 10: *n.* the sum of three tens.

this (*this*), *pron.* & *adj.* [*pl.* these, (*thēz*)], that which is present; that which is just now or last mentioned.

thistle (this'l), *n.* a strong, prickly plant of the aster family, with globular heads and tubular purple flowers.

thither (*thith'*ēr), *adv.* to that place or end.

thole (thōl), *n.* a pin set in the gunwale of a boat to serve as a fulcrum for the oar.
tholobate (thol'o-bāt), *n.* the immediate support of a dome or cupola.
Thomism (tō'mizm), *n.* the philosophical doctrine of St. Thomas Aquinas (1225-1274), who held that revelation and philosophy are compatible and that faith is the result of reasoning: he adapted the theories of Aristotle to subserve the dogmas of Christianity and brought the different elements of Scholasticism into one complete synthesis.
thong (thông), *n.* a thin leather strap or string for fastening something; striking part of a whip.
thooid (thō'oid), *adj.* wolflike.
thoracentesis (thō-rå-sen-tē'sis), *n.* the operation of tapping the chest for the drainage of fluids.
thoracic (thō-ras'ik), *adj.* pertaining to the thorax.
thoracomyodynia (-ra-ko-mi-o-dīn'i-å), acute pain in the muscles of the chest.
thorax ('raks), *n.* the part of the body between the neck and abdomen enclosed by the sternum and ribs; the cavity containing the heart and lungs; the chest; the middle division of an insect; a breastplate worn by the ancient Greeks.
thorite (thō'rīt), *n.* an isometric mineral; a powerful high explosive, used in shells.
thorium ('ri-um), *n.* a rare metallic element found in very minute quantity in certain minerals: it is radioactive.
thorn (thôrn), *n.* a prickle or spine; prickly tree or shrub; anything that troubles or annoys; care.
thorn apple (ap'l), a haw; the fruit of the hawthorn.
thornback ('bak), *n.* a species of spiny ray or skate; a large European spider-crab.
thornbill (-bil), *n.* a South American humming bird with a long, sharp bill.
thorntail (-tāl), *n.* a tropical humming bird with a long, forked tail.
thorny ('i), *adj.* full of thorns; harassing; annoying.
thorough (thur'ō), *adj.* passing through or to the end; perfect; finished; complete.
thorough bass (bās), *n.* the science of harmony; an accompaniment to a continued bass, indicated by small marks, as numerals, to show the harmony.
thoroughbred (bred), *adj.* of pure and unmixed breed; completely instructed; accomplished; high-spirited: *n.* a thoroughbred animal, especially a horse kept for racing.
thoroughfare (-fār), *n.* a passage from one street opening to another; an unobstructed way for traffic.
thoroughly (-li), *adv.* completely; fully.
thorough-paced (-pāst), *adj.* going all lengths; complete; thoroughly trained.
Thoth (tōt), *n.* the god of wisdom of the ancient Egyptians, represented with the body of a man and the head of an ibis.
thou (*th*ou), *pron.* the personal pronoun of the 2nd person singular, nominative case.
though (*th*ō), *conj.* granting, or supposing that; notwithstanding that; if: *adv.* nevertheless; however.
thought (thawt), *n.* the act of thinking; that which the mind thinks; meditation; study; care or anxiety.
thoughtful ('fool), *adj.* full of thought; contemplative; attentive; considerate for others; anxious or careful.
thoughtfully ('i), *adv.* in a thoughtful manner; with thought.
thoughtless ('les), *adj.* unthinking; heedless; inattentive; inconsiderate.
thought-reader ('rē-dēr), *n.* one who pretends to know the thoughts of another.
thought transference (trans'fēr-ens), telepathy.
thousand (thou'zånd), *adj.* consisting of 1,000: *n.* the number of ten hundred; indefinitely, a large number.
thousandth ('zåndth), *adj.* next in order after 999th: the ordinal of 1,000.
thraldom (thrawl'dum), *n.* serfdom; slavery.
thrall (thrawl), *n.* a slave; serf.
thrash (thrash), *v.t.* to beat out (grain) from the husk; beat or flog soundly: *v.i.* to perform the operation of thrashing; drudge.
thrasher ('ēr), *n.* one who thrashes; a species of shark; the sea-fox; a long-tailed American thrush; a thrashing machine.
thrashing ('ing), *n.* the operation of separating grain from the husk; a sound flogging.
thread (thred), *n.* a very thin line or cord of flax, cotton, silk, or other fibrous substance twisted and drawn out; a filament; uniform tenor; something continued in a long course; spiral part of a screw: *v.t.* to pass through the eye of; pierce through: *v.i.* to walk carefully through an intricate place.
threadbare ('bār), *adj.* worn to the threads; poverty-stricken; hackneyed; dull.
threat (thret), *n.* a menace; a declaration of an intention to injure: *v.t.* & *v.i.* to menace.
threaten ('n), *v.i.* to use threats: *v.t.* terrify by menaces.
threatening (-ing), *n.* the act of one who threatens; menace: *adj.* indicating a menace or some impending evil.
three (thrē), *adj.* noting the sum of 2 and 1: *n.* a number; the sum of 2 and 1.
three-decker (-dek'ēr), *n.* a war-vessel with guns mounted on three decks; any house or structure of three stories.

three-mile limit (-mīl lim'it), a distance of three geographical miles from shore, allowed by international agreement, for territorial jurisdiction; the limit assigned by the U. S. after the passage of the Eighteenth Amendment, inside of which intoxicating liquors were forbidden to be carried by incoming vessels: now extended to twelve miles.

threepence (thrip'ens), *n.* a small British silver coin, value 6 cents: usually called *threepenny bit.*

threnody (thren'ō-di), *n.* a dirge.

thresh, same as thrash.

threshold (thresh'ōld), *n.* the sill of a door; entrance; door; place or point of entrance.

thrice (thrīs), *adj.* three times; repeatedly.

thridacium (thri-dā'si-um), *n.* the inspissated juice of lettuce.

thrift (thrift), *n.* frugality; economical management; good husbandry; increase of wealth; profit; a plant with pink or white flowers, found on mountain tops and on shores.

thriftily ('i-li), *adv.* in a thrifty manner.

thriftiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being thrifty.

thrifty ('i), *adj.* characterized by economy and good management; frugal.

thrill (thril), *v.t.* to pierce; cause to have a shivering, tingling, or exquisite sensation: *v.i.* to penetrate, as something sharp; feel a sharp tingling or exquisite sensation running through the whole body; quiver: *n.* a thrilling sensation; quiver.

thrips (thrips), *n.* a small worm which feeds on plants and vegetables.

thrive (thrīv), *v.i.* to prosper by industry, economy, and good management; increase or prosper in business, etc.; grow rich; grow vigorously or luxuriantly; increase or flourish.

thriving ('ing), *p.adj.* increasing in wealth; prosperous or successful; growing.

throat (thrōt), *n.* the fore-part of the neck of an animal containing the windpipe and gullet; contracting part of a vessel, etc.

throatiness ('i-nes), *n.* guttural utterance.

throaty ('i), *adj.* guttural.

throb (throb), *v.i.* to beat, as the pulse with more than usual force; palpitate: *n.* a strong pulsation.

throe (thrō), *n.* agony; extreme pain, especially in parturition: *v.i.* to be in agony.

thrombin (throm'bin), *n.* the organic ferment that causes the coagulation of drawn blood.

thrombosis (throm-bō'sis), *n.* the obstruction of a blood-vessel by a clot of blood.

thrombus (throm'bus), *n.* the blood-clot formed in thrombosis.

throne (thrōn), *n.* a chair of state; sovereign power and dignity: *v.t.* to place upon a throne; exalt. *v.i.* to sit on a throne; be in power.

throng (thrông), *n.* a multitude; crowd: *v.t.* to crowd or press together; annoy with numbers: *v.i.* to come in multitudes.

throstle (thros'l), *n.* the song-thrush; a machine for spinning wool and cotton.

throstling ('ling), *n.* a disease in cattle, characterized by a swelling in the throat.

throttle (throt'l), *v.t.* to strangle or choke by pressure on the windpipe: *n.* the windpipe; a throttle-valve.

throttle-valve (-valv), *n.* a valve in the steam-pipe of a boiler for controlling the flow of steam to any apparatus.

through (thrōō), *prep.* from end to end of; between the sides of; in the midst of; among; by the agency of: *adv.* from end to end; from the beginning to the end.

throughout (-out'), *prep.* from one end to another; in every part of: *adv.* in every part; right through.

throw (thrō), *v.t.* to fling or hurl; cast to a distance; cast in any manner; propel; overturn; put on hastily or carelessly; strip; shade or form roughly; give utterance to; produce; twist or wind: *n.* the act of flinging or hurling; a cast of dice; distance a missile can be thrown; stroke, as of a slide-valve; potter's wheel.

thrown (thrōn), *p.adj.* denoting what is cast down; hurled; pitched aside.

thrown silk (silk), silk thread formed of two, or several, singles and twisted together in a direction contrary to the twist of the singles.

thrum (thrum), *n.* the end of a weaver's thread: *pl.* coarse yarn: *v.t.* to fringe or put tufts on; play idly or unskilfully on (a stringed instrument) with the fingers: *v.i.* to drum on monotonously.

thrummy (thrum'i), *adj.* shaggy; rough.

thrush (thrush), *n.* a migratory songbird with long wings and long tail, usually of a brownish-gray color, spotted on the throat and breast; a disease of infants characterized by minute, white ulcers in the mouth and fauces; an inflammatory and suppurating affection in the feet of horses.

thrust (thrust), *v.t.* to push or drive with force; urge or impel: *v.i.* to push forward; enter by pushing; intrude; attack with a pointed weapon: *n.* a violent or sudden push; stab.

thrusting ('ing), *n.* the act of pushing with force or violence: *pl.* white whey expressed from the curd.

thud (thud), *n.* a dull sound produced by a body falling on a comparatively soft substance: *v.t.* & *v.i.* to move or strike, so as to make a dull sound.

thug (thug), *n.* one of a fraternity of robbers and assassins in India who practiced secret murder as an act of propitia-

tion to the goddess Kali; a ruffian; assassin.

thuggee (-ē'), *n.* the practice of murder by the thugs.

thuggery (thug'ĕr-i), *n.* murder; ruffianism.

Thule (thū'le), *n.* the name given by the ancients geographers to the most northern part of the world as then known; hence, any distant, or mysterious, region.

thumb (thum), *n.* the short, thick digit of the human hand: *v.t.* to handle awkwardly; soil with the thumb: *v.i.* to play awkwardly.

thumbscrew ('skrōō), *n.* a screw to turn with the finger and thumb; an old instrument of torture for compressing the thumb.

thumb-nail (-nāl), *adj.* of the size of the thumb nail; hence, very small.

thummim ('im), *n.pl.* mysterious objects mentioned in the Old Testament in connection with the breastplate of the Jewish high priest: some think they were precious stones, others that they were symbols or figures used in appealing for divine guidance, or obtaining oracular answers to questions: used with *Urim*, supposedly of the same meaning; in Christian Science, perfection.

thump (thump), *n.* a hard, heavy blow: *v.t.* to strike or beat with dull heavy blows: *v.i.* to fall or strike with a dull heavy blow.

thumper ('ĕr), *n.* one who, or that which, thumps; something huge; [Slang], barefaced lie.

thunder (thun'dĕr), *n.* the noise accompanying lightning, due to electrical disturbance in the air; loud noise; an alarming denunciation; *v.i.* to produce thunder; make a loud noise: *v.t.* to utter with a loud and threatening voice.

thunderbolt (-bōlt), *n.* a shaft of lightning accompanied with thunder; something resembling lightning in suddenness and terror; dreadful denunciation, especially ecclesiastical censure; daring or irresistible hero; a belemnite.

thunderer ('ĕr), *n.* one who speaks or declaims in a very loud voice; [T-], a nickname given the newspaper, *The Times*, of London: with *The*.

thunder-flower (-flou-ĕr), *n.* the corn poppy.

thundering (-ing), *adj.* emitting, or producing a great noise like thunder; very great: *n.* the report accompanying a discharge of lightning.

thunderstruck (-struk), *p.adj.* astonished or struck dumb by sudden amazement, etc.

thurible (thū'ri-bl), *n.* a censer.

thurifer ('ri-fĕr), *n.* one who attends the priest at Mass, or Benediction, and carries the thurible.

Thursday (thĕrz'dā), *n.* the fifth day of the week.

thus (*thus*), *adv.* in this or that manner; to this degree or extent; so: *n.* (thus) the resin of the spruce fir; a very thick turpentine.

thwack (thwak), *v.t.* to strike with something flat and heavy; thump: *n.* a heavy blow with something blunt and hard; thump.

thwaite (thwāt), *n.* forest land cleared and ready for tillage; a meadow: latter used in names of English towns and places, as Bly*thwaite*.

thwart (thwawrt), *adj.* crosswise; oblique: *prep.* & *adv.* across: *n.* a seat in a boat extending from side to side; a cross-beam in ship-building: *v.t.* oppose; run counter to; frustrate.

thy (*thi*), *pron.* possessive case, 2nd person, singular, of *thou*.

thyine (thī'in), *adj.* noting the hard, durable, fragrant wood of a pine tree of Morocco, the timber of which is much prized for ship-building.

thylacine (thil'ă-sin), *n.* the dog-wolf of Tasmania, a fierce beast very destructive to sheep: it is striped on the back like a zebra.

thyme (tīm), *n.* a common aromatic, pungent, garden mint, much used in flavoring soups.

thymol (tīm'ōl), *n.* a pleasant aromatic crystalline substance contained in oil of thyme: used as a specific for hookworm.

Thymus (thī'mus), *n.* a large genus of Old World mints with small leaves and the flowers in whorls; [t-], a ductless gland in the neck of man and that of most vertebrates: it becomes but rudimentary in adult man.

thyreoadenitis (thī-re-o-a-de-nī'tis), *n.* inflammation of the thyroid gland.

thyreoantitoxin (-an-ti-tok'sin), *n.* a substance obtained from the thyroid gland, supposed to be its active principle.

thyrocele (thī'ro-sēl), *n.* a tumor of the thyroid gland; goiter.

thyroid (thī'roid), *adj.* pertaining to the large ductless gland in the neck; pertaining to the principal cartilage of the larynx; shield-shaped; having a shield-shaped marking.

thyroidectomy (thī-roid-ek'to-mi), *n.* excision of the thyroid gland, an operation followed by disarrangement of the bodily functions.

thyroid gland (gland), a large ductless gland common to all craniate vertebrates: it is highly vascular and in mammals is situated on the anterior extremity of the trachea: in fishes and amphibians it is on the floor of the mouth: this gland, it is believed, plays an important part in metabolism and growth: hypertrophy of it in man is called *goiter*.

thyroiditis (thī-roid-ī'tis), *n.* inflammation of the thyroid gland.

thyrsus ('sus), *n.* [*pl.* thyrsi ('sī)], a staff or spear entwined with ivy and vine leaves and grapes with a cone at the top, carried at the festivals of Bacchus by his devotees; in botany, a mixed inflorescence in which the principal axis has the flowers arranged in clusters, while the other axes have but single flowers.

tiara (tī-ā'rå), *n.* the triple crown worn by the Pope; a lofty headdress worn by the ancient Persians; the miter of the Jewish high priest; diadem.

tibia (tib'i-å), *n.* the inner and larger of the two leg bones; shin-bone.

tibial ('i-ål), *adj.* pertaining to the tibia.

tic (tik), **tic douloureux** (dōō-lōō-rōō'), *n.* neuralgia; a twitching of the face muscles.

tick (tik), *n.* a name for various parasites which infest dogs, sheep, etc.; a case for holding feathers, etc., for bedding; small mark; small, quick, distinct sound or beat; credit: *v.i.* to make a small, quick, distinct sound; go on credit: *v.t.* to mark off by a tick.

ticker (-ėr), *n.* a flying-wheel device in wireless which makes and breaks a current by momentary contacts; a telegraphic instrument that prints stock quotations; [Slang], a watch.

tichorrhine (tik'o-rin), *n.* the wooly rhinoceros.

ticket ('et), *n.* a label or card giving its possessor some specific right; label specifying price, etc., of goods; printed list of candidates at an election: *v.t.* to distinguish by, or as by, a ticket.

ticking ('ing), *n.* cloth used for bedticks.

tickle ('l), *v.t.* to touch lightly so as to produce a thrilling sensation; gratify; amuse: *v.i.* to feel titillation.

tickler ('ler), *n.* one who, or that which, tickles; something puzzling or difficult; a coil between the plate circuit and grid circuit of a wireless receiving set for quickening damp-wave reception.

ticklish ('lish), *adj.* sensible to slight touches; easily tickled; critical; precarious; difficult; delicate to handle or achieve.

tickseed ('sēd), *n.* a plant of the aster family; tick trefoil.

tidal (tīd'ål), *adj.* pertaining to the tides; ebbing and flowing like the tides.

tidal wave (wāv), the great swelling and sinking of the water after an earthquake; a sudden rising of the water along shore due to storms; any great outbreak of feeling; an outburst of joy, or sorrow; a sudden and strong impulse.

tide (tīd), *n.* the regular rising and falling of the sea, rivers, etc.; stream; time; season; turning point; tendency; in mining, period of twelve hours: *v.t.* to drive with the stream: *v.i.* to work in or out of a river or harbor by drifting with the tide.

tidily ('i-li), *adv.* in a tidy manner.

tidiness ('i-nes), *n.* neatness.

tidings ('ingz), *n.pl.* news.

tidology (-ol'ō-ji), *n.* the science of tides.

tidy ('i), *adj.* kept or dressed in proper and habitual neatness; trim; neat; orderly: *n.* an ornamental cover for the back of a chair, etc.: *v.t.* to make neat or tidy; put in proper order.

tie (tī), *n.* a knot or fastening; bond; obligation; beam or rod for holding two parts together; equality in numbers; knot of hair; curved line placed over or under two or more notes, signifying they are to be slurred, or be sounded as one: *v.t.* to fasten with, or as with, a cord; bind; restrict; unite, as notes: *v.i.* to make an equal score.

tier (tēr), *n.* a row or rank, especially one of two or more rows placed one above the other: *v.t.* to pile up in successive layers: *v.i.* to rise in tiers or ranges.

tierce (tērs), *n.* a cask of 42 gallons; sequence of three cards; thrust in fencing; a third in music, etc.

tiercel (tēr'sel), same as tercel.

tiff (tif), *n.* a fit of anger; slight quarrel; small draught of liquor: *v.i.* to be in a fit.

tiffany ('å-ni), *n.* a thin muslin gauze.

tiffin (tif'in), *n.* midday lunch in India: *v.i.* to lunch.

tige (tēzh), *n.* the shaft of a column; a metal pin in the breech of an early form of rifle against which the ball was hammered by the ramrod to fit the groove.

tiger (tī'gėr), *n.* a large, fierce, rapacious quadruped of Asia, with wavy, black stripes on the body; a ferocious cat, as the jaguar; a groom in livery; [U. S. Slang], an added cheer for a popular person, as a leader, or on some festive occasion; a roistering fellow; [T-], nickname for Georges Clemenceau, French statesman: with *The*.

tiger beetle (bēt'l), a green-winged beetle, inhabiting dry or sandy places.

tiger bittern (bit'ėrn), a Central-American heron, having buff plumage spotted with black.

tiger cat (kat), one of certain wild cats of variegated coloration; the European ocelet; the American margay.

tiger-eye (-ī), *n.* a mineral gem-stone with a changeable lustre: when it has a bluish sheen it is called *hawk's-eye*.

tiger flower (flou-ėr), a flower of the Iris order, spotted yellow and orange.

tigerish (tī'gėr-ish), *adj.* pertaining to a tiger; ferocious; bloodthirsty.

tiger lily (lil-i), a handsome lily having orange flowers spotted with black.

tiger shark (shärk), a large, voracious shark of the Indian Ocean, with yellowish spots.

tiger's-jaw (-jaw), *n.* the fig marigold: so called because of teeth on the leaf margin.

tiger snake (snāk), the most venomous snake of Australia: it is of a dark-brown color with black crossbars: it is of the genus *Elaps* which, also, includes the black snakes, the death adders, and the coral snakes.

tiger wood (wood), the inside wood of a fabaceous tree of Guiana; so called because of variegated coloring.

tight (tīt), *adj.* not loose; close; tenacious; compactly built; fitting close to the body; not leaky; taut; snug; parsimonious; ill-supplied or stringent; [Slang], drunk: *n.pl.* closely fitting underclothing worn by actors.

tighten ('en), *v.t.* to make tight.

tigress (tī'gres), *n.* the female of the tiger; a vixenish or overbearing woman; a wench with a violent temper.

tigrine ('grin), *adj.* tiger-like.

tigrish ('grish), same as tigerish.

tike (tīk), *n.* a clumsy, country fellow; a bumpkin; also, a bold, forward girl; a hoyden; a cur dog.

tilbury (til'bĕr-i), *n.* a two-wheeled gig without a top.

tilde (til'de), *n.* a mark (~) placed over *n* in Spanish words to indicate that this letter is to be sounded as *ny*.

tile (tīl), *n.* a thin slab of baked clay, used for roofing, etc.; door of a Masonic lodge; [Slang], a stiff silk hat: *v.t.* to cover with tiles; guard (the door of a lodge).

tilefish (-fish), *n.* a deep-water food fish, spotted yellow.

tiler ('ĕr), *n.* one who roofs houses with tiles; doorkeeper of a Masonic lodge.

Tiliaceæ (til-i-ā'se-ē), *n.*the linden or lime family of trees and shrubs.

tiliaceous (-i-ā'shus), *adj.* allied to, or like, the lime tree.

till (til), *n.* a money drawer in a desk or counter; a glacial deposit of unlaminated clay, sand, and gravel: *prep.* to the time of; to the time when: *conj.* to the degree that; until: *v.t.* to prepare (land) for seed, etc.; cultivate.

tillage ('āj), *n.* land prepared for crops; husbandry; agriculture.

tiller ('ĕr), *n.* a husbandman; handle or lever for turning the rudder of a vessel; a sprout springing from a root or stump.

tilley (til'i), *n.* the seeds of the croton-oil plant.

tilmus (til'mus), *n.* a delirious plucking of bedclothes by a sick person; floccilation.

tilt (tilt), *n.* a tent; the cloth covering of a cart or wagon; cover of a boat; stern awning; a thrust; a mediæval military exercise in which the combatants on horseback attacked each other with lances; a tilt-hammer; upheaval of strata to a higher angle; a contest of wits: *v.t.* to cover with an awning; point or thrust with, or as with, a lance; forge with a tilt-hammer; raise on end; incline: *v.i.* to run or ride and thrust with a lance.

tilth (tilth), *n.* cultivated land; tillage ground.

tilt-hammer (tilt'ham-ĕr), *n.* a heavy hammer used in iron foundries, worked by steam or hydraulic power.

tilting ('ing), *n.* the process by which blister-steel is rendered ductile; inclination forward; act of one who, or that which, tilts.

til tree (tēl trē), a laurel tree of the Canary Islands, having a fetid odor.

tilt roof (rōōf), a roof rounded on the top.

tilt-up (-up), *n.* the spotted sandpiper.

timarau (tē-mä-rou'), *n.* a small stocky buffalo of the Philippine Islands, with short, thick horns.

timber (tim'bĕr), *n.* the body or stem of a tree; wood suitable for buildings, carpentry, shipbuilding, etc.; piece of wood for building; wooded land; heraldic crest, as a mitre: *v.t.* to furnish, or construct, with timber.

timber line (līn), the height on mountains above which trees will not grow.

timber wolf (woolf), a large gray wolf of western U. S.

timbre ('bĕr), *n.* tone or character of musical sound.

timbrel ('brel), *n.* a kind of drum; a tambourine.

time (tīm), *n.* measure of duration, whether past, present, or future; particular period of duration; age or period during which anything occurred or a person lived; present life or existence; season; era; epoch; repetition; leisure; musical measure or duration of sounds: *v.t.* to adapt to the time or occasion; do at the proper season; regulate or measure: *v.i.* to keep or beat time.

time ball (bawl), a ball on top of a pole arranged to drop at a specified time, usually on the point of noon.

time bargain (bär-gen), an agreement to buy or sell at a certain time.

time card (kärd), a card on which is kept a record of the time an employe has worked.

time clock (klok), a clock with punch-holes into which employees insert a plug to indicate time of arrival and departure.

timekeeper (-kēp'ĕr), *n.* one who keeps a record of the time employees are at work; a timepiece.

timeliness ('li-nes), *n.* seasonableness.

timelock (tīm'lok), *n.* a lock with clockwork attachment set to open at a certain time: used for safes.

timely ('li), *adj.* being or occurring in time; opportune.

timepiece (-pēs), *n.* a clock or watch.

timeserving (-sĕr'ving), *adj.* obsequiously humble; showing lack of independence of spirit.

time-table ('tā'bl), *n.* a schedule of events to take place; a statement of the time of departure and arrival of trains on any

particular line of railroad, with distances, stoppages, fares and other information.

timid (tim'id), *adj.* wanting in courage; faint-hearted; fearful.

timidity ('i-ti), *n.* want of courage.

timorous (tim'ĕr-us), *adj.* fearful of danger; full of scruples.

timothy ('ō-thi), *n.* a valuable grass, used for fodder.

timpano (tim'på-nō), *n.* a kettledrum.

tin (tin), *n.* a silvery-white, soft, malleable and fusible metal; thin plates or iron covered with tin; a cylindrical vessel of tin; [Slang], money: *v.t.* to cover with tin, or with tinned iron; put into tins for preservation.

tinamou ('å-mōō), *n.* a South American bird, resembling the partridge.

tincal (ting'kål), *n.* crude borax.

tinction (tingk'shun), *n.* the process of staining or dyeing; the coloring matter so used.

tinctorial (tingk-tō'ri-ål), *adj.* pertaining to, relating to, or imparting, a color.

tincture ('tūr), *n.* a tinge or shade of color; slight taste or quality; solution of any medicine in, or by means of, spirits of wine; fine or more volatile parts of a substance: *v.t.* to dye or color; tinge.

tinder ('dĕr), *n.* any inflammable material used to kindle a fire from a spark, as rotten wood, or scorched linen.

tine (tīn), *n.* a tooth or spike.

tinfoil (tin'foil), *n.* tin beaten into thin leaf.

ting (ting), *n.* a sharp, bell-like sound: *v.t.* & *v.i.* to sound or ring sharply, as a small bell.

tinge (tinj), *v.t.* to stain or color; impregnate with something foreign; dye: *n.* a slight degree of some color, taste, or quality imparted to a substance; tint.

tingle (ting'gl), *v.i.* to feel a thrilling sensation, or pain: *v.t.* to ring; cause to tingle: *n.* a thrilling sensation, or pain.

tink (tingk), *n.* a tinkling sound: *v.i.* to make such sound.

tinker (ting'kĕr), *n.* a mender of metal pots, kettles, etc.; an unskilled workman; a bungler; a young mackerel: *v.t.* to patch up; mend clumsily: *v.i.* meddle in an officious manner; work at anything in an unskilled manner.

tinkle ('kl), *n.* a small, quick, sharp, ringing sound: *v.i.* to make such a sound: *v.t.* to cause to give out a tinkle.

tinkling (ting'kling), *n.* a succession of tinkles; a grackle.

tinned (tind), *adj.* covered with tin; packed or put up in tins.

tin-plate ('plāt), *n.* iron-plate coated with tin.

tinsel ('sel), *n.* a strip of cloth overlaid or interwoven with lustrous metallic material; silver; thin glittering metallic plate; anything showy but of little value; something superficial and gaudy: *adj.* showy to excess; superficial; outwardly fine but really worthless: *v.t.* to decorate with tinsel; make gaudy.

tinsmith (tin'smith), *n.* a worker in tin.

tint (tint), *n.* a slight coloring distinct from the principal color; hue or shade: *v.t.* to give a slight coloring to.

tintinnabulation (tin-ti-nab-ū-lā'shun), *n.* a tinkling sound, as of bells.

tintinnabulum (tin-ti-nab'ū-lum), *n.* a small signalling bell.

tintometer (-tom'e-tĕr), *n.* an apparatus for estimating shades of color by comparison with standard shades or tints.

tintype (tin'tīp), *n.* a photograph taken on a thin iron plate by the collodion process.

tinware (-wār), *n.* household articles made of tin-plate.

tiny (tī'ni), *adj.* very small; puny.

tip (tip), *n.* a point or top of anything small; end; ferrule or nozzle; anther; gentle stroke; small present; private hint, especially in betting: *v.t.* to form a point to; cover the end of; strike lightly; give private hint to; give a small present to; tilt up.

tipcat ('kat), *n.* a game played with a small piece of wood pointed at both ends.

tipper ('ĕr), *n.* a kind of ale.

Tipperary (tip-er-ā'ri), *n.* a famous county in the South of Ireland; a soldier of Irish birth; song sung by soldiers in the World War.

tippet ('et), *n.* a narrow cape, or covering of cloth, or fur, for the neck or shoulders.

tipping ('ing), *n.* the peculiar articulation given to the flute by the player's tongue striking the roof of the mouth.

tipple ('l), *v.t.* to sip frequently, as an alcoholic liquor: *v.i.* to drink spirits or strong liquors habitually; drink frequently in small quantities: *n.* liquor.

tipsiness ('si-nes), *n.* the state of being tipsy.

tipstaff ('ståf), *n.* a constable; a sheriff's bailiff; a court-crier.

tipster ('stĕr), *n.* one who supplies private information about racehorses, etc.

tipsy ('si), *adj.* intoxicated; befuddled.

tipsy cake (kāk), sponge cake soaked in wine and stuck over with almonds.

tiptoe ('tō), *n.* the end of a toe: *adv.* on tiptoe; stealthily: *v.i.* to walk or stand on tiptoe; be on the strain, or alert.

tiptop ('top), *n.* the highest point or degree; best of anything: *adj.* most excellent.

tirade (ti-rād'), *n.* a long, violent, declamatory speech; strain of censure or reproof; filling of an interval by the intermediate diatonic notes.

tirailleur (tē-rå-yĕr'), *n.* [French], an infantry soldier in the French army; skirmisher; sharpshooter.

tire (tīr), *n.* a band or hoop of iron or rubber binding the felloes of a wheel: *v.t.* to exhaust the strength of by labor;

weary of fatigue; exhaust the patience of: *v.i.* to become weary or fatigued.

tired (tīrd), *adj.* wearied; fatigued; exhausted; furnished with a tire or tires.

tiresome ('sum), *adj.* wearisome; tedious; fatiguing; annoying.

tiresomeness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being tiresome.

tirewoman (-woom'ăn), *n.* a lady's maid; attendant in a theatrical dressing room.

tiring-room (tīr'ing-rōōm), a dressing room in a theatre.

tirl (tirl), *v.t.* to strip; lay bare; twirl; twist: *v.i.* to vibrate; quiver; make a rattling noise.

tirwit (tēr'wit), *n.* the lapwing.

Tisri (tiz'ri), **Tishri** (tish'ri), *n.* the seventh month of the ecclesiastical, and first month of the Jewish civil year, corresponding to part of September and October.

tissue (tish'ōō), *n.* a woven fabric, especially thin transparent silk used for veiling, formerly interwoven with gold or silver threads; any thin or delicate texture or fabric; thin cellular organization of parts, consisting of forms closely compacted and performing special functions; cell formation; connected series: *v.t.* to form, or clothe with, tissue of; interweave.

tissued ('ōōd), *adj.* variegated; clothed with tissue.

tissue-paper (-pā-pĕr), *n.* very thin, gauze-like paper.

tit (tit), *n.* a teat; nipple; morsel or bit; small horse; titmouse; name for one of various species of small singing birds.

Titan (tī'tan), *n.* in Greek mythology, one of a race of giants, children of Uranus (heaven) and Gæa (earth), banished to the underworld for rebelling against the gods; [t-], a giant; a person of great strength.

Titanic (tī-tan'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, characteristic of, or like the Titans; [t-], huge; immense; of great strength; pertaining to titanium: *n.* [T-], a steamship which sank on her maiden voyage from Liverpool to New York on April 15, 1912, carrying to death a total of 1635 persons.

titanium (-tā'ni-um), *n.* a rare and extremely hard metallic element, allied to tin: found in combination.

titbit ('bit), *n.* a choice morsel.

tit-for-tat (-tat), *n.* exact equivalent or fair retaliation.

tithe (tīth), *n.* the tenth part of anything, especially the tenth part of the annual increase of the profit arising from the land, stock, etc., formerly allotted to the support of the clergy in Great Britain; small part: *v.t.* to tax or levy a tithe of.

tithe proctor (prok'tĕr), formerly, in Ireland, a man employed to collect tithes or taxes from the farmers for the benefit of the clergy of the Established Church.

tithing ('ing), *n.* the taking or levying of tithes.

titi (te-tē), *n.* a small South-American monkey.

titillate (tit'i-lāt), *v.t.* to tickle.

titillation (-lā'shun), *n.* a tickling or itching sensation or state of feeling.

titivate ('i-vāt), *v.t.* to make smart or adorn: *v.i.* to spruce: used humorously.

titlark ('lārk), *n.* a small singing bird; a pipit.

title (tī'tl), *n.* an inscription over, or at the beginning of something, serving to designate it; name; appellation of dignity, rank, distinction, or preëminence; claim of right; presentation to a curacy as a condition of ordination: *v.t.* to confer a title upon; entitle; stamp a name on a book cover.

title-deed (-dēd), *n.* the instrument or written evidence of right of ownership of property.

titmouse (tit'mous), *n.* [*pl.* titmice ('mīs)], a small, active, perching bird.

titrate (tit'rāt), *v.t.* to estimate or determine the strength of by volumetric analysis.

titration (ti-trā'shun), *n.* volumetric analysis.

titrimetry (ti-trim'i-tri), *n.* the use of a reagent solution of known strength in making a volumetric analysis.

titter (tit'ĕr), *v.i.* to laugh with restraint; giggle; see-saw: *n.* a restrained laugh.

tittle (tit'l), *n.* a small particle; iota.

tittle-tattle (-tat'l), *n.* idle, trifling talk.

titubation (tit-u-bā'shun), *n.* a stumbling, staggering gait, characteristic of persons suffering from spinal or cerebral affections.

titular ('ū-lăr), *adj.* existing in name or title only; nominal: *n.* one who is invested with a title to an office, but does not possess the power and authority appertaining to it; a sacred person, place or thing from which a church derives its title.

tmesis (t'mē'sis), *n.* the separation of the parts of a compound word by the intervention of another word, or words.

to (tōō), *prep.* noting motion toward; in accordance with; forward; in a direction understood; in respect of; in accordance with; in obligation toward; in comparison with; close in; against; *adv.* toward the thing to be done; into place; into normal state; forward.

toad (tōd), *n.* a jumping, tailless batrachian reptile, resembling the frog.

toadeater ('ēt-ĕr), *n.* a sycophant.

toadfish ('fish), *n.* a fish with a large head and wide mouth.

toadstone ('stōn), *n.* a kind of igneous rock in Derbyshire, England.

toadstool ('stōōl), *n.* an umbrella-shaped fungus which grows on decaying vegetable matter; a poisonous mushroom.

toady ('i), *n.* a sycophant: *v.t.* to fawn upon as a sycophant: *v.i.* to play the sycophant.

toadyism (-izm), *n.* sycophancy.

toast (tōst), *n.* bread scorched or browned by heat; the act of drinking to one's health, or to some sentiment, or popular appeal; a sentiment proposed at a banquet, or the like, to which the company responds by drinking: *v.t.* to brown or heat, as bread; show honor to in drinking; name when a health is drunk.

toastmaster (tost'mås-tẽr), *n.* one who presides at a public dinner or banquet, announces the toasts, and calls upon the speaker.

tobacco (tō-bak'ō), *n.* an annual plant of the nightshade family, about three to six feet high with white or pink tubular flowers and lanceolate leaves which are prepared in various ways for smoking, chewing, and snuffing.

tobacco bug (bug), a hemipterous insect, very destructive to tobacco leaves.

tobacconist (-nist), *n.* a dealer in tobacco, cigars, etc.

tobacco worm (wẽrm), a greenish caterpillar, with white stripes, which feeds on the tobacco plant.

tobe (tōb), *n.* a long strip of cotton cloth worn around the middle by the natives of Central Africa.

tobine ('bin), *n.* a stout, twilled, dress silk.

toboggan (-bog'ån), *n.* a kind of sledge in which one or more persons sit for sliding down snow-covered hills or inclines: *v.i.* to slide downhill by means of a toboggan.

toby (tō'bi), *n.* a drinking mug used for beer or ale shaped like a fat man with a cocked hat which forms the brim.

toco (tō'kō), *n.* a large, black South American toucan.

tocology (to-kol'o-ji), *n.* the science of midwifery; obstetrics.

tocque, same as toque.

tocsin (tok'sin), *n.* an alarm-bell.

tod (tawd), *n.* a fox; hence, a crafty person.

to-day (too-dā'), *n.* the present day; present time or age: *adv.* on this day; at the present time.

toddle (tod'l), *v.i.* to walk with short, tottering steps like a child: *n.* a toddling walk.

toddler ('lẽr), *n.* one who toddles; a young child.

toddy ('i), *n.* a sweet juice obtained from certain palms; mixture of spirit and water sweetened.

tode (tōd), *n.* a rude sled for hauling logs: *v.t.* to haul with such sled.

tody (tō'di), *n.* a small West Indian bird, green in color, with crimson throat; an American flycatcher.

toe (tō), *n.* one of the terminal members of the foot of a man or animal; forepart of a horse's hoof; a projection: *v.t.* to touch, reach, or strike with the toe or toes.

toelpel (tol'pel), *n.* [German], a big, boobyish fellow; one who makes much noise without accomplishment.

toff (tôf), *n.* [Slang], a dandy; a swell; a dude.

toffy (tof'i), *n.* a sweetmeat; taffy.

toga (tō-gå), *n.* the loose outer garment worn by the ancient Romans.

toga virilis (vir'il-is), *n.* the toga assumed by Roman youths at the age of fourteen.

together (too-geth'ẽr), *adv.* in company or association; mutually; in union or concert; uninterruptedly.

toggery (tog'ẽr-i), *n.* clothes; articles.

toggle ('l), *n.* a small wooden pin tapering toward both ends and grooved round its center; button or frog.

toggle iron (ī'ẽrn), a harpoon with a cross-piece working on a pivot near the point which prevents the instrument from slipping out after it enters the body of the animal.

toggle joint (joint), a mechanical device consisting of a frame with two bars joined together in the centre like an elbow: the power is applied at the joint, changing the direction of motion, which increases the pressure indefinitely: it is used in stonecrushing.

togs (togz), *n.pl.* clothes.

tohunga (to-hōō'ngä), *n.* a Maori priest or prophet.

toil (toil), *n.* labor oppressive to mind or body; fatiguing exertion; snare; net: *v.i.* to labor or work with pain or fatigue: *v.t.* to accomplish by toil.

toilet ('et), *n.* a dressing-table; style or manner of dressing; attire; a toilet room.

toilet paper (pā'pẽr), a thin gauze paper for use in toilets.

toilet powder (pou'dẽr), an antiseptic powder for sprinkling on the skin after bathing.

toilet room ('rōōm), a lavatory with water-closets.

toilet set (set), a set of articles for use in dressing and preparing for outside appearance.

toilinette (-i-net'), *n.* a cloth the weft of which is of woolen yarn and the warp of cotton and silk.

toilsome ('sum), *adj.* laborious; wearisome.

toilsomeness (-nes), *n.* laboriousness.

Tokay (tō-kā'), *n.* a rich Hungarian wine; a large sweet purplish grape.

token ('kn), *n.* a mark or sign: memorial of affection, etc.; symbol of good faith; distinguishing mark; a piece of metal issued for currency with a face value much above its real value; a unit of presswork from one form.

tola ('lå), *n.* in British India, a weight for gold and silver = 180 grains troy.

toldo (tol'dō), *n.* the rude hut of a South American Indian.

Toledo (-lē'dō), *n.* a sword or sword-blade of the finest temper: made originally at Toledo, Spain.

tolerable (tol'ĕr-â-bl), *adj.* endurable; supportable; fairly good.

tolerableness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being tolerable.

tolerably (-bli), *adv.* passably.

tolerance ('ĕr-ăns), *n.* endurance; toleration.

tolerant ('ĕr-ânt), *adj.* disposed to, or favoring, toleration.

tolerate ('ĕr-āt), *v.t.* to endure; permit; allow so as not to hinder or prohibit

toleration (-ā'shun), *n.* the act of tolerating; allowance of that which is not wholly approved; recognition of the right of private judgment in religious opinions and modes of worship differing from those of the established Church; freedom from bigotry.

toll (tōl), *n.* the sound of a bell slowly repeated at short intervals; a duty or tax on travelers or goods passing along a public road or bridge; tax or duty paid for some privilege; a charge for the transportation of goods: *v.i.* to sound or ring slowly, as a bell: *v.t.* to take or exact, a toll; pay toll.

tolu (tō'lū), *n.* an oily resin or balsam produced by the tolu tree of South America.

toluene (tŏl'ū-ēn), *n.* a hydrocarbon, homologous with benzene, obtained as a colorless liquid by distilling coal tar, tolu balsam, etc.

toluic (tol'u-ik), *adj.* pertaining to any of four isomeric acids, derivatives of toluene.

tolu tree (trē), a large evergreen tree of the bean family, indigenous to South America: the wood is red in the center and has an aromatic odor.

tom (tom), *n.* the male of various animals, especially the cat; [Australian Slang], a girl.

tomahawk (tom'â-hawk), *n.* a hatchet used by the North American Indians in war and the chase: *v.t.* to strike, or kill, with a tomahawk.

toman (tō'măn), *n.* a gold coin current in Persia, value about $1.76.

tomato (tō-mā'tō), *n.* the pulpy, edible fruit of a well-known plant of the nightshade family: formerly, called love-apple.

tomb (tōōm), *n.* a grave, or vault; monument erected to the memory of the dead: *v.t.* to entomb.

tombac (tom'bak), *n.* an alloy of copper and zinc, used as cheap jewelry.

tomboy ('boi), *n.* a wild, romping girl.

tombstone (tōōm'stōn), a stone or slab erected over a grave in memory of the person buried there.

tomcat ('kat), *n.* a full-grown male cat.

tomcod ('kod), *n.* a small edible fish of the cod kind.

tome (tōm), *n.* a large book.

tomentose (tō-men'tōs), *adj.* covered so closely with matted hairs as to be scarcely discernible; nappy.

tomentum ('tum), *n.* the closely matted down on the leaves or stems of certain plants.

tomfool ('fōōl), *n.* a great fool; silly trifler; the rainbird of Jamaica.

tomfoolery ('ēr-i), *n.* nonsense; absurd trifles or ornaments.

tomin (tō'min), *n.* a jeweler's weight of 12 grains.

Tommy Atkins (tom'i at'kinz), *n.* popular term for the white private soldier in the English Army.

tomnoddy (tom'nod-i), *n.* a fool; a stupid fellow.

to-morrow (too-mor'ō), *n.* the day after the present: *adv.* on the day after to-day.

tompion (tom'pi-on), *n.* the stopper or plug of a cannon; the iron button to which a charge of grape-shot is affixed; an inking pad used in lithography.

tomtate (tom'tāt), *n.* a grunt of West Indian waters.

tomtit ('tit), *n.* the titmouse.

Tom Thumb (thum), *n.* a legendary dwarf of English literature; Charles Sherwood, a Connecticut dwarf, 2 feet high and 16 lbs. in weight, exhibited by P. T. Barnum.

tom-tom ('tom), *n.* a drum flat at one end and convex at the other: used in Africa and the East Indies.

ton (tun), *n.* 20 hundredweight; 2,240 lbs. avoirdupois in England, the *long ton;* 2,000 lbs. in the U. S., the *short ton;* a unit of capacity for ship freight equivalent to 40 cubic feet; a unit of capacity for reckoning the displacement of war vessels equal to about 35 cubic feet.

ton (tông), *n.* fashion; style; people who set the fashions; the elite.

tonality (tōn-al'i-ti), *n.* key relationship; accuracy of pitch; general color-scheme of a picture.

tone (tōn), *n.* sound, or character of sound; note; accent; quality of the voice; prevailing style or character; state of the body with reference to the healthy performance of its animal functions; harmony of the colors of a painting; interval of sound; music chant: *v.t.* to bring to a required shade of color; mitigate; tune, as an instrument; to intone or utter in a monotonous, recitative manner: *v.i.* to harmonize or agree in tone or shade.

tone wheel (hwēl), in wireless, a rapidly revolving commutator; disk or wheel for breaking up a current into any audio-frequency desired.

toney, tony (tōn'i), *adj.* [Slang], foppish; high-toned.

tong (tong), *n.* a Chinese secret society: *v.t.* take, or gather, with tongs.

tonga (tong'gȧ), *n.* a two-wheeled vehicle, used in India; a drug prepared from a Fijian plant, used for neuralgia.

tongs (tôngs), *n.pl.* an instrument consisting usually of a pair of levers acting on a swivel and used for grasping objects unsuitable to hand, as hot coal, ice, etc.

tongue (tung), *n.* a fleshy, movable, protrusible organ on the floor of the mouth of most vertebrates; the chief organ of speech and touch; power of speech; manner of speaking; dialect; idiom; discourse; mere words; fluency; clapper of a bell; anything resembling a tongue; promontory: *v.t.* to modulate or modify with the tongue; scold: *v.i.* talk; prate.

tonic (ton'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or based on, the key-note; increasing tension; strengthening: *n.* a strengthening medicine.

tonicity (to-nis'i-ti), *n.* state of being in tone; strong, healthy condition.

tonic sol-fa (sōl-fä'), a system of music writing and reading which emphasizes the tonal relations of the key elements, and which has for its scale the syllables *do, re, mi, fa, sol, la, si, do.*

to-night (too-nīt'), *n.* the night of the present day: *adv.* on this present night.

tonite (tō'nīt), *n.* a powerful explosive consisting of equal portions of guncotton and barium nitrate.

Tonka bean (tong'kȧ bēn), *n.* the aromatic kernels of the fruit of a shrubby plant of Guiana, used for scenting snuff, etc.

tonnage (tun'āj), *n.* the weight of goods carried in a boat or ship; carrying capacity of a vessel; duty or toll on vessels; collective shipping of any port or country.

tonneau (tun-ō'), *n.* that part of an automobile body behind the chauffeur's seat, arranged for passengers.

tonometer (to-nom'e-tēr), *n.* a tuning fork.

tonsils (ton'silz), *n.pl.* two almond-shaped glands situated at the sides of the fauces of the throat.

tonsilitis (-sil-ī'tis), *n.* inflammation of the tonsils.

tonsillotomy (ton-si-lot'o-mi), *n.* the operation of removing the tonsils.

tonsorial (ton-sō'ri-ȧl), *adj.* pertaining to shaving or to a barber.

tonsure ('shūr), *n.* the shaving a round spot on the crown of the head, practiced by certain R. C. ecclesiastics to denote the priestly office or order to which they belong; the part of the head thus bared: *v.t.* to give the tonsure to.

tontine (-tēn'), *adj.* designating a system of life insurance, or annuities, the profits on which increase as the number of those insured diminish, the whole amount accruing to the last survivor.

too (tōō), *adv.* more than enough; likewise; in addition; over and above; also.

tool (tōōl), *n.* an instrument of manual operation; one who acts as the instrument of another; a person who carries out the designs of another: usually used in a bad sense: *v.t.* to shape with a tool; drive, as a coach.

tooling ('ing), *n.* workmanship performed with a tool; ornamental handiwork on stone, wood, metal, ivory, or other substance.

toon (tōōn), *n.* the valuable dark wood of a large cedar tree of the East Indies and Australia.

toot (tōōt), *v.t.* to sound, as a horn or flute: *n.* a blast on a horn.

tooth (tōōth), *n.* [*pl.* teeth (tēth)], one of the hard bony processes growing in the jaws, used for biting and chewing; any projection resembling a tooth; palate or taste: *v.t.* to indent or form into teeth.

toothache (-āk), *n.* neuralgic pain in a tooth or in the teeth.

toothbrush (-brush), a stiff, bristly brush for cleaning the teeth.

toothed (tōōtht), *adj.* provided with teeth.

toothing ('ing), *n.* act of furnishing teeth; in masonry, bricks alternately projecting at the end of a wall.

toothpick ('pik), *n.* a pointed sliver for removing particles from the teeth [Slang], a bowie knife; [T-], a native of Arkansas.

toothsome ('sum), *adj.* palatable.

toothsomeness (-nes), *n.* the quality of being toothsome.

toothwort ('wērt), *n.* a parasitic plant which grows on various herbs.

tootle (tōō'tl), *v.i.* to toot repeatedly.

top (top), *n.* the highest part; summit; upper side or surface; highest person, place, or rank; crown of the head; small platform at the head of the lower mast; a child's toy: *v.t.* to cover or place on the top; rise to the top of; excel; cut off the top of.

toparchy (top'ȧr-ki), a small state; a country province.

topaz ('paz), *n.* a crystallized mineral of various colors, valued as a gem.

topazolite ('ō-līt), *n.* a variety of garnet.

top-boots (top'bōōtz), *n.pl.* high boots with light colored tops, used for riding, etc.

tope (tōp), *n.* a mound-shaped Buddhist monument containing relics; a grove of mango trees; a small shark; dogfish: *v.t.* to drink intoxicating liquor habitually and excessively.

topee (tō-pē'), *n.* a cork or pith helmet.

topek (tō'pek), *n.* a hut of twigs covered with skins, used by North American Indians and also, by Eskimos in summer.

toper ('pēr), *n.* a drunkard.

topgallant (top'gal-ȧnt), *adj.* situated above the topmast: *n.* a topgallant mast or sail.

tophamper ('ham-pĕr), *n.* a ship's rigging, spars, etc.

Tophet (tō'fet), *n.* a place situated southeast of Jerusalem, in the Valley of Hinnom, where fire was burnt in honor of Moloch: subsequently a burial place; hence, hell.

tophus (tō'fus), *n.* a calcareous deposit on the teeth and about gouty joints.

topi (tō'pi), *n.* a brown antelope of British East Africa.

topic (top'ik), *n.* a subject of discourse, conversation, or argument; theme.

topical (-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or consisting of, a topic or topics; relating to a place; local.

topmast ('måst), *n.* the second mast from the deck of a ship.

topographer (to-pog'rå-fĕr), *n.* one who describes particular places in writing.

topographic (top-o-gråf'ik), *adj.* descriptive of a particular place.

topography (to-pog'rå-fi), *n.* the scientific description of a particular place, etc.; the features of a region or locality.

toponym (top'o-nim), *n.* a name based on or derived from the location of the object named.

topophone (top'o-fōn), *n.* an instrument for determining the direction from which a sound is heard, especially in a fog at sea.

topping (top'ing), *adj.* rising above; surpassing: *n.* the act of cutting off the top.

topple ('l), *v.t.* to overturn: *v.i.* to fall forward; tumble down.

topsail ('sāl), *n.* the sail second from the deck.

topsy-turvy ('si-tĕr-vi), *adv.* in an inverted position; in confusion: *adj.* disordered; chaotic.

toque (tōk), *n.* a kind of bonnet; a hat without brim; a small, tufted monkey of Ceylon.

tor (tôr), *n.* high pointed hill; jutting rock.

Torah (tō'rå), *n.* the Mosaic law; Pentateuch; [t-], instruction from a sacred source; revelation.

torana (tō'rå-nå), *n.* an ornamental wooden gateway in India.

torch (tôrch), *n.* a large light from resinous wood, flax, etc., soaked in some inflammable substance, and carried in the hand; any light used in the manner of a torch; flambeau.

toreador (tor-e-å-dōr'), *n.* a bull fighter.

toreutic (tō-rōō'tik), *adj.* pertaining to carved or sculptured work, especially to metallic work in basso-relievo: *n.pl.* art or process of chasing or embossing metal, or other material.

torii (tō're-ē), *n.* a Japanese gateway of skeleton posts and lintel.

torment (tôr'ment), *n.* extreme pain; torture; anguish: *v.t.* (tôr-ment'), to put to extreme pain, physical or mental; torture; harass.

tormentil ('men-til), *n.* an herb with yellow flowers: a preparation of the root is used as a strong astringent and, also, in dyeing and tanning.

tormina (tôr'mi-nå), *n.* a griping pain in the stomach; colic.

tornado (tôr-nā'dō), *n.* a violent tempest or whirlwind.

torose (tō'rōs), *adj.* swelling in knobs; bulging, as of muscles; muscular.

torosity (-ros'i-ti), *n.* state or condition of being torose.

torpedo (tôr-pē'dō), *n.* a cigar-shaped metal case, containing explosives, fired from a torpedo boat or submarine, for destroying ships, at sea; a submarine mine; an automobile with a cigar-shaped body; kind of firework; the cramp-fish: *v.t.* to destroy by a torpedo.

torpedo boat (bōt), a small, swift vessel designed for firing torpedoes.

torpescent (-pes'ent), *adj.* becoming torpid.

torpid ('pid), *adj.* numb; inactive; dormant.

torpidity ('i-ti), *n.* inactivity; insensibility.

torpify ('pi-fī), *v.t.* to make torpid; be numb.

torpor ('pĕr), *n.* numbness; inactivity.

torporific (-if-ik), *adj.* producing torpor.

torquate (tor'kwāt), *adj.* having a ring, as of color, around the neck.

torque (tôrk), *n.* a twisted collar or necklace worn by ancient Gauls and Britons.

torrefy (tor're-fī), *v.t.* to dry by fire; roast (ores); subject to great heat.

torrent ('ent), *n.* a violent and rapid stream; heavy fall, as of rain; strong current, rising suddenly and rushing rapidly along.

torrential (to-ren'shal), *adj.* of the nature of, or suggestive of, a torrent.

torrid ('id), *adj.* dried with heat; extremely hot; burning; parching.

torrid zone (zōn), *n.* the broad belt of the earth's surface lying between the two tropics, in some part of which the sun is directly overhead or vertical.

torsade (tôr-sād'), *n.* a molding or ornamentation resembling a length of rope or cable; a twisted cord, usually used for draperies.

torsel (tôr'sel), *n.* a piece of iron, stone, wood, or the like, for supporting the end of a joist or beam.

torsion (tôr'shun), *n.* the act of turning or twisting; the wrenching or twisting of a body by lateral force.

torso ('sō), *n.* the trunk of a human body; hence, the trunk of a statue, especially one having the head or limbs mutilated; something incomplete.

tort (tôrt), *n.* in law, any wrong, injury, or damage, not involving breach of contract.

torticollis (tôr-ti-kol'is), *n.* a contraction, or spasm, of the muscles of the neck which draws the head to one side; wryneck.

tortile (tôr'til), *adj.* bent; twisted; wreathed.

tortilla (-tēl'yä), *n.* a thin unleavened cake of maize baked on a heated iron plate, or hot stone.

tortoise (tôr'tis), *n.* a land- or fresh-water turtle; a reptile with a very hard shell; a testudo.

tortoise shell (shel), the horny plate of the hawksbill turtle: it is mottled yellow and very easily molded when hot: used in inlaying, for ornaments, combs, pins, etc.

tortuous ('ū-us), *adj.* crooked; twisted; wreathed; underhand; indirect; deceitful.

torture ('tūr), *n.* agony of mind or body; excruciating pain; pain inflicted as a punishment, or as a means of extorting a confession: *v.t.* to punish with, or as with, torture; put to the rack; excruciate; vex; wrest from the true meaning.

torup (tôr'up), *n.* the fresh-water snapping turtle of North America.

torus (tō'rus), *n.* a large semicircular molding in the base of a column; the part of a flower which contains the seed-vessels.

Tory (tō'ri), *n.* in English politics, a Conservative; one who remained loyal to England during the American Revolution: *adj.* pertaining to Tories.

Toryism (-izm), *n.* the principles of the Tories.

toss (tos), *v.t.* to throw with the hand; throw upward; jerk; put into violent motion; cause to rise and fall: *v.i.* to roll or tumble; be tossed: *n.* a throwing upward, or with a jerk.

tossing ('ing), *n.* the act of throwing upward; a rolling or tumbling.

tot (tot), *n.* anything small or insignificant; a term of endearment applied to a child: *pl.* a series of figures in column form to be added up as an exercise in rapid calculation: *v.t.* to add; count up.

total (tō'tâl), *adj.* whole; complete; full; not divided: *n.* the whole sum or amount; completeness.

totality (-tal'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being total; entire quantity, amount, or sum.

totalizator (tō'tal-i-zā-tēr), *n.* a machine for recording the bets at horse races where the pari-mutuel system prevails, as in Australia.

totally ('tâl-i), *adv.* entirely; fully.

totara (to'tä-rä), *n.* a very valuable timber tree of New Zealand, the durable, hard wood of which is much utilized for furniture.

tote (tōt), *v.t.* to carry; haul.

totem (tō'tem), *n.* an animal, plant, or object adopted as a symbol, by a group of certain savage tribes, as those of Alaska, in the belief that there is an affinity or natural relationship between them and this symbol: members of the group regard themselves as blood-relatives, so intermarriage is prohibited: such prohibition is called exogamy; an image of wood or other material set up as a representation of the symbol adopted.

totemism (tō'tem-izm), *n.* the system of dividing tribes into groups or clans according to their totems; the worship of totems.

tote shop (shop), in Australia, a resort where bets are made on horse-races by means of a totalizator.

totter (tot'ēr), *v.i.* to shake as if about to fall; be unsteady; stagger; reel.

tottery ('ēr-i), *adj.* shaking, as if about to fall; unsteady.

toucan (tōō-kän'), *n.* a fruit-eating tropical bird with an enormous thin-shelled beak: it has a gaudy plumage of blue, yellow, red and black.

touch (tuch), *v.t.* to come in contact with; perceive by feeling; handle slightly; play; reach; attain to; meddle with; treat of in a superficial manner; add a light stroke to; affect the senses or sensibility of; injure or hurt; [Slang], borrow from: *v.i.* to be in contact; call at a port: *n.* the act of touching; state of being touched; contact; sense of feeling; action of the hand on a musical instrument; tried qualities; emotion or affection; single stroke on a painting; [Slang], act of borrowing from.

touch-down (tuch'down), *n.* a point scored in football by carrying the ball across opponents' goal line; the act of making such a point.

touchiness ('i-nes), *n.* irritability.

touching ('ing), *adj.* pathetic: *n.* the act of coming in contact with: *prep.* with respect to; concerning.

touchstone ('stōn), *n.* Lydian stone or basanite, used for testing the purity of gold and silver; hence, a criterion.

touchwood ('wood), *n.* any decayed wood which easily ignites and burns slowly; fungi used as tinder.

touchy ('i), irritable; peevish.

tough (tuf), *adj.* flexible without being brittle; not easily broken; or fractured; able to endure hardship; strong; firm; tenacious; viscous; difficult; not easy to masticate: *n.* a rough; rowdy; pugnacious fellow.

toughen ('n), *v.i.* to grow or become tough: *v.t.* to make tough.

toughish ('ish), *adj.* somewhat tough.

toupee (tōō-pē'), *n.* a small wig, or curl.

tour (tōōr), *n.* a circuitous journey; excursion; trip: *v.i.* to make a tour: *v.t.* to make a tour or circuit of, as to *tour* the country.

touraco (tōō-rå-kō′), **turacou** (-rå-kōō′), a large African bird of a brilliant red and green plumage and having a white crest: allied to the cuckoo.

tourbillion (-bil′yun), *n.* rotating fire-work; something that whirls or moves spirally.

touring car (toor′ing kär), *n.* an automobile of relatively large size, suitable for making long trips in the country.

tourist (′ist), *n.* excursionist; one who travels from place to place.

tourmaline (′må-lin), *n.* a transparent subsilicate of aluminum, containing boron and alkali earth metals: it occurs in prisms, is of various colors, and is often cut and used as a gem.

tournament (′nå-ment), *n.* a mock fight by knights on horseback; contest of skill.

tourniquet (′ni-ket), *n.* a surgical instrument for compressing an artery and arresting hemorrhage.

tousle, touzle (touz′l), *v.t.* to pull or tear; worry; put in disorder.

tout (tout), *n.* one who secretly watches race-horses in training, in order to give private information to betters: *v.t.* & *v.i.* to spy upon, as to horses; give information to betters.

tout-ensemble (tōō-täng-säm′bl), *n.* the general effect of a work of art, costume, etc., regarded as a whole.

touter (tout′ēr), *n.* one who hangs about to secure the custom of tourists for a particular hotel, or who endeavors to get votes for a political candidate.

tow (tō), *n.* the coarse part of flax or hemp: *v.t.* to drag, as a vessel, through the water by means of a rope: *n.* act of towing; that which is towed.

towage (′āj), *n.* the act of towing; price paid for towing.

toward (tō′ērd), **towards** (′ērdz), *prep.* in the direction of; with a tendency to; with respect to.

towel (tou′el), *n.* a cloth for wiping the hands, etc., after washing: *v.t.* & *v.i.* to wipe, or dry, with a towel.

toweling (-ing), *n.* cloth for towels.

tower (tou′ēr), *n.* a lofty building, square or circular, usually flat on the top; fortress: *v.i.* to rise above other objects; to be lofty or high.

towering (′ēr-ing), *adj.* very high; soaring; violent; outrageous.

towhead (tō-hed), *n.* the hooded merganser; a person with tousled, whitish hair.

towhee (tou′hē), *n.* a small American bird of the sparrow family: the name is imitative.

town (toun), *n.* any collection of houses larger than a village, especially one having a market; the inhabitants of a town; township.

town council (koun′sil), a body of citizens elected to regulate the affairs of a town or city.

town-hall (toun-hawl), *n.* a building or place wherein the town officers transact their business.

township (′ship), *n.* in the U. S., a territorial subdivision of a county subject to local municipal government; in England, an area corresponding to that of a parish and controlled by parish authorities.

toxemia, toxæmia (toks-ē′mi-å), *n.* blood poisoning.

toxic (′ik), *adj.* poisonous.

toxicologist (-i-kol′ō-jist), *n.* one skilled in toxicology.

toxicology (′ō-ji), *n.* the science that treats of poisons, their effects, antidotes, etc.

toxicomania (-kō-mā-ni′å), *n.* a mania for intoxicating or poisonous drugs, as opium.

toxicosis (-kō′sis), *n.* a morbid state due to the action of poison in the body.

toxin (toks′in), *n.* a poison produced by the action of bacteria upon organic matter.

toxiphobia (tok-si-fō′bi-å), *n.* a morbid dread of poison, or of being poisoned.

toxophilite (tok-sof′i-līt), *n.* a lover of archery; one devoted to this form of sport.

toy (toi), *n.* a child's plaything; something of no real value; bauble: *v.i.* to dally amorously; trifle.

trace (trās), *n.* a mark left by anything passing; footprint; small quantity: *pl.* the straps, etc., by which a vehicle is drawn by a horse: *v.t.* to delineate by marks; follow by tracks or footsteps; follow exactly.

traceable (′å-bl), *adj.* capable of being traced.

tracer (′ēr), *n.* one who traces drawings; one of various devices for tracing; an inquiry agent; a letter of inquiry as to a missing person or article.

tracery (′ēr-i), *n.* architectural ornamentation in Gothic structures.

trachea (trå-kē′å), *n.* [*pl.* tracheæ (′ē)], the windpipe: *pl.* the air tubes in the bodies of insects.

tracheal (′ke-ål), *adj.* pertaining to the trachea.

trachealgia (-ke-al′ji-å), *n.* pain in the trachea.

tracheitis (-ke-ī′tis), *n.* inflammation of the trachea, or windpipe.

trachelismus (trak-e-liz′mus), *n.* spasmodic contraction of the neck muscles.

tracheostenosis (trā-ke-o-sten-nō′sis), *n.* stricture of the trachea.

tracheotomy (-ot′ō-mi), *n.* the surgical operation of making an opening into the windpipe.

trachitis (-kī′tis), *n.* same as tracheitis.

trachoma (trå-kō′må), *n.* an inflamed condition of the eyes, characterized by

hard, granular growths on the inner surface of the eyelids: due to a micrococcus.

trachyphonia (-fō'ni-å), *n.* harshness or roughness of voice.

trachyte (trak'īt), *n.* a feldspathic igneous rock.

trachytic (trā-kit'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling, trachyte.

tracing (trā'sing), *n.* the act of one who traces; regular path; mechanical copy by marking on thin paper over the original.

track (trak), *n.* a mark or impression left by the foot; beaten path; course or way; course for racing; permanent way of a railroad: *v.t.* to pursue by following the footprints or marks left behind.

trackage ('āj), *n.* towage; railroad-tracks collectively; the right of one company to use the tracks of another.

trackless ('les), *adj.* unmarked by footprints; untrodden.

trackwalker (-wawk'ẽr), *n.* a person engaged to inspect railroad tracks.

tract (trakt), *n.* a short treatise, usually on some religious subject; region of indefinite extent; expanse.

tractability (-å-bil'i-ti), *n.* docility.

tractable ('å-bl), *adj.* docile; easily instructed or managed.

Tractarian (trak-tā'ri-an), *adj.* pertaining to the Tractarians or their teachings: relating to a system of religious principles published in pamphlet form about 1840, in England: *n.* a member of the High Church party in the Church of England; one of the Tractarians.

Tractarianism (-izm), *n.* the principles and practises of those who espoused a Catholic revival in the Church of England, which began with Keble's sermon on "National Apostasy" in July, 1833: see Oxford Movement.

tractate (trak'tāt), *n.* a small book or treatise.

tractile ('til), *adj.* ductile.

traction ('shun), *n.* the act of drawing; state of being drawn; attraction; rolling friction, as of wheels on a track.

tractive ('tiv), *adj.* serving, or used, to draw along; pulling.

tractor (tẽr), *n.* that which draws; an automobile used for drawing or hauling; an airplane having the propeller forward of the main supporting planes.

trade (trād), *n.* commerce; business; buying and selling for money; dealing by way of sale or exchange; traffic; persons engaged in a particular business: *adj.* pertaining to, carried on by, or characteristic of, a trade: *pl.* the trade winds: *v.i.* to carry on commerce; buy and sell; traffic: *v.t.* to sell or exchange in commerce.

trade acceptance (ak-sep'tåns), a bill of exchange drawn by a seller on a buyer for the purchase price of goods: if the latter accepts, he writes his name across the face of the document, thus guaranteeing to pay the bill at maturity.

trade agreement (å-grē'ment), an agreement between an employer and his help, whereby wages, time, working conditions, etc. are fixed.

trade-mark ('märk), *n.* a distinguishing device affixed by a merchant to his goods to show his exclusive right, or as a guarantee of genuineness.

trade name (nām), the name by which an article is known among traders; a name adopted by an inventor or merchant to indicate that he is the sole producer of the article so-named; the name under which a business or firm operates.

trade-price ('pris), *n.* price of an article as charged to the retailer.

trader ('ẽr), *n.* one engaged in trade or commerce; merchant; shopkeeper; vessel engaged in any particular trade.

trade school (skōōl), a school in which trades are taught.

tradesman (trādz'man), *n.* one who deals in commodities for a livelihood; a shopkeeper; a mechanic engaged in some special branch of manual labor.

trades-union ('ūn-yun), *n.* an organized combination of workmen for the protection of their interests in any particular trade or industry.

trades-unionism (-izm), *n.* the principles and practices of trades-unions.

trades-unionist (-ist), *n.* a member of a trades-union.

trade-winds (trād'windz), *n.pl.* certain ocean winds in or near the torrid zone which blow steadily from the same quarter periodically.

trading ('ing), *adj.* pertaining to trade.

tradition (tra-dish'un), *n.* the oral transmission of events, opinions, doctrines, practices, etc., through successive generations without written memorials; that which is so handed down; ancient custom.

traditional ('un-ål), *adj.* pertaining to, derived from, or handed down by tradition.

traditionally ('un-ål-i), *adv.* in a traditional manner.

traditive (trad'i-tiv), *adj.* handed down through traditions; transmissible by traditions.

traduce (trå-dus'), *v.t.* to slander.

traffic (traf'ik), *n.* business or trade; commerce; transportation of persons or goods on a railway, vehicle, ship, etc.; intercourse: *v.i.* to trade; bargain: *v.t.* to barter.

tragacanth (trag'ä-kanth), *n.* a gum obtained from a low, spiny shrub of the Orient; the shrub yielding this gum.

tragedian (trå-jē'di-ån), *n.* an actor, or writer, of tragedies.

tragedienne (-zhē-dyen', -jē'di-en), *n.* an actress of tragedy.

tragedy (traj'e-di), *n.* a dramatic poem of elevated style, representing some event, or series of events, in the life of a person, or persons, and having usually a fatal ending; a melancholy and fatal event; an event in which human lives are lost by murderous violence, or some catastrophe.

tragic ('ik), **tragical** (-i-kal), *adj.* pertaining to tragedy; calamitous; fatal; terrible.

tragically (-ăl-i), *adv.* in a tragic manner.

tragi-comedy (traj-i-kom'e-di), *n.* a drama in which the sublime and ridiculous are blended; a composition embodying the comic and the serious.

tragopan (trag'o-pan), *n.* an Asiatic pheasant of gorgeous plumage interspersed with white eye-spots.

tragus (tra'gus), *n.* the lobe or prominence at the opening of the ear.

trail (trāl), *v.t.* to draw or drag along the ground; hunt or follow by tracking: *v.i.* to be drawn out in length; fall or hang down; grow or climb at great length: *n.* the track followed by a hunter; scent left by a track; a path through a wilderness; something that is dragged behind, as the lower part of a woman's skirt; [Slang], a dirty, slovenly person, especially a slovenly woman.

trailer ('ēr), *n.* a street car attached to another for accommodation of extra passengers; a logging-sled hitched to one in front.

train (trān), *n.* a series of railway carriages or trucks coupled together; something drawn or dragged behind, as the skirt of a robe, etc.; retinue; procession; connected series; suite; process; line of gunpowder laid to fire a charge; a heavy kind of Canadian sledge: *v.t.* to instruct by exercise; drill; educate; draw along; form to a proper shape; discipline or tame for use; prepare for athletic contests or horse-racing; trace (a lode) to its head: *v.i.* to travel by train; to be drilled in military exercises; [Slang], to associate with.

trainer ('ēr), *n.* an instructor, especially one who prepares men, horses, etc., for exercises of skill, races, etc.

training ('ing), *n.* the process of drilling in military exercises, or preparing for athletic contests; system of developing strength or faculties; state of being prepared.

train oil (oil), oil obtained by boiling whale's blubber.

trait (trāt), *n.* a peculiar feature or characteristic; touch.

traitor (trā-tēr), *n.* one who is guilty of treason or the betrayal of his country to an enemy by breach of trust; one who betrays any confidence; a deceiver.

traitorous ('tēr-us), *adj.* guilty of treason; perfidious.

traitress (trā'tres), *n.* a female informer, or deceiver.

traject (traj'ekt), to cast over; throw through or across.

trajection (trâ-jek'shun), *n.* act of trajecting.

trajectory (trâ-jek'tō-ri), *n.* the curve described by a body in space, under the action of certain forces, as a comet, or stone thrown upwards; a curve intersecting a series of curves at a given angle.

tram (tram), *n.* one of the rails of a tramway; a tramway; tramcar; shaft of a cart: *v.i.* to travel by tramcar: *v.t.* to transport on a tramway.

tramble ('bl), *v.t.* to wash (ore) in a particular manner.

tramcar (-kär), *n.* a street passenger car running on a track.

trammel ('el), *n.* a net used for fowling or fishing; shackle for horses; anything that impedes progress, action, or freedom; a pothook in writing; an instrument for drawing ellipses; a gauge for adjusting machine parts; a beam compass: *v.t.* to impede or hinder; shackle.

tramontana (trä-mon-tä'nä), *n.* the north wind; a cold northerly wind, often violent, which blows across the Adriatic.

tramontane (-mon'tān), *adj.* lying, or coming from, beyond the mountain; hence, foreign; barbarous: *n.* a person coming from beyond the mountain; hence, a foreigner; a barbarian.

tramp (tramp), *v.t.* to tread upon forcibly and repeatedly; travel over on foot: *v.i.* to wander: *n.* a vagrant foot traveler; journey on foot; sound of tramping; a ship not engaged in regular trade, but taking on cargo when offered.

trample ('pl), *v.t.* to tread under the feet; prostrate by treading; treat with insult or contempt: *v.i.* to stamp rapidly and repeatedly with the feet; tread roughly.

trampolin (tram'po-lin), *n.* an exhibition on stilts: *v.i.* to walk on stilts.

tramway ('wā), *n.* a street railway; metal tracks for wagons or trucks.

trance (trans), *n.* a state in which the soul appears to be absent from the body or rapt in visions; temporary suspension of sensation and volition while the heart and lungs continue to act; swoon; catalepsy: *v.t.* to place in, or as in, a state of trance.

traneen (trâ-nēn'), *n.* crested dog's-tail grass; [Irish], anything worthless: compared to a snap of the fingers.

tranquil (trang'kwil), *adj.* calm; quiet; undisturbed; not agitated.

trank (trangk), *n.* a piece, of the shape and size of a glove, cut from a skin; the skin from which glove-shapes are cut.

tranquility ('i-ti), *n.* calmness; quiet.

tranquilize ('kwil-īz), *v.t.* to make tranquil or quiet.

tranquilly ('kwil-i), *adv.* in a tranquil manner.

trans-, a prefix signifying *beyond, over, across, through:* used chiefly in words from the Latin.

transact (trans-akt'), *v.t.* to manage, as business; carry through; negotiate.

transaction (-ak'shun), *n.* the management of any business or affair; that which is done or performed; a proceeding; affair: *pl.* reports of a scientific or learned society.

transactor ('tĕr), *n.* one who transacts.

transatlantic (trans-at-lan'tik), *adj.* lying, or existing, beyond the Atlantic Ocean.

transcend (tran-send'), *v.t.* to rise above; surpass; surmount; excel; exceed.

transcendence (-sen'dens), **transcendency** (-si), *n.* the state or quality of being transcendent; supereminence; the exaltation of God above and beyond all.

transcendent ('ent), *adj.* surpassing others in excellence; noting, in the Kantian philosophy, speculations concerning matters outside the range of the human intellect or experience: *n.* that which is surpassingly great.

transcendental ('ăl), noting that which lies beyond the limits of experience, or is external to the senses; speculative; metaphysical; vague; supereminent.

transcendentalism ('ăl-izm), *n.* the Kantian philosophy which affirms that the primary principles of knowledge are ascertained by the investigation of that which is *a priori*, or independent of experience; any vague or visionary system of philosophy, or religion; a religious philosophy of the New England school, espoused by Emerson and Channing, in which the spiritual was exalted above the material, and the self-sufficiency of the individual affirmed.

transcontinental (-kon-ti-nen'tal), *adj.* passing across a continent.

transcribe (-skrīb'), *v.t.* to copy.

transcript ('skript), *n.* a written copy from an original.

transcription (-skrip'shun), *n.* a copy.

transept ('sept), *n.* that part of a church at right angles on either side to the chancel.

transfer (trans-fĕr'), *v.t.* to convey from one person or place to another; convey, as a right, title, etc.; produce by impression, as an engraving from a lithographic stone: *v.i.* to change from one car to another, or from one line of railroad to another: *n.* (trans'fer), conveyance of a right, title, property, etc., from one person to another; deed by which such a transfer is executed; removal; a soldier transferred from one troop or company to another; drawing or writing printed off from one surface to another.

transferability (-ă-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being transferable.

transferable ('ă-bl), *adj.* capable of being transferred.

transferee (-fĕr-ē'), *n.* the person to whom anything is transferred.

transference ('fer-ens), *n.* act of transferring; conveyance; transfer.

transferrer (-fĕr'ĕr), *n.* one who makes a transfer.

transfiguration (-fig-ū-rā'shun), *n.* a change of form or appearance, especially the supernatural change in the personal appearance of Jesus Christ on the mount; (T-), a church feast in commemoration of the Transfiguration of Jesus Christ: celebrated on August 6.

transfigure (-fig'ūr), *v.t.* to change the outward form or appearance of.

transfix (-fiks'), *v.t.* to pierce through.

transfixion (-fik'shun), *n.* the act of transfixing; state of being transfixed.

transfluent ('flōō-ent), *adj.* flowing through.

transform (-fôrm'), *v.t.* to change the shape or appearance of; convert or change the character of; transmute; metamorphose; change the form of (an algebraic equation) into another of different form without altering its value.

transformation (-fôrmā'shun), *n.* the act of transforming; state of being transformed; transmutation; metamorphosis; change of character; conversion.

transformer (-fôrm'ĕr), *n.* an induction coil for raising or lowering electric pressure.

transformism (-fôr'mizm), *n.* the theory than an organism or species can be developed into a different one.

transfuse (-fūz'), *v.t.* to pour out of one vessel into another; instil; transfer, as blood, from the veins of a person or animal to those of another.

transfusion (-fū'zhun), *n.* the act of transfusing; state of being transfused.

transgress (-gres'), *v.i.* to offend by the violation or infraction of any law, rule, etc.; sin: *v.t.* break or violate.

transgression (-gresh'un), *n.* the act of violating any law or rule of moral duty; fault; offense; sin.

transgressor (-gres'ĕr), *n.* an offender; a sinner.

transient (tran'shent), *adj.* fleeting; brief: *n.* a transient guest, especially in a hotel, or boarding-house.

transit (tran'sit), *n.* a passage through or over; a line for conveyance of passengers or freight; mode of travel; passage of a heavenly body across the meridian of a place; passage of an inferior planet across the sun's disc.

transition (-sish'un), *n.* the passage from one place or state to another; change, as of key in music, or of the subject of discourse.

transitional (-sish'un-ăl), *adj.* involving or denoting transition.

transitive ('si-tiv), *adj.* in grammar, not-

ing an action passing from a subject to an object.

transitiveness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being transitive.

transitorily ('si-tō-ri-li), *adv.* with a short continuance.

transitoriness (-nes), *n.* shortness of duration.

transitory ('si-tō-ri), *adj.* continuing but a short time; evanescent; fleeting; unstable.

translate (trans-lāt'), *v.t.* to render from one language into another; interpret; remove to another place or position; remove to heaven without dying.

translation (-lā'shun), *n.* the act of translating; that which is translated; removal; version; removal of a bishop from one see to another.

translator ('tēr), *n.* one who translates.

transliterate (-lit'ēr-āt), *v.t.* to express, as the characters of a word, in the letters of a different alphabet.

translucent (-lū'sent), *adj.* partially transparent.

transmigrate (trans'mi-grāt), *v.i.* to migrate from one country to another.

transmigration (trans-mī-grā'shun), *n.* migration from one place to another; the passing of the soul from one body to another after death; metempsychosis.

transmissibility (-mis-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being transmissible.

transmissible ('i-bl), *adj.* denoting that may be passed from one to another, or through a body or substance.

transmission (-mish'un), *n.* the act of transmitting; the things transmitted; passage through.

transmit (-mit'), *v.t.* to cause or suffer to pass over or through; send from one place or person to another.

transmitter ('ēr), *n.* one who, or that which, transmits; a telegraphic or telephonic sending instrument.

transmutation (-mū-tā'shun), *n.* change from one form, nature, substance, or species, into another.

transmute (-mūt'), *v.t.* to change from one form, nature, substance, or species into another.

transom (tran'som), *n.* a cross-beam over a door or over the sternpost of a vessel; horizontal mullion or crossbar in a window; a window above a door, or another window.

transpacific (-pa-sif'ik), *adj.* lying beyond the Pacific Ocean.

transparency (trans-par'en-si), *n.* the state or quality of being transparent; a picture painted on a semi-transparent material through which a light shines.

transparent ('ent), *adj.* having the property of transmitting rays of light; clear.

transpiration (-pi-rā'shun), *n.* exhalation through the pores of the skin.

transpire (-pīr'), *v.i.* to be excreted through the pores of the skin; be exhaled; become known; come to pass; occur: *v.t.* to perspire; exhale.

transplant (-plant'), *v.t.* to remove and plant in another place; remove and establish.

transplantation (-plan-tā'shun), *n.* the act of transplanting.

transport (-pōrt'), *v.t.* to carry across or from one place to another; banish as a criminal; carry away by violence of passion, or pleasure: *n.* (trans'port), conveyance for baggage or stores; a vessel employed for carrying troops, stores, etc., from one place to another; manifestation of anger; rapture; ecstasy.

transportation (-pōr-tā'shun), *n.* banishment for crime; conveyance.

transporting (-port'ing), *adj.* ravishing; ecstatic.

transpose (-pōz'), *v.t.* to change the place or order of, by putting each in the place of the other; change the key of; change (a term) from one side of an equation to the other by changing the sign.

transposition (-pō-zish'un), *n.* the act of transposing; state of being transposed.

transubstantiation (tran-sub-stan-shī-ā'shun), *n.* the doctrine that, after consecration, the elements in the Eucharist are converted into the veritable body and blood of Christ.

transude (-sūd'), *v.i.* to pass or ooze through the pores or interstices of a substance.

transverse (trans-vērs'), *adj.* lying or being across or crosswise; broader than long.

transversely ('li), *adv.* in a transverse direction.

trap (trap), *n.* an instrument, shutting suddenly with a spring, for snaring game, vermin, and other animals; snare; ambush; stratagem; a game played with a bat, ball, and shoe-shaped block of wood; a carriage on springs; contrivance for preventing the escape of foul air from a drain; a valve in a pipe to prevent a return flow; heavy igneous rock composed of feldspar, hornblende, etc.; [Slang], in Australia, a policeman: *pl.* baggage; portable articles; to catch in, or as in a trap; ensnare; take by stratagem; furnish with a trap: *v.i.* to set traps for game.

trapeze (trā-pēz'), *n.* a swinging horizontal bar suspended by ropes for gymnastics and athletic exercises.

trapezium (-pē'zi-um), *n.* a plane figure bounded by 4 right lines, of which two are parallel; the outermost bone of the second row of the carpus.

trapezoid (trap'e-zoid), *n.* a plane figure with 4 sides, of which no two are parallel to each other.

trapper ('ēr), *n.* one who traps animals, especially to obtain the fur.

trappings ('ingz), *n.pl.* ornamented articles of dress; superficial decorations; ornaments for horses.

Trappist (trap'ist), *n.* in the R. C. Church, a monk or priest of the Cistercian order, founded in 1660 at La Trappe, Normandy: this order is known as the most austere in the Roman Church, the members constantly undergoing very severe discipline and fasting.

trash (trash), *n.* refuse; worthless or useless matter; rubbish; loppings of trees; withered tobacco leaves; decayed leaves and stems of sugar-cane.

trashiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being trashy.

trashy ('i), *adj.* worthless; useless.

trass (tras), *n.* a volcanic, yellowish earth, used in preparing hydraulic cement.

trauma (traw'mă), *n.* a wound.

traumatic (traw-mat'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, applied to, suitable for, or produced by, wounds.

traumatism (-izm), *n.* a morbid condition of the system, due to wounds or bodily injury.

traumatropism (-mat'ro-pizm), *n.* the sensitiveness to wounds of the roots of certain plants; modification in growth, as governed by injuries to roots or stems.

travail (trav'il or 'āl), *n.* labor with pain; severe toil; parturition: *v.i.* to suffer the pains of childbirth.

trave (trāv), *n.* a wooden frame for confining a horse while being shod; a crossbeam; a division or bay in a ceiling.

travel (trav'el), *v.i.* to journey, especially to foreign or distant places; proceed; move: *v.t.* to journey over: *n.* the act of journeying, especially to foreign or distant places; collectively, the number of persons, vehicles, etc., passing over a given place during a given time.

traveled ('eld), *p.adj.* having made journeys; hence, experienced.

traveler ('el-ĕr), *n.* one who travels; one who journeys from place to place to solicit custom for a mercantile house; a ring that slides along a rope or spar.

traveler's check (-erz chek), a check issued by a banking house to a traveler and payable at any of its corresponding banks on the road; a letter of credit.

traveling (-ing), *n.* act of journeying: *adj.* journeying; denoting that which travels or moves.

traveling salesman (sālz'man), a drummer for a commercial house.

traveling stock (stok), the transportation equipment of a railroad; in Australia, cattle on the move from one station to another.

travelogue (trav'e-log), *n.* a lecture on travel, or foreign places, usually illustrated.

traverse ('ĕrs), *adj.* lying or being across: *adv.* athwart; crosswise: *n.* a cross piece; something lying or placed across something else; a gallery or loft of communication in a church, or large building; formal denial of the pleadings of the opposite party in a lawsuit; parapet and trench across a ditch; the turning of a gun to command different points: *v.t.* to lay or place in a cross direction; thwart; multiply; travel or pass over; survey carefully; turn to one side or the other and point, as a piece of ordnance; plane across the grain; deny formally: *v.i.* to turn as on a pivot; move round; tread or move crosswise.

traverser (trav'ĕr-sĕr), *n.* in law, one who denies an accusation; a railroad platform on wheels, having one or more tracks for the shifting of cars.

travesty ('es-ti), *n.* a burlesque or parady: *v.t.* to burlesque or parody.

trawl (trawl), *n.* a large net of peculiar construction used in deep-sea fishing: *v.i.* to fish with a trawl.

trawler ('ĕr), *n.* one who trawls; a fishing vessel used in trawling.

trawling ('ing), *n.* the act or process of fishing with a net which drags along the bottom of the sea.

tray (trā), *n.* a broad, flat vessel for holding or carrying dishes, glasses, etc.; salver.

trayful ('fool), *n.* as much as a tray will contain.

treacherous (trech'ĕr-us), *adj.* betraying a trust; perfidious; faithless.

treachery ('ĕr-i), *n.* treasonable or perfidious conduct; perfidy; violation of allegiance or faith; treason.

treacle (trē'kl), *n.* a syrup drained from sugar in the process of refining; molasses.

Treacle Bible (bī'bl), a Bishops' Bible, issued 1568, in which *Jer.* viii, 22, reads, "Is there no tryacle (balm) in Gilead?"

tread (tred), *v.i.* to step or walk, especially to walk with a more or less stately or measured step; copulate, as birds: *v.t.* to walk on; crush under the feet; subdue or vanquish: *n.* a step; manner of stepping; rung of a ladder; act of the male bird in copulation; the small disk of protoplasm the male bird puts on the yolk of the egg; the gauge of an automobile or distance between the two front or two back wheels; part of the wheel that comes in contact with the ground.

treadle ('l), *n.* that part of a loom or other machine moved by the foot; a lever: *v.t.* to operate with a treadle; tread, as clay in brick-making.

treadmill ('mil), *n.* a large wheel driven by persons treading on the steps of the periphery; wearisome routine, as of the same work; a dull grind of work from day to day.

treason (trē'zn), *n.* the offense of betraying the state or subverting the govern-

ment of the state to which the offender belongs; rebellion.

treasure (trezh'ūr), *n.* accumulated wealth; abundance; plenty; something highly valued: *v.t.* to lay up or collect for future use; hoard; accumulate; value highly.

treasurer (-ēr), *n.* one who has the charge of a treasure; a public officer who receives the money collected from taxes, duties, etc.; one who has charge of collected funds.

treasure trove (-trōv), *n.* money, jewels, or other valuables buried in the earth, the owner being unknown.

treasury ('ūr-i), *n.* a place or building where the public revenues are deposited and the public debts discharged; that department of a government which has charge of the finances; the officials constituting such a department; collection of valuable information or facts.

treasury note (nōt), *n.* a demand note issued by the U. S. treasury, and by law made a legal tender for all debts, public and private, except duties on imports and interest on the public debt.

treasury warrant (wor'ânt), a warrant for the payment of money into a public treasury, or taking money out of same.

treat (trēt), *v.t.* to handle or manage in a particular manner; behave toward; entertain with food or drink without cost to the guests; discourse on; apply remedies to; test with chemical reagents: *v.i.* to discuss; negotiate; agree; give a gratuitous entertainment: *n.* an entertainment given as an expression of regard; something which affords great pleasure.

treatise ('is), *n.* a written composition on some particular subject, in which its principles are discussed or explained.

treatment ('ment), *n.* act or manner of treating; usage; management; manipulation; application of remedies.

treaty ('i), *n.* the act of treating for the adjustment of differences or for forming an agreement; league or agreement between two states, etc.; negotiation.

Treaty Elm (elm), an elm tree near Philadelphia under which Penn made a treaty with the Indians, October, 1682.

Treaty Stone (stōn), a famous stone at Limerick, upon which the English signed a treaty with the Irish, through Gen. Sarsfield, which was broken by the former.

treble (treb'l), *adj.* threefold; triple; in music, pertaining to the highest vocal, or instrumental part: *n.* the highest of the four voice parts; soprano; a singer taking the highest part: *v.t.* to make threefold: *v.i.* to become threefold.

trebucket (trē'buk-et), *n.* a catapult contrivance of the Middle Ages for hurling missiles in war.

tree (trē), *n.* any woody plant having a single trunk and branches; anything resembling a tree; a piece of timber; cross: *v.t.* to drive to a tree; place in difficulty: *v.i.* to take refuge in a tree.

tree fern (fērn), a giant fern of the tropics and Australia having a trunk as large as that of an ordinary tree.

tree frog (frog), a tailless, leaping amphibian of arboreal habits.

treenail ('nāl), *n.* a cylindrical wooden pin used for securing the planks of a ship to the timbers.

tref (trâf), **trefa** (trā'fâ), *adj.* ceremonially unclean according to Jewish law: opposed to *kosher*.

trefoil ('foil), *n.* clover; any of various trifoliate plants; an ornamental foliation used in architecture resembling three-leaved clover.

trek (trek), *v.i.* [S. African], to travel by wagon, especially in search of a new settlement: *n.* a journey by wagon.

trellis (trel'is), *n.* a structure or frame of lattice-work for supporting vines, etc.

trellis-work (-wērk), *n.* small bars nailed together crosswise.

tremble (trem'bl), *v.i.* to shake involuntarily, as with fear, cold, weakness, etc.; shudder; totter; quaver, as sound: *n.* an involuntary shaking; shiver.

trembling ('bling), *adj.* shaking as with fear; quivering.

tremendous (trē-men'dus), *adj.* exciting fear or terror; dreadful; terrible; terrific; marvelous.

tremie (trem'e), *n.* a sheet metal tube for depositing concrete under water.

tremolite (trem'ō-lit), *n.* a white variety of hornblende.

tremolo (trem'ō-lō), *n.* a tremulous or fluttering effect in vocal or instrumental music; mechanical device in an organ by which a tremolo is produced.

tremor (trem'ēr), *n.* an involuntary trembling; quivering or vibratory motion.

tremulous ('ū-lus), *adj.* trembling; quivering; shaking; affected with fear or timidity; vibratory.

trench (trench), *n.* a long, narrow cut or ditch excavated in the earth; open ditch for draining; an excavation made to interrupt the advance of an enemy, or to cover the advance of troops to a besieged place: *v.t.* to form a ditch in; dig or cultivate deeply: *v.i.* to encroach.

trenchant ('ânt), *adj.* sharp; keen; severe.

trench back (bak), painful rigidity of the spine, common to soldiers who stand long in trenches.

trencher ('ēr), *n.* one who digs trenches; a large, wooden plate for service at table; one who carves at table; table foods; hence, one who enjoys eating.

trencher cap (kap), *n.* a mortar board

worn by students at Oxford and Cambridge Universities.

trencherman (-man), *n.* one who enjoys the pleasures of the table; a hearty eater.

trench fever (fēv'ēr), a fever which attacks soldiers in the trenches: said to be spread by lice.

trend (trend), *n.* inclination in a particular direction; general tendency: *v.i.* to have a particular direction; tend; stretch.

Trent affair (af-ār'), the seizure of two Confederate commissioners on the British ship, *Trent*, Nov. 8, 1861, by Capt. Wilkes of the U. S. steamer, *San Jacinto:* the act threatened war with Britain until the captives were restored.

trental (tren'tal), *n.* in the R. C. Church, a series of thirty requiem Masses said for a deceased person.

trepan (tre-pan'), *n.* a cylindrical saw of peculiar construction used in the operation of trepanning: *v.i.* to perform the operation of trepanning: *v.t.* to perforate with a trepan.

trepanning ('ing), *n.* the surgical operation of making a perforation in the skull and taking out a piece to remove pressure on the brain.

trepang (trē-pang'), *n.* an East Indian sea-slug: when dried and smoked, quantities of these slugs are exported to China where they are used in flavoring soups.

trephine (tre-fīn'), *n.* a surgical instrument for removing a disk of bone from the skull: *v.t.* to operate on with a trephine; to trepan.

trepidation (trep-i-dā'shun), *n.* an involuntary trembling; state of terror or alarm; confused haste.

trespass (tres'pås), *v.i.* to commit any offense; sin; enter unlawfully upon the land of another; intrude; violate any recognized rule of duty or social life: *n.* the act of trespassing; any offense or injury done to the person or property of another; transgression; sin.

trespasser (-ēr), *n.* one who trespasses; one who commits a breach of the moral law; a sinner.

tress (tres), *n.* a braid or lock of hair; a braid or plait of any material suggestive of hair.

tressure (tresh'ur), *n.* an ornamental bordering around the edge of a heraldic shield.

trestine (tres'tin), *n.* the third tine above the base of the antler of a stag.

trestle (tres'l), *n.* a movable form for supporting anything; a braced framework of wood or steel for supporting a railroad over a hollow; frame of a table.

trestle-board (-bōrd), *n.* a draughtman's designing board.

trestle-bridge (-brij), *n.* a bridge made of trestle-work.

trestle-tree (-trē), *n.* one of two stout bars of timber secured horizontally to a mast to support the cross-trees.

trestle-work (-wērk), *n.* a viaduct, pier, or scaffold supported on trestles connected together with cross-beams and braces.

tret (tret), *n.* an allowance to purchasers for loss of weight due to handling, transportation, etc.

trevally (tre-val'i), *n.* an Australian food fish.

trey (trā), *n.* a three at cards or dice; card with three spots.

tri-, a prefix signifying *three, thrice, threefold.*

triable (trī'å-bl), *adj.* capable of being tried or subjected to test.

triacid (-as'id), *adj.* capable of combining with three molecules of acids having but one hydrogen atom, so as to form a salt: said of alcohols.

triad (trī'ad), *n.* a union of three; an element which can replace or directly unite with three atoms of hydrogen; the common chord of a tone with its third and fifth: *adj.* trivalent.

trial (trī'ål), *n.* an attempt or endeavor; examination by test or experience; test of virtue, etc., by suffering or temptation; proof; verification; state of being tried; judicial examination.

trialism (-izm), *n.* a federation of three states; the doctrine that man is made up of body, soul, and spirit.

trial jury (jōō'ri), a jury impaneled to try a civil or criminal case: also, called *petit jury.*

triangle ('ang-gl), *n.* a plane figure bounded by three lines, and having three angles; a frame of three halberds to which offenders against military discipline were secured to be flogged; a musical instrument of steel in the form of a triangle, sounded by being struck with a metal rod; a group of three persons with like interests.

triangular (-ang'gū-lår), *adj.* having three angles; shaped like a triangle.

triangulate ('gū-lāt), *v.t.* to divide into triangles; survey by means of triangles.

triangulation (-lā'shun), *n.* the act of triangulating; the division of a district or a country into triangular portions, as in a trigonometrical survey.

triarchy (trī'ār-ki), *n.* government by three persons; a triumvirate; a country or state under three rulers.

Trias (trī'as), *n.* the geological system between the Permian and the Jurassic.

Triassic (trī-as'ik), *adj.* pertaining to the Trias: *n.* the system of strata that follows the Carboniferous.

triatomic (trī-å-tom'ik), *adj.* consisting of three atoms; having three atoms to the molecule; trivalent.

tribadism (trib'å-dizm), *n.* unnatural sexual relations between women; Lesbianism.

tribal ('bāl), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, a tribe.
tribalism (-izm), *n.* the state of existing in tribes; tribal characteristics or feeling.
tribasic (-bā'sik), *adj.* noting an acid in which three equivalents of hydrogen have been replaced by a metal.
tribe (trīb), *n.* a family, race, or class, constituting a distinct portion of a people; a family or series of generations descended from a common ancestor, but kept distinct; nation of uncivilized people under one chief; a group of animals or plants intermediate between an order and a genus.
tribesman (trībz'man), *n.* a member of a tribe.
triblet (trib'let) *n.* a hollow spindle for making rings, nuts, and the like.
tribofluorescence (trib-o-flōō-o-res'ens), *n.* fluorescence produced by rubbing.
triboluminescence (-lū-mi-nes'ens), *n.* luminescence produced by rubbing.
tribophosphorescence (-fos-fēr-es'ens), *n.* phosphorescence produced by rubbing.
tribrach (trī'brak), *n.* a poetic foot of three short syllables.
tribulation (trib-ū-lā'shun), *n.* severe affliction; deep sorrow; acute trial.
tribunal (trī-bū'nal), *n.* the seat of a judge; court of justice.
tribune (trib'ūn), *n.* an ancient Roman official elected by the people to safeguard their liberties; a bench or elevated place; raised stand or rostrum from which speeches are delivered; a bishop's throne; [T-], one regarded as a leader, or exponent, of a cause.
tribuneship (-ship), *n.* the office or authority of a tribune; period during which a tribune held office.
tributary (trib'ū-tā-ri), *adj.* paying tribute; yielding supplies; contributing to make up a greater object of the same kind: *n.* a state or government which pays tribute to a superior; a stream or river flowing into a larger one.
tribute ('ūt), *n.* an annual or stipulated sum of money, etc., paid by one state to another; personal contribution made in token of services rendered or acknowledgement due.
trice (trīs), *n.* an instant: *v.t.* to haul; hoist and secure with a small rope.
tricennial (trī'sen'i-al), *adj.* pertaining to, or occurring once in, thirty years.
tricentenary, same as tercentenary.
triceps (trī'seps), *n.* the great three-headed extensor muscle of the arm.
tricerium (trī-sē'ri-um), *n.* a three-branched candlestick, symbolizing the Trinity.
trich-, trichi-, tricho-, combining forms from the Greek *thrix,* hair.
trichatrophia (trik-a-trō'fi-å), *n.* brittleness of the hair; falling out, or atrophy, of the hair.
trichiasis (tri-kī'å-sis), *n.* a condition in which the hair surrounding a natural opening in the body turns into such opening, especially a turning of the eyelash hairs into the eye; entropion.
trichina (tri-kī'nå), *n.* [*pl.* trichinæ ('nē)], a nematode parasitic worm, which infests the muscles of swine and human beings.
trichinoscope (tri-kī'no-skōp), *n.* an instrument for detecting trichinæ in or under the skin, as in swine.
trichinosis (trik-i-nō'sis), *n.* the disease produced by the presence of trichinæ in the muscles and intestines, characterized by severe muscular pains and diarrhœa.
trichinous (trik'i-nus), *adj.* pertaining to, or containing, trichinæ.
trichite (trik'īt), a crystallite resembling a mass of hairs: found in igneous rocks.
trichoid (trik'oid), *adj.* hairlike.
trichology (trī'kol'ō-ji), *n.* the science which treats uf the hair; the scientific study of the hair, especially for the cure of baldness.
trichoma (tri-kō'må), *n.* inversion of the hairs of the eyelid on the eyeball; trichiasis; a disease of the hair in which it becomes matted and sticky.
trichomatose (-tōs), *adj.* designating the hair when sticky and matted.
trichomatosis (-må-tō'sis), *n.* disease of the hair in which it becomes matted: due to parasites.
trichomycosis (-mi-kō'sis), *n.* disease of the hair, due to fungi.
trichonosis (-o-nō'sis), *n.* any disease of the hair.
trichopathy (tri-kop'å-thi), *n.* same as trichonosis.
trichord (trī'kôrd), *n.* a three-stringed instrument.
trichosis (tri-kō'sis), *n.* any disease of the hair; an abnormal growth of hair; also, scantiness of hair.
trichotomous (trī-kot'o-mus), *adj.* divided into three parts, or separated into threes.
trichotomy (-mi), *n.* division into three parts, especially of man into body, soul, and spirit.
trichroism ('krō-izm), *n.* the property of certain crystals of transmitting various colors in three different directions.
trick (trik), *n.* a stratagem or artifice; wile; vicious habit or practice; deception; imposition; legerdemain; clever contrivance to puzzle, amuse, or annoy; whole number of cards falling to the winner in one round: *pl.* frolic: *v.t.* to cheat; impose upon; deceive; delineate in outline; decorate or set off (with *out*).
trickery ('ēr-i), *n.* deception; cheating; fraud; imposture.
trickily ('i-li), *adv.* in a tricky manner.
trickiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being tricky.

trickle ('l), *v.i.* to flow gently down, or in a small stream; run down in drops: *n.* a small gentle stream.
trickster ('stẽr), *n.* a cheat; deceiver.
tricktrack ('trak), *n.* an old game resembling backgammon.
tricky ('i), *adj.* given to tricks; knavish; shifty; artful; cunning.
triclinic (trī-klin'ik), *adj.* having three unequal axes intersecting at oblique angles.
triclinium (-klin'i-um), *n.* [*pl.* triclinia (-å)], a couch, usually accommodating three persons reclining at meals; a dining-room furnished with couches on three sides.
tricolor ('kul-ẽr), *n.* a national flag of three colors arranged in equal stripes; [T-], the national banner of France.
tricot (trē'kō), *n.* a soft kind of ribbed cloth, used as dress material; a woolen yarn fabric knitted by hand.
tricuspid (trī-kus'pid), *adj.* three-pointed.
tricycle (trī'si-kl), *n.* a three-wheeled modernized form of velocipede: *v.i.* to ride on a tricycle.
trident ('dent), *n.* a scepter or spear with three prongs, especially the scepter of Neptune; hence, sovereignty of the sea.
tridentate (-den'tāt), *adj.* having three teeth or prongs.
tried (trīd), *p.adj.* proved; tested; trustworthy; faithful.
triennial (trī-en'i-ål), *adj.* occurring in, or continuing for, three years.
triennially (-i), *adv.* once in three years.
trier ('ẽr), *n.* one who tries or makes experiments; a judge; test.
trifid ('fid), *adj.* three-cleft.
trifle ('fl), *n.* anything of little value or importance; a light dish made of sponge-cakes soaked in sherry and covered with jam, cream, etc.: *v.i.* to act or talk with levity; indulge in light or frivolous amusements: *v.t.* to waste or fritter way.
trifling ('fling), *adj.* of small value or importance.
trifoliate (-fō'li-āt), *adj.* three-leaved.
trifoliolate (-fō'li-o-lāt), *adj.* having three leaflets, as clover.
triforium ('ri-um), *n.* the open gallery or arcade above the arches of a church, separating the nave arches from the aisles.
trifurcate (-fẽr'kāt), *adj.* three-forked.
trig (trig), *adj.* trim; neat: *v.t.* to skid or stop (a wheel): *n.* a skid.
trigamist (trig'å-mist), *n.* one who has three wives, or three husbands, at the same time.
trigamy (trig'å-mi), *n.* act of marrying three times; crime of having three husbands, or three wives, at the same time.
trigger ('ẽr), *n.* a catch which, when pulled, releases the hammer of a gun; a catch to retard a wheel on a decline.
trigger fish (fish), a vari-colored fish of an ovate shape, found in tropical waters.
triglot (trī'glot), *adj.* expressed in three languages.
triglyph (trī'glif), *n.* an ornament of the Doric frieze, placed directly over each column and at equal distances.
trigonal (trig'ō-nål), *adj.* three-cornered.
trigonometric (-ō-nō-met'rik), *adj.* pertaining to, or done by, trigonometry.
trigonometry (-nom'e-tri), *n.* the science of measuring the sides and angles of triangles, and ascertaining the relations between them by certain parts which are given; a treatise on this science.
trigraph (trī'gråf), *n.* a combination of three letters represented by a single sound; a triphthong.
trihedral (-hē'drål), *adj.* having three faces.
trihedron ('dron), *n.* a figure formed by three planes meeting in a point.
trihydrate (-hī-drāt), *n.* a compound having three molecules of water.
trihydric (-hī-drik), *adj.* combined with three molecules of water.
trijugate (trī'jōō-gāt), *adj.* having three pairs of leaflets.
trilateral (-lat'ẽr-ål), *adj.* three-sided.
trilinear (-lin'e-år), *adj.* three-lined.
trilingual (tri-ling'gwal), *adj.* derived from, or expressed in, three languages.
trilithon (tril'i-thon), *n.* a monument formed by three stones, two upright and one across the others.
trill (tril), *n.* a shake or quaver of the voice: *v.t.* to sing with a quaver: *v.i.* to quaver.
trillion (tril'yun), *n.* in the U. S. and France, a unit followed by twelve ciphers; in England, a unit followed by eighteen ciphers.
trilobate (tri-lō'bāt), *adj.* having three lobes, as some leaves.
trilobite (trī'lō-bīt), *n.* a fossil crustacean of the Palæozoic period.
trilogy (tril'ō-ji), *n.* a series of three dramas, each complete in itself, but forming one poetical and historical picture.
trim (trim), *adj.* neat; compact; in good order or service: *v.t.* to decorate or adorn; make neat; adjust; make smooth; [Slang], to defeat; gain mastery of; deceive: *v.i.* to balance or fluctuate between parties: *n.* order; adjustment; state of a ship in regard to cargo, sailing capacity, etc.; condition, as to furnishings, dress, etc.; framing, moldings, and the like, around inside woodwork.
trimetric (trī-met'rik), orthorhombic.
trimmer ('ẽr), *n.* one who trims; time-server; joist into which others are framed [Eng. Slang], a scolding woman; a virago.
trimorphism (trī-môr'fizm), *n.* the property of crystallizing in three forms; coexistence among individuals of the same species of three distinct forms, unconnected by intermediate gradations.

trimorph (trī'môrf), *n.* a substance that crystallizes in three forms.

trimorphous (-mor'fus), *adj.* pertaining to trimorphism.

trinal (trī'nal), *adj.* pertaining to three; threefold.

trine (trīn), *adj.* threefold; in astrology, relating to trine: *n.* mastrology, the aspect of two planets 120° apart; a triad; a compound of three parts; [T-], the Holy Trinity.

Trinitarian (trin-i-tā'ri-an), *adj.* pertaining to the Trinity: *n.* a believer in the doctrine of the Trinity; a member of an R. C. monastic order of this name.

Trinitarianism (-izm), *n.* the doctrine that there are three Persons in the Trinity.

trinitrotoluol (trī-nī'tro-tol'u-ōl), **trinitrotoluene** (-ēn), *n.* a very high-powered blasting explosive, made by treating toluene with nitric acid: also, used for filling "high explosive" shells, as it melts readily and can be poured in quickly: commonly abbreviated T.N. T., or TNT.

Trinity (trin'i-ti), *n.* the union of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost in one Godhead: one God as to substance, three Persons as to individuality; [t-], any union of three in one.

Trinity Sunday (sun'dā), *n.* the Sunday next after Whitsunday.

trinket (tring'ket), *n.* anything small and of little value; small ornament or jewel.

trinomial (trī-nō'mi-al), *adj.* in biology, employing three names or terms, the generic, the specific, and the subspecific: in algebra, consisting of three terms connected by *plus* or *minus*: *n.* an algebraic expression consisting of three terms connected by *plus* or *minus*.

trio (trē'ō), *n.* a set of three; three united; composition for three voices or instruments.

trional (trī'ō-nal), *n.* a crystalline product of coal tar, used in medicine as a hypnotic.

trip (trip), *v.i.* to run or step lightly or nimbly; take short, quick steps; stumble; err; take an excursion: *n.* a quick, light step; an excursion or jaunt; a misstep; stumble; hence, an error or blunder; a catch by the foot causing one to stumble or fall.

tripartite (trip'ar-tīt, trī-pär'tīt), *adj.* divided into three parts.

tripe (trīp), *n.* the large stomach of a ruminating animal prepared for food.

tripedal (trip'e-dal), *adj.* having three feet.

triplane (trī'plān), *n.* an aëroplane of three planes or sustaining surfaces, the lowest bearing the aviator.

triple ('l), *adj.* threefold; consisting of three united; three times repeated: *v.t.* to make threefold: *v.i.* to increase threefold.

Triple Alliance (trip'l al-ī'ans), *n.* originally the compact between Austria-Hungary, Germany, and Italy, for defensive purposes; any alliance of three parties.

Triple Entente (trip'l än-tänt'), *n.* the alliance between Great Britain, France, and Russia, for defensive purposes.

triplet ('let), *n.* a combination of three; three united; three notes in music sung or played in two-four time; one of three children born at a birth.

tripletail (trip'l-tāl), *n.* a large food fish, common to the southern coasts of the U. S.

triplex (trī'pleks), *adj.* having three parts; having three motions so as to produce a triple effect.

triplicate ('li-kāt), *adj.* threefold: *n.* a third part corresponding to two other parts: *v.t.* to make threefold; reproduce twice.

triplication (-kā'shun), *n.* act of making threefold; that which is threefold.

triplicity (trī-plis'i-ti), *n.* state of being threefold; a group of three.

triplopy (trip'lo-pi), *n.* a morbid state of vision in which one object appears as three.

tripod (trī'pod), *n.* a three-legged stool or table; a three-legged stand for a camera, theodolite, etc.; the seat on which the Pythian priestess sat in the temple of Apollo at Delphi.

tripodal (trip'o-dal), *adj.* having three feet or legs.

tripoli (trip'ō-li), *n.* an earthy substance consisting of siliceous shells of diatoms.

tripos (trī'pos), *n.* the yearly examination for honors held at Cambridge University.

triptych ('tik), *n.* a writing-tablet in three parts; a panel, usually an altar piece, consisting of three compartments, two of them folding over the middle one which is fixed.

trireme (trī'rēm), *n.* an ancient galley with three banks of oars.

trisect (trī-sekt'), *v.t.* to divide into three equal parts.

trisection (-sek'shun), *n.* division into three parts, especially an angle into three equal parts.

trisyllable (tri-sil'ă-bl), *n.* a word of three syllables.

triskelion (tris-kel'i-on), *n.* a symbol consisting, usually, of the representation of three human legs radiating from a center.

trismus (triz'mus), *n.* lockjaw.

tristich (tris'tik), *n.* a stanza of three lines.

tristichous (tris'ti-kus), *adj.* arranged in three vertical rows.

trisyllable (tri-sil'ă-bl), *n.* a word of three syllables.

trite (trīt), *adj.* worn out; stale; hackneyed.
triteness ('nes), *n.* the quality of being trite.
tritheism (trī'thē-izm), *n.* the doctrine that the three Persons in the Trinity are distinct Gods.
Triticum (trit'i-kum), *n.* the genus of cereal grasses consisting of the wheats.
Triton (trī'ton), *n.* one of the seagods of Greek mythology, son of Neptune and Venus.
triturate (trit'ū-rāt), *v.t.* to rub, grind, or bruise to powder.
trituration (-rā'shun), *n.* the act of triturating or reducing to powder.
triumph (trī-umf), *n.* a grand procession in honor of a general who has gained a decisive victory; state of joy at success; victory; conquest: *v.i.* to rejoice over success; obtain a victory.
triumphal (-um'fāl), *adj.* pertaining to, indicating, or in honor of, a triumph.
triumphant ('fânt), *adj.* rejoicing for victory; victorious.
triumvir (-um'vēr), *n.* [*pl.* triumviri ('vi-ri)', one of three men united in office.
triumvirate ('vi-rāt), *n.* a coalition of three men in office or authority; government by three.
triune ('ūn), *adj.* denoting three in one: said of the Godhead.
trivalent (triv'ā-lent), *adj.* capable of being combined with, or replaced by, three atoms of hydrogen.
trivet ('et), *n.* a stand for holding a kettle, etc., near the fire.
trivial ('i-ål), *adj.* trifling; commonplace.
triviality (-al'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being trivial.
trocar (trō'kär), *n.* a surgical instrument with triangular point used for inserting drainage tubes.
trocha (trōt'shå), *n.* a rudely constructed fortification to prevent or retard an enemy.
troche (trō'ke), *n.* a medicinal lozenge, especially used for soreness of the throat.
trochee ('kē), *n.* a metrical foot of two syllables: the first long, the second short.
trochilic (tro-kil'ik), *adj.* pertaining to rotary motion: *n.pl.* the science of rotary motion or of wheelwork.
Trochilidæ (tro-kil'i-dē), *n.* the humming bird family.
trochiline (trok'i-līn), *adj.* pertaining to humming bird.
trochlear (trok'lē-år), *adj.* pulleylike: said of certain muscles.
troglodyte (trog'lō-dīt), *n.* a cave dweller; an anthropoid ape.
trogon, one of numerous nonpasserine birds inhabiting tropical forests and noted for their brilliant coloring, usually shimmering green on the back and pink or white on the breast.
Trojan (trō'jån), *adj.* pertaining to Troy; a person of pluck and determination.
troll (trōl), *n.* a giant or giantress of supernatural powers; also, a mischievous dwarf; sorceress; a kind of song; reel on a fishing-rod: *v.t.* to sing the parts of in succession: *v.i.* to fish, as for pike, with a rod and line running on a reel.
trolley ('i), *n.* a kind of truck; a grooved metal wheel traveling in contact with a live electric wire.
trolley car (kär), *n.* a car propelled by means of a trolley and an electric motor.
trollop (trol'up), *n.* a slovenly woman.
trombone (trom'bōn), *n.* a large brass instrument of the trumpet kind.
tromometer (trō-mom'e-tēr), *n.* an instrument for measuring earth tremors.
tronk (trongk), *n.* a jail, in South Africa.
troop (trōōp), *n.* an assembly of people; a herd or flock; a unit of cavalry, generally about 60; a company of Boy Scouts: *pl.* a large body of soldiers; an army: *v.i.* to march in a body; collect in crowds: *v.t.* to form into a troop or troops; unite with a troop.
trooper ('ēr), *n.* a cavalryman; his horse; in Australia, a mounted policeman; a ship for carrying troops.
trope (trōp), *n.* a word or expression used in a sense different from its usual signification; figurative word.
trophic (trof'ik), **trophical** (-i-kal), *adj.* pertaining to nourishment or nutrition.
trophology (tro-fol'o-ji), *n.* the science of nutrition.
trophopathy (tro-fop'å-thi), *n.* any disorder of nutrition.
trophotherapy (trof-o-thēr'ā-pi), *n.* the treatment of a disease by nourishing food.
trophy ('fi), *n.* a memorial of a victory; memento.
tropic (trop'ik), *n.* one of the two small circles of the celestial sphere, situated at each side of the equator, at a distance of 23° 28′ and parallel to it, within the limits of which the sun moves in his yearly course: *pl.* region between the tropics; the tropic zone; the two circles of the celestial sphere, the northern known as the *tropic* of *Cancer*, and the southern as the *tropic* of *Capricorn*.
tropical ('i-kål), *adj.* pertaining to, or situated within, the tropics; figurative.
tropical year (yēr), the solar year of 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, 45½ seconds.
tropic bird (bērd), an ocean bird resembling a tern, having two very long tail feathers.
tropic zone (zōn), that part of the earth's surface which lies between the tropics.
tropism (trōp'izm), *n.* the inherent tendency of any living thing to turn in response to external stimulus.
tropology (tro-pol'o-ji), *n.* the use of figurative language; treatment of Bible texts literally and figuratively.

tropophilous (tro-pof'i-lus), *adj.* adapted to either heat or cold, dryness or moisture.
tropophyte (trop'o-fīt), *n.* a tropophilous plant.
trot (trot), *v.i.* to move faster than a walk: *v.t.* to cause to trot: *n.* the pace of a horse a little faster than a walk; jogging pace.
troth (trōth), *n.* bethrothal; fidelity; truth.
trotter (trot'ĕr), *n.* a trotting horse; sheep's or pig's foot.
trotyl (trō'til), same as trinitrotoluene.
troubadour (trōō'bå-dōōr), *n.* one of a class of lyric poets who flourished in the south of France and north of Italy, 11th–13th centuries.
trouble (trub'l), *n.* mental agitation, distress, or worry; fault or interruption in the stratum of a mine: *v.t.* to agitate, distress, or worry; give occasion of labor to: *v.i.* to worry; be agitated; make an attempt or effort.
troublesome (-sum), *adj.* causing trouble.
troublous ('lus), *adj.* causing trouble; full of trouble.
trough (trôf), *n.* a long, hollow vessel for holding a liquid food; anything hollowed out, suggestive of a shallow vessel.
trounce (trouns), *v.t.* to beat soundly.
trouncing ('ing), *n.* a severe beating.
troupe (trōōp), *n.* a company of theatrical performers.
trousers (trou'zĕrz), *n.pl.* a garment worn by men and boys, from the waist to the ankles, and covering each leg separately.
trousseau (trōō-sō'), *n.* [*pl.* trousseaux (-sōz')], a bride's outfit.
trousse (trōōs), *n.* a case for carrying small implements.
trout (trout), *n.* a fresh-water fish allied to the salmon, but smaller.
trover (trō'vĕr), *n.* an action at law to recover goods wrongfully witheld.
trowel ('el), *n.* a flat, triangular tool used for spreading mortar; a gardener's tool: *v.t.* to smooth or dress with a trowel.
troy (troi), *adj.* pertaining to the system of weights used in the U. S., France, and England for gold, silver, etc.: *n.* troy weight.
troy weight (wāt), a system of weights in which the pound contains twelve ounces, the ounce twenty pennyweights, and the pennyweight twenty-four grains: after Troyes, France.
truancy (trōō'ăn-si), *n.* playing truant.
truant ('ănt), *n.* one who absents himself from school without leave; one who idles away from duty or business; loiterer: *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, a truant; idle.
truce (trōōs), *n.* a temporary peace or cessation of hostilities; brief cessation.
truck (truk), *n.* a heavy automobile on solid tires built to carry a load of from three to ten tons; a wheeled vehicle for carrying goods; small wooden wheel; small wooden cap on the top of a flagstaff, etc.; barter; garden vegetables: *v.t.* to send by truck; peddle; hawk: *v.i.* to exchange commodities; barter; negotiate.
trucker ('er), *n.* a market gardener; a hawker; a peddler.
truck horse (hôrs), a large, strong horse, usually of the Clydesdale breed, for drawing or hauling heavy loads.
trucking ('ing), *n.* the business of carting, carrying, or conveying goods by trucks.
truckle ('l), *n.* a small wheel or caster: *v.t.* trundle; move on rollers: *v.i.* to yield obsequiously to another's will.
truckle-bed (-bed), *n.* a trundle-bed that can be pushed under an ordinary bed.
truckman (-man), *n.* a man who drives a truck for a living.
truck system (sis'tem), the system of paying wages in goods, instead of cash or money.
truculence ('ū-lens), *n.* ferocity.
truculent ('ū-lent), *adj.* ferocious; of fierce aspect.
trudge (truj), *v.i.* to travel on foot, especially with labor or fatigue.
true (trōō), *adj.* conformable to fact; faithful or loyal; genuine; rightful; correct.
true-blue ('blōō), *adj.* of inflexible honesty and fidelity: *n.* originally, a fast blue color or dye; the blue color adopted by the Scotch Covenanters or Presbyterians; hence, Presbyterianism; loyalty to principles.
true-hearted (-härt-ed), *adj.* honest; faithful; sincere.
trueness (-nes), *n.* faithfulness.
truffle (truf'l), *n.* a fleshy underground fungus much esteemed as a table delicacy.
truism (trōō'izm), *n.* a self-evident truth.
truly ('li), *adv.* in agreement with truth or fact; precisely; sincerely; honestly.
trumbash (trum'bash), *n.* a short boomerang used by some tribes of the Soudan.
trummel (trum'l), *n.* a round tin box for holding cake or bread.
trump (trump), *n.* a trumpet; a winning card; one of the suit of cards that takes any of the other suits; a genuine good fellow: *v.t.* to take with a trump card: *v.i.* to play a trump card.
trumpery ('ĕr-i), *n.* worthless finery; rubbish: *adj.* worthless; insignificant.
trumpet ('et), *n.* a metal wind instrument formed of a single curved tube; an organ stop: *v.t.* to publish by, or as by, the sound of trumpet; noise abroad; praise extravagantly.
trumpeter ('ĕr), *n.* one who sounds a trumpet; one who proclaims; self-flatterer; a variety of pigeon; an American swan; a long-legged South-American forest bird of the crane kind, with soft

black plumage and golden crest: it utters a loud, clear cry.

trumpeter swan (swon), a pure white wild swan of western U. S.: now rare.

truncal (trung'kăl), *adj.* pertaining to the trunk.

truncate ('kāt), *adj.* appearing as if cut off at the tip: *v.t.* (trung-kāt'), to lop.

truncated ('kā-ted), *adj.* cut off short.

truncheon (trun'chun), *n.* a short staff or cudgel; baton or staff of authority: *v.t.* to beat with a truncheon.

trundle ('dl), *v.t.* to roll along; roll, as on small wheels: *n.* a little wheel; truck.

trundle-bed ('bed), *n.* a low bed that runs on casters.

trunk (trungk), *n.* the stem of a tree; body of an animal, as distinguished from the head and limbs; main body of anything; elephant's proboscis; large traveling box or chest; shaft of a column; main line of railroad: *adj.* pertaining to a main railroad, telegraph, or telephone line.

trunk fish (fish), a large fish of tropical waters, the angular body of which is covered with bony plates.

trunk-hose ('hōz), *n.pl.* close-fitting short breeches reaching to the knees: worn by athletes.

trunnion (trun'yun), *n.* one of the two bosses which project from the opposite sides of a cannon.

truss (trus), *n.* a surgical apparatus for the relief of hernia; a bundle or package; timbers fastened together for the support of a roof; rope or iron for keeping the center of the lower yard to the mast; tuft of flowers formed at the top of the main stalk or stem of certain plants: *v.t.* to bind or pack close; seize and carry off; skewer; make fast.

trust (trust), *n.* confidence; faith; credit; special reliance on presumed integrity; combination of capitalists to secure a monopoly; an estate held for the benefit of another: *v.t.* to place confidence in; rely upon; credit; sell upon credit to: *v.t.* to have trust in: *adj.* held in trust.

trustee (trus-tē'), *n.* a person to whom property or the management of property is committed for the benefit of others.

trusteeship (-ship), *n.* the office or functions of a trustee.

trustful (trust'fool), *adj.* full of trust; faithful.

trustfully (-i), *adv.* in a trustful manner.

trustiness ('i-nes), *n.* the quality of being trusty.

trusty ('i), *adj.* faithful; worthy of confidence: *n.* a convict allowed special privileges on account of good conduct.

truth (trōōth), *n.* agreement with reality; eternal principle of right, or law of order; veracity; fidelity; fact; realization; conformity to rule or example; righteousness; the right religion.

truthful ('fool), *adj.* according to, adhering to, or speaking, the truth; reliable.

truthfully (-i), *adv.* in a truthful manner.

truthless (-les), *adj.* false; wrong; lacking truth.

try (trī), *v.t.* to prove by experiment; test or prove; examine; purify or refine; subject to severe trial; examine judicially; subject to strain: *v.i.* to make an attempt; prove by experiment: *n.* an attempt or experiment.

trying ('ing), *adj.* afflictive; difficult.

tryma (trī'mă), *n.* a two-valved drupe-fruit with a hard rind, as the English walnut.

tryout (trī'out), *n.* a trial or test, especially one to determine if a person is able to compete in a contest, or adapted to fill a certain position.

Trypanosoma (trip-ă-no-sō'mă), *n.* a genus of parasitic infusorians; [t-], one of these parasites: they infest the blood of man and animals, destroy the red corpuscles and cause fatal diseases.

trypanosomiasis (-so-mī'ă-sis), *n.* disease due to trypanosomes in the blood.

trysail ('sāl), *n.* a sail set on the fore and main masts, rigged with a boom and gaff.

tryst (trīst, trist), *n.* a rendezvous; place of meeting; appointment to meet; meeting in accordance with appointment.

tsam'pa (sām'bă), *n.* the chief cereal food of Tibetans and Mongolians, consisting of parched barley crushed into meal.

tsar, same as czar.

tsarina, same as czarina.

tsetse (set'sē), *n.* an African fly that transmits the germs of various diseases, especially sleeping-sickness.

T-square (tē'skwār), *n.* a draughtsman's ruler.

Tsuga (sū'gă), *n.* the genus of pines made up of the hemlocks: distinguished by their drooping branches.

tsung-tu (soong'tōō), *n.* the highest provincial officer in China; a Chinese governor-general with authority over one or more provinces.

tuatara (tōō-ă-tā'rā), *n.* a New Zealand carnivorous lizard like an iguana.

Tuatha De Danaan (tōō'ă-ha dā dă-nān'), a legendary race who invaded Ireland, overthrew the ancient Firbolgs, but were conquered by the Milesians.

tub (tub), *n.* a low broad vessel with open top, usually formed with wooden staves and girdled with sheet-iron hoops; something resembling a tub; amount a tub will hold; a vessel in which to bathe; hence, a bath; a small cask: *v.t.* to wash in a tub: *v.i.* to take a bath.

tuba (tū'bă), *n.* an ancient trumpet; a large, deep-toned saxhorn.

tubby ('i), *adj.* tub-shaped; thick; clumsy.

tube (tūb), *n.* a hollow cylinder for conveying fluids; pipe; railroad tunnel;

underground railroad; subway; inner cylinder of a gun; a sheet-lead receptacle for pastes, gums, and the like: *v.t.* to furnish with a tube.

tuber (tū'bĕr), *n.* a thickened, roundish, underground stem; a protuberance.

tubercle (-kl), *n.* a small, hard, local tumor; little tuber.

tubercle bacillus (bå-sil'us), a very minute vegetable organism, the exciting cause of tuberculosis, discovered (1882), by Robert Koch, German bacteriologist.

tubercular ('kū-lĕr), *adj.* full of small knobs or tubercles; affected with tuberculosis.

tuberculin (tū-bĕr'kū-lĭn), *n.* a fluid derived from several cultures of the bacillus of tuberculosis: Koch introduced it in 1890 as a cure for tuberculosis, but it failed.

tuberculosis (-lō'sis), *n.* a disease accompanied by the formation of small tubercles in the tissues; specifically, this disease when it attacks the lungs; pulmonary phthisis; consumption.

tuberculous (-bĕr'kū-lus), *adj.* affected with tuberculosis; of the nature of tuberculosis.

tuberous ('bĕr-us), *adj.* consisting of roundish fleshy tubers.

tuberose ('bĕr-ōs), *n.* an odoriferous plant with a tuberous root and liliaceous flowers.

tuberous (tū'bĕr-us). *adj.* covered with knobs or warts; in botany, resembling a tube.

tubicolous (tu-bik'o-lus), *adj.* inhabiting a tube; spinning a tube-shaped web, as a *tubicolous* spider.

tubicorn ('bi-kôrn), *adj.* hollow-horned: *n.* an animal with hollow horns.

tubiform ('bi-fôrm), *adj.* having the form of a tube.

tubing (tūb'ing), *n.* tubes collectively; a series of tubes; a length of tube.

tubular ('bū-lăr), *adj.* tube-shaped; consisting of a tube or tubes.

tubulate (-lāt), *adj.* having the form of, so provided with, a tube.

tucan (tōō-kän'), *n.* a Mexican rodent, not yet identified: believed related to the gopher.

tuck (tuk), *n.* a fold in a garment; in shipbuilding, the part where the ends of the planks meet under the stern; [Slang], food: *v.t.* to thrust or press in, then gather, or turn up; fold under.

tuckahoe ('å-hō), *n.* a vegetable; an edible fungus which grows around the roots of certain trees in the warmer parts of the U. S., as Louisiana and Texas; Indian bread.

tucker ('ĕr), *n.* an instrument for making tucks; formerly a piece of lace or linen or the like, folded across the breast; [U. S. Slang], a state of weariness; [Australian Slang], food in general; ornamental frilling or article of dress for shading the bosom of a woman.

tucum (tōō'kum), *n.* a South American palm, yielding a valuable fiber.

Tuesday (tūz'dā), *n.* the third day of the week.

tufa (tōō'få), *n.* friable volcanic rock or scoriæ; soft or porous stone formed by the deposition of carbonate of lime from water.

tuft (tuft), *n.* a collection of small things forming a knot or bunch: *v.t.* to separate into, or adorn with, tufts.

tufted (-ed), *adj.* having a tuft, or growing in tufts.

tufted coquette (kō-ket'), the humming bird of Central America.

tuft-hunter (-hun'tĕr), *n.* one who courts the acquaintance of persons of rank; a toady; sycophant.

tug (tug), *n.* a pull with great effort; steam towing vessel; [Australian Slang], an uncouth fellow; a hardy rogue: *v.t.* to pull or draw with continued effort; tow: *v.i.* to strain in labor.

Tuileries (twēl'ĕr-iz), *n.* the Parisian palace of the former French kings.

tuille (twēl), *n.* steel plates for covering the thighs.

tuition (tū-ish'un), *n.* act or business of teaching; instruction; fee for instruction.

tulip ('lip), *n.* a bulbous plant with bell-shaped flowers of various colors.

tulip-tree (-trē), *n.* a tall tree of North America resembling the magnolia, with lobed leaves and large tulip-like red and yellow flowers.

tulle (tōōl), *n.* a delicate silk lace or netting.

tumatakuru (tōō'mä-tä-kōō-rōō), a New Zealand shrub, the spines of which are used for tatooing.

tumble (tum'bl), *v.i.* to fall suddenly and violently; roll about: *v.t.* to throw down; turn over: *n.* a fall; a rolling over.

tumbler ('blĕr), *n.* one who tumbles; posture maker; a kind of drinking-glass; variety of pigeon.

tumbrel ('brel), *n.* a cart that may be tilted up; two-wheeled covered cart for conveying tools, ammunition, etc., in a military train.

tumefacient (tū-me-fā'shent), *adj.* producing swelling.

tumefaction (tū-me-fak'shun), *n.* any abnormal puffing up of the skin.

tumefy (tū'me-fī), *v.t.* to make to swell: *v.i.* to swell; rise, as a tumor.

tumescence (tu-mes'ens), *n.* state of being slightly swollen.

tumid ('mid), *adj.* swollen; distended; bombastic; pompous.

tumidity ('i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being tumid.

tumor ('mĕr), *n.* a morbid swelling or enlargement of any part of the body.

tum-tum (tum'tum), *n.* a West Indian dish of boiled plantain.
tumular (tū'mu-lar), *adj.* formed like a heap; consisting in a heap.
tumulose (-lōs), *adj.* full of heaps, or little hills.
tumult (tū'mult), *n.* the commotion of a number of people; noisy confusion; riot.
tumultuous (-mul'tū-us), *adj.* characterized by, or full of, tumult; disorderly; agitated.
tumulus ('mū-lus), *n.* [*pl.* tumuli (-lī)], an artificial hillock raised over a grave.
tun (tun), *n.* a large cask; measure of wine = 252 gallons; fermenting vat of a brewery: *v.t.* to fill a tun.
tuna (tū'nâ), *n.* in the West Indies, the prickly pear; a tunny fish.
tunable (tūn'â-bl), *adj.* capable of being tuned; harmonious; melodious.
tundra (tōōn'drâ), *n.* a stretch of flat, or undulating plains, in the arctic regions of both hemispheres, marking the limit of tree-growth.
tune (tūn), *n.* a series of musical notes with unity of key-note; melody; short musical composition; intonation; fit disposition or right mood: *v.t.* to cause to produce the proper sounds; harmonize.
tuneful ('fool), *adj.* musical; harmonious.
tunefully (-li), *adv.* harmoniously.
tuner ('ẽr), *n.* one who tunes musical instruments; a device for tuning an organ pipe; an instrument for tuning an electric circuit.
tune in, in wireless, to adjust the frequency of a receiving apparatus to make it correspond to that of the sending station.
tungsten (tung'sten), *n.* a rare, heavy, greyish-white element of the chromium group, found combined in certain minerals: higher melting-point than any other metal (3400°C.).
tungsten lamp (lamp), an incandescent electric lamp with a filament of metallic tungsten.
tungstic acid ('stik as'id), an acid of tungsten consisting of one equivalent of tungsten and three of oxygen.
tunic (tū'nik), *n.* an undergarment worn by both sexes of the ancient Romans; loose kind of frock worn by women and boys; military coat; membrane covering some organ; covering, as of a seed.
tunicated ('ni-kā-ted), *adj.* covered with a membrane, as an onion.
tunicle (tūn-ikl), *n.* a small tunic; a close-fitting vestment worn by R. C. bishops.
tuning-fork (tū'ning-fôrk), *n.* a metallic instrument with prongs, which, when rapped or struck, vibrate regularly, giving a tone of a certain pitch.
tunnel (tun'el), *n.* a vaulted underground passage cut through a hill or under a river; funnel; shaft of a chimney; level passage in a mine: *v.t.* to form a tunnel through or under.
tunny ('i), *n.* a large marine food fish allied to the mackerel, frequenting warm waters, and extensively caught in the Mediterranean; some reach a length of from 15 to 18 feet and weigh over 1,500 pounds: much canned for exportation.
tup (tup), *n.* a male sheep; pile-driver; drop-hammer: *v.t.* & *v.i.* to butt, as a ram; sink, or hammer, with a tup.
tupelo (tū-pē-lō), *n.* a North American tree of the dogwood family, with red berries and a very hard wood.
turacin (tōō-râ-sin), *n.* a violet pigment obtained from the feathers of the touraco.
turacou, see touraco.
Turanian (tū-rā'ni-ân), *adj.* noting generally those languages and peoples not included in the Aryan and Semitic families: *n.* one of Tartar or Turkish stock.
turban (tẽr'bân), *n.* the headdress worn by adult male Mohammedans of Turkey and the Near East, consisting of a band or sash of cotton, linen, or silk, wrapped in folds about the head; an Oriental covering for the head, resembling a turban; a cap with a sash, scarf or shawl wound around it.
turbary ('bâ-ri), *n.* right of digging turf on the land of another; place where turf is dug.
turbid ('bid), *adj.* muddy; thick.
turbinate (tẽr'bi-nāt), *adj.* top-shaped; like an inverted cone; tapering from a broad base to the apex: said of shells.
turbine ('bin), *n.* a wheel turning on a vertical axis and driven by water; a rotary motor driven by steam.
turbit ('bit), *n.* a variety of pigeon.
turbot (bo't), *n.* a large flatfish of European waters, esteemed for its flesh: weighs from 30 to 40 lbs.
turbulence ('bū-lens), *n.* disorder; agitation.
turbulent ('bu-lent), *adj.* tumultuous; agitated; insubordinate; riotous.
Turco ('kō), *n.* an Algerian infantry soldier in the French army; [t-], a small clamatorial bird of South America.
Turcophile ('kō-fīl), *n.* a supporter of the Turks in their policy.
Turcophobe (tẽr'ko-fōb), *n.* one who is violently opposed to the Turks, their policy and government.
turd (tẽrd), *n.* ordure; filth; a lump of filth: now considered low or vulgar.
turdiform (tẽr'di-fôrm), *adj.* like a thrush.
tureen (tū-rēn'), *n.* a deep table-vessel for holding soup.
turf (tẽrf), *n.* the grassy surface of untilled land; vegetable mold; horse-

racing; race-course; occupation of racing (with *the*): *v.t.* to cover with turf.

turfing ('ing), *n.* the laying down of turf.

turfite ('it), *n.* one who makes his living by, or is devoted to, horse-racing.

turfman (-man), *n.* a votary of horse-racing.

turfy ('i), *adj.* abounding in, or like, turf.

turgescence (-jes'ens), *n.* inflation.

turgescent ('ent), *adj.* growing inflated.

turgid ('jid), *adj.* distended beyond the natural size; inflated; bombastic.

Turk (tĕrk), *n.* a native or inhabitant of Turkey; a Mohammedan; a despotic, tyrannical, cruel person; [t-], a beetle very injurious to fruit-trees, especially the plum.

turkey (tĕrk'i), *n.* a large American fowl of the pheasant family, the flesh of which is much esteemed.

turkey-buzzard (buz'ĕrd), a large vulture of a brownish-black color with a red head and naked wrinkled neck: it ranges from Central U. S. to the Argentine and lives on carrion.

turkey-trot (-trot), *n.* a modern one-step, syncopated-time dance, accompanied by eccentric and sensational motions and positions.

Turkish ('ish), *n.* the language of the Turks: *adj.* pertaining to Turkey, or the Turks.

Turkish bath (bäth), a bath following profuse perspiration induced in a hot-air room, after which the body is vigorously rubbed and massaged.

Turkish towel (tou'el), a cotton towel with a heavy, thick nap.

turmeric (tĕr'mer-ik), *n.* the root-stock of an East Indian plant, yielding a yellow color used in dyeing; bloodroot; an Australian tree, the bark of which is used in tanning.

turmoil ('moil), *n.* harassing labor; worrying confusion; noise.

turn (tĕrn), *v.t.* to cause or make to go round; change the direction of; change from one state to another; reverse; convert; transform; translate; bend back; blunt; make giddy; nauseate; expel: *v.i.* to have a circular motion; be changed; move as on a pivot; recoil: *n.* the act of turning; movement in a circular direction; bend or curve; change of direction; opportunity; good or evil act; short spell; form or cast; fright or shock; single twist or bend of a rope.

turncoat (tĕrn'kōt), *n.* one who deserts his church, his party, or his cause; a renegade.

turndun ('dun), *n.* a flat piece of wood shaped like a fish, which when whirled in the air makes a roaring noise: used by certain savage races.

turner ('ĕr), *n.* one who turns; one who turns articles in a lathe; [T-], a member of a Turnverein; a kind of pigeon.

turnery ('ĕr-i), *n.* articles made in the lathe.

turning ('ing), *n.* the act of one who, or that which, turns; deviation; a winding.

turnip ('ip), *n.* a well-known plant with a solid bulbous root.

turnix (tĕr'niks), *n.* one of a genus of the same name of small, Old World, three-toed gallinaceous birds, resembling plovers; the button quail.

turnkey ('kē), *n.* a prison warder.

turnout (-out), *n.* a coming out or forth, especially a strike of workmen; a gathering of persons for a special purpose; a coach and horses with liveried attendants, etc.; an equipage.

turnover (-ō-vĕr), *n.* the amount taken in by a business concern in a given time; capital temporarily invested; a completed mercantile transaction; the act of turning over or reversing; a small pie with the crust turned over enclosing the fruit.

turnpike ('pik), *n.* a gate or bar to stop vehicles, and sometimes foot passengers, etc., until toll is paid.

turnsole (-sōl), *n.* the heliotrope; the sunflower; any of several plants whose flowers are supposed to turn with the sun.

turnstile (-stīl), *n.* a post with four cross-bars, working on a pivot, at the entrance or exit of a passage; a similar device at a doorway to register the number of persons passing through.

turnstone (-stōn), *n.* a migratory shore bird allied to the sandpiper.

Turnverein (toorn'fĕr-in'), *n.* an athletic club; an association of athletes and gymnasts.

turpentine ('pen-tīn), *n.* the resinous or viscid juice of pine and fir trees.

turpitude ('pi-tūd), *n.* moral depravity.

turquoise (tĕr'kois), *n.* a precious bluish-green stone of hydrous phosphate of aluminium.

turret (tur'et), *n.* a small tower; cylindrical, rotary, iron tower on a man-of-war.

turreted (-ed), *adj.* furnished with turrets.

turtle (tĕr'tl), *n.* a large edible sea-tortoise; the turtle-dove.

turtle-dove (-duv), *n.* a species of dove, noted for its gentleness and plaintive cooing.

Tuscan (tus'kăn), *adj.* denoting one of the five classical orders of architecture, that of late Roman origin, characterized by a rudely plain style.

Tuscarora (tus-kă-rō'ră), *n.* an Indian of Iroquoian stock.

tush (tush), *interj.* an expression of contempt, rebuke, or silence: *v.i.* to express contempt for: *n.* the tooth of a horse; a canine tooth.

tusk (tusk), *n.* the long, pointed tooth on each side of the upper jaw of certain mammals.

tusker (tus'kẽr), *n.* a wild boar; an elephant with large tusks.
tussah (tus'â), *n.* an inferior kind of silk; an Indian silkworm.
tussal (tus'al), *adj.* pertaining to a cough.
tussis (tus'is), *n.* a cough.
tussive (-iv), *adj.* pertaining to, or caused by, a cough.
tussle ('l), *n.* a scuffle: *v.i.* to scuffle or struggle.
tussock ('ok), *n.* a tuft, clump, or small hillock of grass; a species of thick, strong grass, valuable for fodder.
tut (tut), *interj.* hush! be quiet! *v.i.* to express contempt.
tutania (tu-tā'ni-å), *n.* an alloy of tin with copper or antimony: used for making table ware.
tutelage (tū'te-lāj), *n.* guardianship; state of being under a guardian.
tutelary ('te-lå-ri), *adj.* protecting; pertaining to a guardian.
tutenag ('te-nag), *n.* an alloy of copper, zinc and nickel.
tutor ('tẽr), *n.* a teacher; guardian: *v.t.* to instruct; train or discipline.
tutorial (-tō'ri-ål), *adj.* pertaining to, or exercised by, a tutor or instructor.
tutorship ('tẽr-ship), *n.* the office of a tutor; guardianship.
tuttifrutti (tut-i-frut-i), *n.* a confection of several kinds of preserved fruits.
tutu (tōō'tōō), *n.* a bramble bush of New Zealand bearing handsome flowers, but poisonous fruit.
tu-whoo (too-hwōō'), *n.* the cry of the owl: *v.i.* to utter such cry.
tuxedo (tuk-sē'dō), *n.* a sack coat used in lieu of a full-dress coat on semi-formal occasions.
tuyere (twē-yār'), *n.* the nozzle of a blast furnace.
twaddle (twod'l), *n.* silly talk: *v.t.* to talk in a silly or weak manner.
twain (twān), *n.* & *adj.* two: poetical.
twang (twang), *n.* a sharp, quick, vibrating sound; affected nasal tone of voice: *v.t.* & *v.i.* to sound with a sharp pull or pinch.
tweak (twēk), *n.* a sharp pinch, or pull: *v.t.* to pinch, or pull with a quick jerk.
tweed (twēd), *n.* a soft, woolly cloth material.
tweedledum and tweedledee (twēd-el-dum', -dē'), any two things almost identical.
tweet (twēt), *n.* a low chirping note, as of a bird: *v.i.* to utter such note.
tweezers (twē'zẽrs), *n.pl.* small pinchers for pulling out hairs.
twelfth (twelfth), *adj.* next in order after the eleventh: *n.* one of twelve equal parts.
Twelfth Day (dā), *n.* Epiphany.
twelvemo (twelv'mō), *n.* duodecimo.
twentieth (twen'ti-eth), *adj.* the ordinal of twenty: *n.* one of twenty equal parts.
twenty ('ti), *adj.* twice ten: *n.* the number which is one more than nineteen; a score.
twenty-eight (-āt), *n.* a yellow parrakeet of West Australia.
twice (twīs), *adv.* two times; doubly.
twiddle (twid'l), *v.t.* to twirl in a light manner; touch lightly: *v.t.* to move with a quivering motion: *n.* a twist of the fingers.
twig (twig), *n.* a small shoot or branch: *v.t.* [Slang], to notice; understand; to comprehend; to beat with a twig.
twilight (twī'līt), *n.* the faint light before sunrise and after sunset; partial illumination: *adj.* obscure; shaded.
twilight sleep (twī'līt slēp), *n.* a condition of partial narcosis induced by the use of the drugs morphine and scopolamin and designed to make childbirth painless.
twill (twil), *n.* an appearance of diagonal lines in textile fabrics; fabric woven with a twill: *v.t.* to weave, as a fabric, with diagonal lines.
twin (twin), *adj.* double; closely resembling: *n.* one of two born at a birth; any person or thing very like another.
twinberry (twin'ber-i), *n.* a North-American shrub of the honeysuckle kind, bearing reddish flowers and lustrous black berries.
twine (twīn), *v.t.* to twist; wind round; unite closely: *v.i.* to be closely united by twisting: *n.* a twist; a very strong thread.
twinge (twinj), *v.t.* to affect with a sudden sharp pain; twitch: *v.i.* to suffer a twinge: *n.* a sudden sharp pain.
twinkle (twing'kl), *n.* a quick motion of the eye; short, tremulous light; an instant: *v.i.* to open and shut the eyes rapidly; blink; shine with a tremulous, sparkling light; quiver.
twirl (twẽrl), *v.t.* to move or turn round rapidly; to whirl: *v.i.* to rotate rapidly: *n.* a quick, circular motion; convolution.
twist (twist), *v.t.* to unite or form by winding together; wind spirally; interlace; writhe or contort; cause to turn from a direct line: *v.i.* to be contorted; move in a curve: *n.* the act of twisting; convolution; manner of twisting; cord or thread; kind of roll tobacco.
twister (twis'tẽr), *n.* one who twists; a device or machine for twisting; a curve in baseball; [Slang], one who grossly exaggerates; a liar; a lie.
twit (twit), *v.t.* to annoy by reminding of a fault, etc.; upbraid.
twitch (twich), *v.t.* to pull with a sudden jerk: *v.i.* to contract or move quickly or spasmodically: *n.* a sudden jerk or pull; short spasmodic convulsion.

twitch-grass ('gràs), *n.* couch-grass.
twite (twīt), *n.* the mountain linnet.
twitter (twit'ẽr), *v.i.* to make a succession of small, tremulous sounds, as a bird; feel a tremulous, nervous motion: *n.* a small, tremulous noise; slight nervous agitation.
two (tōō), *adj.* one and one: *n.* the number of one and one.
twopenny (tup'en-i), *adj.* of the value of twopence; trumpery; vulgar; worthless.
two-ply (tōō'plī), *adj.* composed of two thicknesses.
two-step (-stɛp), *n.* a round dance in polka time; a piece of music played for such dance.
two-up (-up), *n.* a gambling game consisting of throwing up two coins from a piece of wood called a *kip*, and betting on their falling heads or tails.
two-up school (skōōl), in Australia, a gambling den; also, known as a low betting resort.
tycoon (tī-kōōn'), *n.* the title formerly assumed by the commander-in-chief of the Japanese army.
tye (tī), *n.* a rope passed over the mast and attached to a tackle for hauling up or lowering a yard-sail.
tylosis (tī-lō'sis), *n.* a thickening of the skin; in botany, a growth from one cell into the cavity of another.
tylosteresis (tī-los-tẽr-ē'sis), *n.* in surgery, the removal of a callus.
tymp (timp), *n.* a water-cooled block of iron or stone for protecting the top of an open blast furnace.
tympan (tim'pan), *n.* a thickness of paper, cloth, or other material placed between the impression-surface (platen) of a printing-press and the paper to be printed, in order to improve the press-work.
tympanic (-pan'ik), *adj.* pertaining to a tympan, or tympanum.
tympanum ('på-num), *n.* the membranous wall which separates the internal from the external ear; the drum of the ear; flat triangular part of a pediment; hollow drum-shaped wheel furnished with buckets for raising water from a river; the diaphragm of a magneto-telephone.
tympany (-ni), *n.* a distention of the abdomen due to air in the intestines; inflation; hence, conceit; bombast.
typal (tīp'al), *adj.* relating to, or serving as, a type.
type (tīp), *v.t.* to typify; reproduce by a typewriter: *n.* an emblem, sign, or symbol; figure or design stamped on coin; distinguishing mark; general form or structure; original design; a letter in metal or wood for printing from. Different sizes of printing types are indicated by distinguishing names and by means of a unit of type measurement called a *point* which in the U. S. is one-twelfth of a pica, or the $\frac{1}{72}$ of an inch.

SIZES OF TYPE

Brilliant = 3½ point.
Diamond = 4 point.
Pearl = 5 point.
Agate = 5½ point.
Nonpareil = 6 point.
Minion = 7 point.
Brevier = 8 point.
Bourgeois = 9 point.
Long Primer = 10 point.
Small Pica = 11 point.
Pica = 12 point.
English = 14 point.
Columbian = 16 point.
Gt. Primer = 18 pt.

type-metal ('met-ål), *n.* an alloy of lead, antimony and tin for casting type.
typewriter ('rī-tẽr), *n.* a mechanical contrivance for producing letters by means of an inked ribbon and types; a typewriting-machine; an operator of a typewriting machine.
typewritist ('ist), *n.* one who operates a typewriting machine; this word has been adopted but recently and is not gaining in favor.
typhlology (tif-lol'o-ji), *n.* the branch of science that treats of blindness; scientific study of blindness, its cause, effects, and cure.
typhlosis (tif-lō'sis), *n.* blindness.
typhoid (tī'foid), *adj.* pertaining to, or like, typhus: *n.* an enteric fever, occasioned by a bacillus introduced into the system through impure drinking water or tainted food.
typhomalaria (tī-fo-må-lā'ri-å), a disease showing the symptoms of both typhus fever and malaria.
typhomania (-mā'ni-å), *n.* delirium common in typhus fever cases.
typhoon (-fōōn'), *n.* a violent whirlwind occurring in the Chinese and Japanese seas.
typhus ('fus), *n.* a contagious and protracted fever, characterized by a state of extreme prostration, brain disturbance, and a red rash over the entire body.
typical (tip'i-kål), *adj.* figurative.
typically (-i), *adv.* figuratively.
typify ('i-fī), *v.t.* to represent by an image or emblem; foreshadow.
typist (tīp'ist), *n* one who operates a typewriting machine.

typo (tī'pō), *n.* a compositor; printer: abbreviation of typographer.

typograph (tī-pō-grȧf), *n.* a composing machine; a machine for impressing metal blanks from which types are cast.

typographer (tī-pog'rȧ-fẽr), *n.* a printer.

typographical (-pō-graf'i-kȧl), *adj.* pertaining to the art of printing.

typographical signs (sīnz), the punctuation marks and accents.

typography (-pog'rȧ-fi), *n.* the art of printing; arrangement of composed type.

typolithography (tī-po-li-thog'rȧ-fi), *n.* the impression of printing types transferred to stone for reproduction.

typology (-pol'ō-ji), *n.* the doctrine of Scripture types or figures.

typoscribe (-skrīb), *n.* a typist.

typoscript (tī'po-skript), *n.* typewritten matter.

typothetæ (tī-poth'e-tē), *n.pl.* printers collectively; [T-], the association of master printers of the U. S. and Canada.

tyrannical (-ran'i-kȧl), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, a tyrant; despotic; cruel.

tyrannically (-i), *adv.* in a tyrannical manner.

tyrannicide (-ran'i-sīd), *n.* act of killing a tyrant; one who kills a tyrant.

Tyrannidæ (-ran'i-dē), *n.* an American family of insectivorous, clamatorial, passerine birds; the flycatchers; [t-], one of the Tyrannidæ.

tyrannize (tir'ȧn-īz), *v.i.* to act like a tyrant; rule with oppressive severity.

tyrannous ('ȧn-us), *adj.* arbitrary; tyrannical.

tyranny ('ȧn-i), the government or conduct of a tyrant; severity; absolute power imperiously administered.

tyrant (tī-rȧnt), *n.* an oppressor; despot; specifically, an absolute monarch who exercises his powers brutally; [a person who treats others with extreme cruelty or severity.

Tyrian (tir'i-ȧn), *adj.* pertaining to ancient Tyre; of a rich purple color.

Tyrian purple (pẽr'pl), a famous purple color used by the Greeks and Romans: it was prepared from a fluid secreted in the adrectal glands of certain mollusks.

tyro (tī'rō), *n.* a beginner; novice.

Tyrolese (tir-ō-lēz'), *adj.* pertaining to the Tyrol, or its natives.

Tyrolienne (tī-rō-lyen'), *n.* a popular song of the Tyrolese mountaineers, accompanied with dancing; a yodel.

tyrology (tī-rol'o-ji), *n.* instruction for tyros.

tyroma (tī-rō'mȧ), *n.* patches of baldness not affecting other parts of the hair; a tumor of the lymphatic glands; any cheesy growth.

tyronism (tī'ro-nizm), *n.* amateurishness; state of being a tyro.

tyrosine (tir'o-sin), *n.* a white crystalline compound formed by the decomposition of proteids, as cheese: also, found in the pancreas and spleen.

tyrosis (tī-rō'sis), *n.* the vomiting of matter resembling curds, as by infants.

tyrotoxin (tī-rō-tok'sin), *n.* a toxin produced in rancid cheese.

tzigany (tsēg'ȧ-ni), *n.* a Hungarian gypsy: *adj.* pertaining to the Hungarian gypsies, or their music.

U

U, u (ū), *n.* the twenty-first letter of the English alphabet; the fifth vowel of the English alphabet; the sound of this letter.

U, u, *n.* an abbreviation: in the form **U,** personal names beginning with this letter, as Ulysses, Una; various proper names and geographical designations, beginning with this letter, as Unwin, Urquhart, Ural, Uruguay; any outstanding word beginning with this letter, as Union: in the form **U** or **u,** in the *Log Book,* ugly threatening weather; in the form **u,** any word beginning with this letter which can be inferred readily from the context, or the subject.

U, u, *n.* a symbol: in the form **U,** the twenty-first (or twentieth) in a series; the twenty-first (or twentieth) in a class, order or group; sometimes the numeral 21, or 20; in *Chemistry,* uranium.

U, u, *n.* the twenty-first letter of the alphabet impressed on a type-bar; the perforation of this letter in a paper-roll for machine-casting.

U, *n.* an object shaped like capital U: *adj.* of, or resembling, the shape of capital U.

uakari (uä-kä′re), *n.* a bald-headed monkey of the Amazon region, with scarlet face and whitish hair on the body.

uberous (ū′bēr-us), *adj.* yielding abundance: very fruitful.

ubiety (u-bī′e-ti), *n.* state of being in a fixed position; definite location.

Ubiquitarian (u-bik-wi-tā′ri-an), *n.* one of the Lutheran divines who held to Ubiquitarianism: *adj.* pertaining to Ubiquitarianism.

Ubiquitarianism (-izm), *n.* the doctrine of certain Lutheran theologians, that as Christ is omnipresent, his body is everywhere and, therefore, must be present in the Eucharist.

ubiquitous (ū-bik′wi-tus), *adj.* existing everywhere; omnipresent.

ubiquity (′wi-ti), *n.* omnipresence.

U-boat (-bot), *n.* a German submarine in the World War.

udder (ud′dēr), *n.* the glandular organ of a mammal which secretes the milk.

udo (ōō′dō), *n.* a chinese vegetable, the shoots of which are blanched in earth like celery and then eaten.

udometer (u-dom′e-tēr), *n.* a rain gauge.

udomograph (u-dom′o-grāf), *n.* a self-registering rain gauge.

ugh (oo, u), *interj.* exclamation of disgust or horror.

uglily (ug′li-li), *adv.* in an ugly manner.

ugliness (-nes), *n.* total absence of beauty; deformity, physical or moral.

ugly (′li), *adj.* denoting that which is offensive to the eye; deformed.

uhlan (ū′lan), *n.* one of a light cavalry in the former German army.

ukase (-kās′), *n.* a former Russian imperial decree having the force of a law.

ukelele (ū-kā-lā′le), *n.* Hawaiian musical instrument with four strings, like a guitar.

uku (ōō′kōō), *n.* a food fish of Hawaii.

ulcer (ul′sēr), *n.* a sore, attended with a secretion of pus.

ulcerate (-āt), *v.t.* to affect with an ulcer: *v.i.* to be formed into an ulcer.

ulceration (-ā′shun), *n.* the process of forming into an ulcer.

ulcerous (′sēr-us), *adj.* ulcer-like.

ule (ūl), *n.* a Mexican tree which yields caoutchouc.

ulema (ōō-le-mä′), *n.* a Mohammedan hierarchy of imams and cadis who interpret the Koran and the laws.

ullage (ul′aj), *n.* the amount of liquor a cask or vessel lacks of being full.

Ulmaceæ (ul-mā′se-ē), *n.* the elm family of trees and shrubs.

ulna (′nå), *n.* the larger of the two bones that form the fore-arm.

ulnar (ner), *adj.* pertaining to the ulna.

ulorrhagia (ū-lo-rā′ji-å), *n.* hemorrhage from the gums

ulorrhœa (ū-lor-rē′å), *n.* bleeding from the gums.

ulotrichan (u-lot′ri-kan), *adj.* pertaining to the Ulotrichi: *n.* one of the woolly-haired races of mankind.

Ulotrichi (u-lot′ri-ki), *n.* the woolly-haired races of mankind.

ulster (ul′stēr), *n.* a long, loose overcoat originally made from frieze woven in Ulster, Ireland.

ulterior (-tē′ri-ēr), *adj.* lying beyond or on the further side; more distant; beyond something else either expressed or implied.

ultima (′ti-må), *adj.* farthest; most remote: *n.* the last syllable of a word.

ultimate (′ti-māt), *adj.* being the last; utmost; farthest; extreme; final.

ultimately (-li), *adv.* finally.

Ultima Thule (thū′le), to the ancients, that part of the habitable world farthest north: supposed to have been Iceland.

ultimatum (-ti-mā′tum), *n.* [*pl.* ultimata, (′tå)], final conditions offered as the basis of an agreement, prior to the declaration of hostilities.

ultimo (′ti-mō), *adv.* in the month preceding the present.

ultra (′trå), *adj.* extreme.

ultramarine (-må-rēn), *n.* a beautiful, permanent, blue pigment, originally obtained from lapis-lazuli.

ultramontane (-mon'tān), *adj.* being beyond the mountains (the Alps); pertaining to, or characteristic of, ultramontanism; — one who favors papal supremacy.

ultramontanism (-izm), *n.* extreme views of the Pope's authority and infallibility; the doctrine or principle that the Pope in himself is superior to all councils and national churches and that he alone has jurisdiction to promulgate decrees.

ultramontanist (-ist), *n.* a supporter of ultramontanism.

ultra-violet rays (ul'trå-vī'o-let rāz), *n.* the very short rays beyond the violet of the visible spectrum, and which have strong actinic and bactericidal power: used in the treatment of superficial skin diseases.

ululant (ul'u-lant), *adj.* howling; wailing.

ululate (ul'u-lāt), *v.i.* to howl, as a wolf; shriek; also, to hoot, as an owl.

ululation (ul-u-lā'shun), *n.* a howling like that of a wolf, or dog.

umbel (um'bel), *n.* a fan-like inflorescence radiating from a common center.

umbellifer (um-bel'i-fēr), *n.* a plant of the celery kind.

umbelliferous (-if'ēr-us), *adj.* producing or bearing umbels.

umber ('bēr), *n.* a brown pigment; a shade or spirit; the grayling: *adj.* of an olive-brown color: *v.t.* to color with umber; darken.

umbilical (-bil'i-kål), *adj.* pertaining to, or formed like, the navel.

umbilicate (-bil'i-kāt), *adj.* depressed in the middle.

umbilicus (-bil'i-kus), *n.* the navel.

umbiliform (-bil'i-fôrm), *adj.* navel-shaped; like a navel.

umbo ('bō), *n.* the boss of a shield; point of a bivalve-shell immediately above the hinge.

umbra ('brā), *n.* the dark cone of a shadow projected from a planet or satellite on the side opposite to the sun; the dark central part of a sunspot; a food fish of the Mediterranean.

umbrage ('brāj), *n.* screen of trees or foliage; offense; resentment; jealousy.

umbrageous (-brā'jus), *adj.* shady; shaded; feeling umbrage; resentful.

umbra tree (trē), a South American tree, the juice of which is used in coloring wine.

umbrella (-brel'å), *n.* a covered sliding frame carried in the hand as a screen against rain or sun.

umbrella grass (gràs), Australian millet.

umbrella tree (trē), the American magnolia; an Australian tree of the ginseng kind with leaves arranged like the ribs of an umbrella.

umbrette (um-bret'), *n.* a large wading bird allied to the stork, frequenting the shores of African lakes and rivers: it is brown in color and crested.

umiak (ōō'mi-ak), *n.* a boat fashioned by Eskimos, having the ribs covered with skins.

umlaut (ōōm'lout), *n.* the change of a vowel in one syllable through the influence of a vowel in the succeeding syllable; the two dots over a vowel to indicate this change.

umpire (um'pīr), *n.* a third party to whom a dispute is referred for settlement; one chosen in a game to see that its rules are observed: *v.i.* to act as umpire.

un-, an inseparable prefix signifying *not:* used to express negation, opposition, or lack of completeness; also, an inseparable verbal prefix signifying *back:* attached to verbs it denotes reversal of action—to nouns, it changes them to verbs implying deprivation of the state or quality expressed by such nouns. As the meaning of many words carrying this prefix, in either signification, are self-explanatory, they are omitted from the list of definitions, the root words being defined elsewhere.

unabated (un-a-bā'ted), *adj.* undiminished; not lessened or decreased.

unabridged (un-ā-brij'd), *adj.* not shortened or condensed; in size, like the original form.

unadorned (un-a-dôrnd'), *adj.* without adornment; plain; simple.

unadulterated (un-a-dul'tēr-ā-ted), *adj.* unmixed; unalloyed.

unanimity (ū-nå-nim'i-ti), *n.* agreement in opinion.

unanimous (-nan'i-mus), *adj.* agreeing in opinion.

unapproachable (un-a-prōch'a-bl), *adj.* that which cannot be approached.

unarm (un-ärm'), *v.t.* to disarm.

unassuming (un-a-sūm'ing), *adj.* without pretense; modest.

unau (ū'naw), *n.* the two-toed sloth.

unbalanced (un-bal'anst), *adj.* out of balance; unsound in mind.

unbar (un-bär'), *v.t.* to take away the bars; to remove the fastenings.

unbearable (un-bār'a-bl), *adj.* not to be endured.

unbecoming (un-bē-kum'ing), *adj.* ill-suited; not worthy of; not becoming.

unbelief (un'be-lēf), *n.* skepticism.

unbend (-bend'), *v.t.* to free from flexure; relax; unfasten from the yards and spars: *v.i.* to become relaxed; act with freedom or condescension.

unbiased (un-bī'ast), *adj.* unprejudiced; not favoring either side or party, or opinion.

unbidden (un-bid'n), *adj.* uninvited; unasked.

unbleached (un-blēcht′), *adj.* not whitened; not bleached.
unblemished (un-blem′isht), *adj.* pure; without stain or blemish.
unblushing (un-blush′ing), *adj.* unashamed; without modesty.
unbosom (un-bōōz′um), *v.t.* to confess; to tell one's secrets.
unbounded (un-bound′ed), *adj.* unlimited; boundless.
unbridled (un-brī′dld), *adj.* unrestrained; unhampered.
unbroken (un-brō′kn), *adj.* whole; untamed; not interfered with.
uncalled (un-kawld′), *adj.* not summoned; not chosen.
uncanny (-kan′i), *adj.* [Scotch], something weird; mysterious; dangerous; unpropitious.
unceasingly (un-sē′sing-li), *adj.* continuous; without end.
uncertain (un-sĕr′tn), *adj.* doubtful; not sure; subject to change.
unchain (un-chān′), *v.t.* to loosen from chains or bonds.
unchancy (-chān′si), *adj.* unlucky; perilous.
uncharitable (un-char′i-ta-bl), *adj.* without charity; unkind.
unchaste (un-chāst′), *adj.* immodest; not chaste.
unchecked (un-chekt′), *adj.* without restraint; unhindered.
unchristian (-kris′chăn), *adj.* not of the Christian faith; pagan; uncivilized; barbarous.
uncial (un′shi-al), *adj.* pertaining to a style of letters used in old manuscripts of from the 4th to the 8th century, somewhat resembling modern capitals, but more rounded: *n.* an uncial letter or writing.
uncinal (un′si-nal), **uncinate** (-nāt), *adj.* hooklike; bent toward the point, like a hook.
uncinate (un′si-nāt), *adj.* hooked at the tip.
uncircumcised (-sĕr′kum-sīzd), *adj.* not circumcised; hence, denoting one not of the Jewish faith.
uncivil (un-siv′il), *adj.* rude; impolite.
unclasp (un-klasp′), *v.t.* to undo the clasp of; to loosen.
uncle (ung′kl), *n.* the brother of one's father or mother; husband of one's aunt; [Slang], pawnbroker.
unclean (un-klēn′), *adj.* not clean; impure.
Uncle Sam (sam), the symbolical representative or representation of the U. S., or its people; the U. S. government.
Uncle Tom (tom), the hero of Mrs. Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin," a negro slave of great fidelity and piety.
uncomfortable (un-kum′fôr-tā-bl), *adj.* without comfort; uneasy.
uncommon (un-kom′un), *adj.* not common; rare; unusual.
uncompromising (un-kom′prō-mī-zing), *adj.* unyielding; firm.
unconcerned (un-kon-sĕrnd′), *adj.* not interested in; indifferent.
unconditional (un-kon-dish′un-al), *adj.* without condition.
unconquerable (un-kong′kĕr-a-bl), *adj.* not to be overcome.
unconscionable (un-kon′shun-â-bl), *adj.* out of all reason or expectation.
unconscious (un-kon′shus), *adj.* without consciousness.
unconstitutional (un-kon-sti-tū′shun-al), *adj.* in conflict with a constitution; unlawful.
uncontrollable (un-kon-trōl′a-bl), *adj.* not to be controlled.
unconventional (un-kon-ven′shun-al), *adj.* not according to form or custom.
uncouple (un-kup′l), *v.t.* to loosen the bonds or links; to disconnect.
uncouth (un-kōōth′), *adj.* clumsy; awkward in appearance or behaviour.
uncover (un-kuv′ĕr), *v.t.* to take away the cover of; to expose or bring to light.
unction (ungk′shun), *n.* the act of anointing as a symbol of consecration; ointment; anything soothing; sham fervor or suavity.
unctuous (′shus), *adj.* oily; soothing; lenitive; extremely bland.
undaunted (un-dän′ted), *adj.* bold; fearless; unafraid.
undecagon (un-dek′â-gon), *n.* a plane figure with 11 sides or 11 angles.
undeceive (un-dē-sēv′), *v.t.* to tell the truth about; to remove deception.
undecennary (un-de-sen′a-ri), *adj.* once in eleven years; occurring every eleventh year.
undecennial (-i-al), *adj.* same as undecennary.
undecided (un-dē-sī′ded), *adj.* not decided; without resolution.
undefiled (un-dē-fīld′), *adj.* unstained; pure; spotless.
undefined (un-dē-fīnd′), *adj.* without definition; unexplained.
undemonstrative (un-dē-mon′stra-tive), *adj.* not showing one's feelings; phlegmatic.
undeniable (un-dē-nī′a-bl), *adj.* not to be denied; beyond dispute.
under (′dĕr), *prep.* beneath; subordinate to; in subjection to; less than; during the time of: *adv.* in a lower position; in a subordinate capacity: *adj.* lower in position; subordinate: this word is much used in composition and usually renders the compound self-explanatory, therefore many such compounds are omitted from the list of definitions.
underbid (un-dĕr-bid′), *v.t.* to offer less than another.

underbred (un-dĕr-bred′), *adj.* without breeding or refinement.
underbrush (un′dĕr-brush), *n.* undergrowth; small trees or shrubs growing closely together.
undercarriage (-kar′ij), *n.* the landing gear of an airplane.
undercurrent (un′dĕr-kur-ent), *n.* a current flowing under the surface of water; a general feeling among people not expressed openly.
undercut (un-dĕr-kut′), *v.t.* to cut under; to strike from beneath; in golf, to hit the ball in such a way that it rises high in the air, and has a reverse rotation that prevents it rolling far after landing.
underestimate (un-dĕr-es′ti-māt), *v.t.* to estimate at too low a value.
underfed (un-dĕr-fed′), *adj.* not sufficiently fed.
undergo (-gō′), *v.t.* to pass through or experience; suffer.
undergraduate (-grad′ū-āt), *n.* a student at a college or university who has not taken his first degree.
underground (un′dĕr-ground), *adj.* under the surface of the ground.
underhand (-hand′), *adj.* done by meanness or fraud; clandestine.
underlay (un′dĕr-lā), *n.* a layer of paper to raise the matter to be printed to a proper level.
underlie (un-dĕr-lī′), *v.t.* to lie beneath.
underline (un-dĕr-līn′), *v.t.* to make a line under words.
underling (un′dĕr-ling), *n.* a servant; a subordinate employe.
undermine (un-dĕr-mīn′), *v.t.* to dig under; to weaken by secret tunnels.
underneath (-nēth′), *adv.* beneath.
underpay (-pā′); *v.t.* to pay insufficiently.
underpin (un-dĕr-pin′), *v.t.* to prop by placing supports underneath.
underrate (un-dĕr-rāt′), *v.t.* to estimate below the true value.
understand (-dĕr-stand′), *v.t.* to perceive by the mind; be informed of; assume or imply; know by experience: *v.i.* to have understanding; be informed.
understanding (′ing), *n.* the rational faculties; intellect; intelligence; wisdom; skill.
understrapper (-strap-ĕr), *n.* an underling; an inferior, petty fellow who does underhand work for another.
understudy (un′dĕr-stud-i), *n.* an actor who learns a part to be played by him in the absence or disability of another actor.
undertake (-tāk′), *v.t.* to take under one's management; assume; attempt; answer for: *v.i.* to take upon one's self; guarantee.
undertaker (′dĕr-tāk-ĕr), *n.* one who undertakes to perform any office or business; one who prepares the dead for burial; a mortician.
undertaking (′ing), *n.* any business or project a person engages to perform.
undertone (un-dĕr-tōn), *n.* a subordinate tone or color.
undertow (un′dĕr-tō), *n.* a current under the surface flowing in opposite direction to the surface, current, or tide.
undervalue (un-dĕr-val′ū), *v.t.* to underrate; to value at less than the real worth.
underworld (un′dĕr-wĕrld), *n.* the earth; Hades; the criminal classes of society.
underwrite (-rīt′), *v.t.* to subscribe one's name to (a policy of marine insurance): *v.i.* to follow the calling of an underwriter.
underwriter (′dĕr-rīt-ĕr), *n.* one who subscribes his name to a policy of marine insurance, or to an issue of stock, or the like.
underwriting (-ing), *n.* the calling of an underwriter; marine insurance.
undesirable (un-dē-zī′ra-bl), *adj.* not to be desired.
undignified (un-dig′ni-fīd), *adj.* without dignity.
undine (un-dēn′), *n.* a water-nymph.
undo (un-doo), *v.t.* to loosen; to do away with that which has been done.
undress (un-dres′), *v.t.* to disrobe; to remove the clothing: *n.* an informal dress; a costume worn by soldiers when not on duty.
undue (un-dū′), *adj.* improper; excessive; not legal.
undulate (′dū-lāt), *v.t.* & *v.i.* to wave, or move like waves; vibrate.
undulation (-lā′shun), *n.* a waving motion or vibration.
undulatory (′dū-lā-tō-ri), *adj.* undulating; vibratory.
undulatory theory (thē′ō-ri), the theory that light is caused by vibrations transmitted through an ethereal medium in wave-like undulations.
unduly (′li), *adv.* excessively; improperly.
undutiful (un-dū′ti-fool), *adj.* disobedient.
undying (un-dī′ing), *adj.* imperishable; possessing immortality.
unearned (-ĕrnd′), *adj.* not earned; not gained by work or effort.
unearned increment (in′krē-ment), the increase of the value of land or property without labor or expenditure on the part of the proprietor.
unearth (un-ĕrth′), *v.t.* to drive from cover; to dig out.
unearthly (un-ĕrth′li), *adj.* inhuman; blood-curdling.
uneasy (un-ē′zi), *adj.* without ease; anxious; unquiet.
uneatable (un-ē′ta-bl), *adj.* not edible; not worthy of eating.
unedifying (un-ed′i-fī-ing), *adj.* not edifying; not enlightening.
uneffaced (un-ef-fāst′), *adj.* not effaced; not rubbed out or removed.

unemancipated (un-e-man'si-pā-ted), *adj.* not freed from slavery.
unembarrassed (un-em-bar'rast), *adj.* not embarrassed; free from confusion or difficulty; free from entangling alliance.
unemotional (un-ē-mō'shun-al), *adj.* not motional; not giving vent to one's feelings.
unemployed (un-em-ploid'), *adj.* not employed; not occupied; not in use.
unendowed (un-en-doud'), *adj.* without endowment; not supplied with.
unenervated (un-en'er-va-ted), *adj.* not weakened.
unenterprising (un-en'tēr-prīz-ing), *adj.* not enterprising; not industrious; not ambitious.
unenumerated (un-e-nū'mēr-ā-ted), *adj.* omitted from list; not numbered or mentioned.
unequal (-ē'kwăl), *adj.* not equal; not regular or uniform; ill-matched; disproportionate; insufficient.
unequivocal (un-e-kwiv'o-kal), *adj.* clear; not ambiguous; unmistakable.
unerring (un-ēr'ing), *adj.* making no mistake; without error.
unessential (un-es-sen'shal), *adj.* not entirely necessary; not of greatest importance.
uneven (un-ē'vn), *adj.* rough; not equal.
uneventful (un-ē-vent'fool), *adj.* unimportant; without event.
unexampled (un-egz-am'pld), *adj.* without precedent or parallel.
unexpected (un-ek-spek'ted), *adj.* not looked for; sudden.
unfair (un-fār), *adj.* showing prejudice; without fairness.
unfaithful (un-fāth'fool), *adj.* disobedient to promise or duty; betraying trust or confidence.
unfamiliar (un-fa-mil'yăr), *adj.* uncommon; strange.
unfashionable (un-fash'un-a-bl), *adj.* not in accordance with the dictates of fashion.
unfasten (un-fas'tn), *v.t.* to loosen; to untie.
unfathomable (un-fath'un-a-bl), *adj.* not to be measured in depth.
unfavorable (un-fā'vēr-a-bl), *adj.* not favorable; of discouraging aspect.
unfeatured (un-fē'tūrd), *adj.* without feature; without special notice.
unfeigned (un-fānd'), *adj.* genuine; not feigned.
unfetter (un-fet'ēr), *v.t.* to loosen from shackles; to free; to place at liberty.
unfilial (un-fil'yal), *adj.* undutiful to a parent.
unfix (un-fiks'), *v.t.* to detach from a fastening.
unflagging (un-flag'ing), *adj.* not drooping; unwearied.
unflinching (un-flinsh'ing), *adj.* not flinching; unshrinking.
unfold (un-fōld'), *v.t.* to open anything folded; to disclose at length.
unforced (un-fōrst'), *adj.* not forced; uncompelled; of an easy naturalness.
unforgotten (un-fôr-got'n), *adj.* not forgotten; held in the memory.
unformed (un-fôrmd'), *adj.* without definite shape.
unforseen (un-fōr-sēn'), *adj.* not foreseen; not anticipated.
unfortified (un-fôr-ti-fīd), *adj.* not fortified; not prepared for attack.
unfortunate (un-fôr'tū-nāt), *adj.* unlucky.
unfounded (un-foun'ded), *adj.* without foundation.
unfrequented (un-frē-kwen'ted), *adj.* not frequented; not inhabited.
unfriendly (un-frend'li), *adj.* not friendly; not favorable to.
unfrock (un-frok'), *v.t.* to undress; to remove the orders of a priest.
unfruitful (un-frōōt'fool), *adj.* barren of fruit; not prolific; unproductive.
unfulfilled (un-fool-fild'), *adj.* not fulfilled; unaccomplished.
unfurl (un-fērl'), *v.t.* to open out; spread; loose from a furled state: *v.i.* to expand.
unfurled (un-fērld'), *adj.* unwrapped; unfolded.
unfurnish (un-fēr'nish), *v.t.* to divest of furniture.
ungainly (un-gān'li), *adj.* clumsy or awkward in appearance or action.
ungarrisoned (un-gar'i-sund), *adj.* divested of troops.
ungenerous (un-jen'ēr-us), *adj.* illiberal; mean; ignoble.
ungird (un-gērd'), *v.t.* to loosen from a belt or girdle.
ungirt (un-gērt'), *adj.* unbelted.
unglaze (un-glāz'), *v.t.* to remove the glass from frame or pane.
ungodliness (un-god'li-nes), *n.* neglect of divine commands or worship; impiety; irreverence toward the Deity.
ungodly (-god'li), *adj.* having no respect for God; wicked; impious; profane.
ungoverned (un-guv'ērnd), *adj.* not governed; unrestrained.
ungrammatical (un-gram-at'i-kal), *adj.* not in accordance with the rules of grammar.
ungrateful (un-grāt'fool), *adj.* without gratitude; unpleasing.
ungrudged (un-grujd'), *adj.* not grudged; willingly yielded.
ungual (ung'gwăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or having, a nail, claw, or hoof.
unguent ('gwent), *n.* an ointment; lubricating substance.
Unguiculata (un-gwik-u-lā'tă), *n.pl.* all those mammals which have nails or claws, as distinguished from the hoofed animals.
unguinous (ung'gwi-nus), *adj.* consisting of, resembling, or pertaining to, oil or fat; oily; oleaginous.

unguis (ung'gwis), *n.* a hoof, claw, talon, or nail.

ungula (ung'gu-lå), *n.* same as unguis; a surgical instrument resembling a claw; the part of a cone or cylinder left when the top is cut off by a plane at an oblique angle to the base.

Ungulata (ung-gu-lā'tå), *n.pl.* the group made up of all the hoofed mammals: formerly, ranked as an order.

ungulate ('gū-lāt), *adj.* hoof-shaped.

unhallowed (un-hal'ōd), *adj.* not hallowed; profane; wicked.

unhappy (un-hap'i), *adj.* not happy; wretched; unlucky.

unharmed (un-härmd'), *adj.* uninjured; without hurt.

unharness (un-här'nes), *v.t.* to remove the harness from; to take off armor.

unhatched (un-hatcht'), *adj.* not hatched; not matured.

unhealthful (un-helth'fool), *adj.* not healthful; sickly; subject to disease.

unheedful (un-hēd'fool), *adj.* incautious; not attentive.

unhinge (un-hinj'), *v.t.* to remove from the hinges; loosen; render wavering, as the mind.

unholy (un-hō'li), *adj.* not holy; profane; not hallowed or consecrated; unsanctified.

unhoped (un-hōpt'), *adj.* not hoped for; unlooked for.

unhorse (-hôrs), *v.t.* to throw from a horse; take a horse from.

uni-, a prefix signifying *one, once.*

unicameral (ū'ni-kam'ēr-al), *adj.* having but one chamber: said of a legislative assembly.

unicellular (-sel'u-lår), *adj.* having but one cell, as the protozoa.

unicorn (ū'ni-kôrn), *n.* a fabled animal resembling a horse, but with a straight horn projecting from the forehead.

unicycle (ū-ni-sī'kl), *n.* a vehicle with but one wheel, usually used by trick performers.

unification (-fi-kā'shun), *n.* act of unifying; state of being unified.

unified (-fīd), *adj.* made one; consolidated: said of stocks.

unifoliate (-fō'li-āt), *adj.* in botany, having but one leaf.

uniform ('ni-fôrm), *adj.* having only one form; consistent with itself; same in form, manner, or character; equable: *n.* an official or regulation dress.

uniformitarian (ū-ni-for-mi-tā'ri-an), *adj.* relating to the doctrine that the present laws, forces, or principles, which govern the world as it is, are just the same as always and are responsible for whatever geological changes that have taken place: *n.* one who believes in uniformitarianism.

uniformitarianism (ū-ni-fôr-mi-ta'ri-an-izm), *n.* the doctrine that the essential uniformity of the world in its physical, mental and moral aspects is, and has always been, the same, with conditions unchanged, and, that the activities of the past were essentially similar to those now prevailing.

uniformity ('i-ti), *n.* resemblance; conformity to one pattern; accord.

unify ('ni-fī), *v.t.* to form into one; make a unit of.

unilateral (-lat'ēr-ål), *adj.* one-sided.

unilocular (-lok'ū-lēr), *adj.* one-celled.

unimaginable (un-i-maj'i-na-bl), *adj.* not conceivable.

unimpassioned (un-im-pash'und), *adj.* without passion; cold in delivery or demeanor.

unimpeachable (un-im-pēch'a-bl), *adj.* not impeachable; free from accusation or blame.

unimportant (un-im-pôr'tant), *adj.* not important.

unimposing (un-im-pōz'ing), *adj.* not imposing; not such as to induce respect.

unincumbered (un-in-kum'bērd), *adj.* free from lien, duty, or other charge or tax; not incumbered.

uninfluenced (un-in'flū-ensd), *adj.* not influenced; unbiased by other persons or considerations.

uninjured (un-in'jōōrd), *adj.* not injured; not impaired.

uninsured (un-in-shūrd'), *adj.* not insured, especially against the loss of life or property.

unintelligent (un-in-tel'i-jent), *adj.* without intelligence; without understanding.

unintentional (un-in-ten'shun-al), *adj.* not intentional; without design.

uninterested (-in'tēr-es-ted), *adj.* without interest in something, as property; having nothing at stake, as in a business; not having the mind engaged upon.

uninured (un-in-ūrd'), *adj.* not inured; not accustomed by wont or practice.

uninvested (un-in-vest'ed), *adj.* not invested; not exchanged for income-bearing property.

uninvited (un-in-vīt'ed), *adj.* not invited; not asked; unsolicited.

union (ūn'yun), *n.* the act of uniting, or making one; combination; coalition; concord; conjunction; agreement between parts; harmony in color; a textile fabric woven of several materials; a brewing cask used for fermentation; one of several devices for connecting parts of machinery; trades-union; in England and Ireland, a parish poorhouse.

unionism (-izm), *n.* trades-unionism; the system of combination of workers engaged in the same trade for the common welfare and benefit of all; [U-], the principles of attachment to the federal union of the U. S.

unionist (-ist), *n.* a trades-unionist; [U-], in Great Britain, an advocate of union between England and Ireland; formerly,

a Member of Parliament pledged to endeavor to maintain the union of Great Britain and Ireland; a supporter of the federal union of the U. S. during the Civil War.

Union Jack (jak), the British military flag, a combination of the flags of England, Scotland and Ireland; [u- j-], a flag consisting of a union or canton only.

uniparous (ū-nip'ă-rus), *adj.* bringing forth but one at a time; denoting a female who has had but one offspring.

uniped (ū'ni-ped), *adj.* one-footed.

unipersonal (-pĕr'sun-al), *adj.* manifested in, or existing in, one person.

unipolar (ū-ni-pō'lăr), *adj.* showing one kind of polarity; operating by one pole, as a certain kind of dynamo.

unique (-nēk'), *adj.* without another of the same kind; unparalleled.

unisexual (-sek'shu-al), *adj.* showing but one sex; denoting either male or female.

unison ('ni-sun), *n.* accordance of sound; concord; harmony.

unit ('nit), *n.* one; a single person or thing; standard amount or quantity.

Unitarian (-ni-tā'ri-ăn), *n.* one of a denomination of Christians who deny the doctrine of the Holy Trinity, regarding the Godhead as unipersonal: *adj.* pertaining to Unitarians.

Unitarianism (-izm), *n.* the doctrine of the Unitarians, the principal tenets of which are the Fatherhood of God, the brotherhood of man, and salvation through character, under the leadership of Jesus Christ.

unite (-nīt'), *v.t.* to incorporate into one; make to agree or adhere; join by a legal or moral bond: *v.i.* to become one; combine; commingle.

united (-ed), *adj.* joined; combined; incorporated into one.

United Brethren ('ed-bre*th*'ren), *n.pl.* the Moravians.

United Kingdom (king'dum), Great Britain and Ireland with the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands: no longer applicable.

United States of America (stāts, ă-mer'i-kă), a federal republic of North America made up of forty-eight States and the District of Columbia, with sovereignty over the Territories of Hawaii and Alaska, the Philippine Islands, the Canal Zone, Porto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam and certain of the Samoan Islands: abbreviated U. S. in this Dictionary.

unitive (ū'ni-tiv), *adj.* tending to unite; having power to unite.

unity ('ni-ti), *n.* the state of being one; concord; uniformity; agreement; harmony.

univalent (ū-ni-vā'lent), *adj.* having a valence of one.

universal (-ni-vĕr'săl), *adj.* all-pervading; embracing or comprehending the whole; general: *n.* in logic, a proposition which affirms the predicate to belong to the whole of the subject.

Universalism (-izm), *n.* the doctrine that all mankind will ultimately be saved, together with Satan and the fallen angels.

Universalist (-ist), *n.* a believer in Universalism.

universality (-sal'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being universal.

universally ('săl-i), *adv.* without exception.

universe ('ni-vĕrs), *n.* the whole system of created things; world.

university (-vĕr'si-ti), *n.* an assemblage of colleges or incorporated institutions for instruction in the higher branches of art, science, etc., and empowered to confer degrees in the several arts and faculties; the students of such an institution; a university crew or team.

university extension (eks-ten'shun), the teaching of university subjects at various centers by lectures and other forms of instruction suited to adults.

univocal (u-niv'o-kal), *n.* a word of but one meaning: *adj.* having but one meaning.

unjust (un-just'), *adj.* not just; unfair.

unkempt (un-kempt'), *adj.* uncombed; rough.

unlawful (un-law'fool), *adj.* in violation of law.

unlearned (un-lĕrnd'), *adj.* ignorant; uneducated.

unleavened (un-lev'nd), *adj.* not leavened: said of the bread of the Passover.

unless (-les'), *conj.* except; if not.

unlimited (un-lim'i-ted), *adj.* without limit; boundless.

unlucky (un-luk'i), *adj.* unfortunate; subject to bad luck.

unman (-măn'), *v.t.* to deprive of courage or fortitude; emasculate.

unmanageable (un-măn'āj-a-bl), *adj.* beyond control.

unmentionable (un-men'shun-a-bl), *adj.* not to be mentioned; disgusting; filthy, or the like.

unmitigated (un-mit'i-gā-ted), *adj.* unabated.

unnatural (un-nat'ū-ral), *adj.* not in accordance with the laws of nature.

unnerve (-nĕrv'), *v.t.* to deprive of strength or power; weaken.

unobtrusive (un-ob-trōō'siv), *adj.* not obtrusive; modest.

unparalleled (un-par'a-leld), *adj.* without parallel; unrivalled.

unplaced (-plāst'), *adj.* not placed; not holding a governmental office; not among the first three at the end of a race.

unpleasant (-plez'ant), *adj.* disagreeable; objectionable; not pleasing to the feelings.

unprecedented (un-pre'sē-den-ted), *adj* without precedent.

unpremeditated (un-prē-med'i-tā-ted), *adj.* not arranged or thought of beforehand.
unpretentious (un-prē-ten'shus), *adj.* without pretense; modest in action or demeanor.
unprincipled (un-prin'si-pld), *adj.* with no principles; without scruple.
unprofessional (un-prō-fesh'un-al), *adj.* not according to the ethics of a profession.
unpropitious (un-prō-pish'us), *adj.* not propitious; unfavorable.
unpublished (un-pub'lisht), *adj.* not printed or published; still in manuscript.
unquenchable (un-kwen'sha-bl), *adj.* that which cannot be subdued or extinguished.
unravel (un-rav'l), *v.t.* to ravel out; to divest of mystery.
unreasonable (-rē'zn-å-bl), acting contrary to reason; irrational.
unredeemable (un-rē-dēm'a-bl), *adj.* incapable of redemption.
unregenerate (un-rē-jen'ēr-at), **unregenerated** (-āt-ed), *adj.* remaining at enmity with God; not converted.
unrelenting (un-rē-lent'ing), *adj.* not relenting; determined.
unremitting (un-rē-mit'ing), *adj.* continuous; without interruption.
unreserved (un-rē-zērvd'), *adj.* unrestrained; without reserve.
unrighteous (un-rīt'yus), *adj.* unholy; sinful.
unrivalled (un-rī'vald), *adj.* without a rival; alone in a class.
unroll (un-rōl'), *v.t.* to roll out or uncoil.
unruffled (un-ruf'ld), *adj.* not ruffled; reserved.
unruliness (-rū'li-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being unruly.
unruly (-rū'li), *adj.* disregarding restraint or authority; ungovernable; turbulent.
unsavory (un-sā'vor-i), *adj.* displeasing to taste or smell.
unscathed (un-skāthd'), *adj.* uninjured; without harm.
unscrupulous (un-skrōō'pū-lus), *adj.* without principle or scruple.
unseal (un-sēl'), *v.t.* to remove or destroy the seal of; to open that which is sealed by destroying the seal.
unseemly (un-sēm'li), *adj.* not seemly; unbecoming.
unseen (un-sēn'), *adj.* invisible.
unselfish (-sel'fish), *adj.* not influenced by personal interests; having regard for the rights of others; broad; liberal; humane.
unsettle (un-set'l), *v.t.* to cause uncertainty: *v.i.* to become unsettled or confused.
unsex (-seks'), *v.t.* to deprive of the attributes of ones sex, especially to make unfeminine, or deprive a woman of her characteristic qualities.
unshackle (un-shak'l), *v.t.* to remove the bonds from; to give freedom to.
unsheathe (un-shēth'), *v.t.* to remove from scabbard or sheath.
unshorn (un-shōrn'), *adj.* that which is not sheered or clipped.
unsightly (un-sīt'li), *adj.* unpleasant to the eye; disagreeable in appearance.
unsophisticated (un-sō-fis'ti-kā-ted), *adj.* untrained; without experience; innocent.
unsound (un-sound'), *adj.* weak in a material sense; decayed; rotten; diseased in health; erroneous in doctrine or religion.
unspeakable (un-spēk'a-bl), *adj.* not to be mentioned or spoken of; incapable of description; vile; wicked; loathesome.
unstable (un-stā'bl), *adj.* not firm; not reliable.
unstudied (un-stud'id), *adj.* without study; without preparation.
unsuitable (un-sū'ta-bl), *adj.* not suited to; inadequate.
unsuspected (un-sus-pek'ted), *adj.* not suspected; not foreseen.
untamable (un-tām'a-bl), *adj.* wild; that which cannot be tamed.
untenable (un-ten'a-bl), *adj.* not tenable incapable of defense.
until (un-til'), *prep.* till; as far as; as long, as.
unto ('tōō), *prep.* to.
untoward (un-tō'ērd), *adj.* obstinate; ungraceful; unlucky.
untrimmed (un-trimd'), *adj.* without trimming or adornment.
untruth (-trōōth'), *n.* a falsehood.
untutored (un-tū'tērd), *adj.* untaught; ignorant.
unutterable (un-ut'ēr-a-bl), *adj.* that which cannot be uttered or expressed in language; ineffable; vile; unchaste; impure; wicked.
unvarnished (un-vär'nisht), *adj.* not varnished; without embellishment.
unveil (un-vāl'), *v.t.* to take the veil from; to cause to be revealed.
unwarranted (un-wor'an-ted), *adj.* without warrant; unauthorized; unguarranteed.
unwary (un-wā'ri), *adj.* incautious; careless.
unwholesome (un-hōl'sum), *adj.* not wholesome; unhealthy; detrimental.
unwieldy (un-wēl'di), *adj.* difficult to move; awkward.
unwitting (un-wit'ing), *adj.* not aware, without knowledge of.
unwomanly (un-woom'an-li), *adj.* not becoming the female sex.
unwonted (un-wun'ted), *adj.* not common; strange; unaccustomed.
unworldly (un-wērld'li), *adj.* unselfish; beyond worldly consideration.
unwritten (un-rit'n), *n.* not written; not statutory.
unwritten law (law), a law or rule es-

tablished by general usage; specifically, a custom in certain communities whereby immunity is granted to, or but slight sentence passed on, one who has committed a serious offence, on the ground of justification, as in defence of family honor, or the like.

unyielding (un-yēld'ing), *adj.* not yielding; obstinate.

unyoke (un-yōk'), *v.t.* to remove the yoke from; sever.

up (up), *prep.* on high; above the horizon; from a lower to a higher position; on, or near, a higher place: *adv.* to a higher price or rank; to a greater size; to a higher pitch; in a vertical position; so as to be even with; into activity; at an end; at stake; at bat; finished as a piece of work: *adj.* sloping in the direction of height; in sailing, shifted to windward; in golf, in advance of an opponent: *n.* that which is up; a condition of prosperity: this word, as a preposition, adverb and adjective, is used in composition and has the effect of rendering many words, of which it forms a part, self-explanatory.

Upanishad (u-pan'i-shad), *n.* one of the many books of Vedic literature, dealing with the origin of the universe and the coming of man.

upas (ū'pås), *n.* a tree, common in Java, yielding an exceedingly poisonous juice like milk.

upbraid (up-brād'), *v.t.* to reproach.

upbringing (up'bring-ing), *n.* bringing up; raising; rearing.

upcast ('kåst), *adj.* directed upwards: *n.* the ventilating shaft of a mine through which the air passes after circulating below.

upheaval (-hēv'ål), *n.* a lifting from below; a lifting of strata by some internal force.

upheave (-hēv'), *v.t.* to lift up from beneath.

upholster (-hōl'stēr), *v.t.* to furnish furniture and outside accessories, as carriages, with covers, cushions, tassels, hangings, etc.; adorn with hangings, as a room; stuff or pad and cover cushions, mattresses, etc.; supply with house-furnishings.

upholsterer (-ēr), *n.* one who upholsters, or supplies upholstery.

upholstery ('tēr-i), *n.* the business of an upholsterer; articles of house-furnishing; interior fittings.

uphroe, euphroe (ū'frō), *n.* a perforated block through which the cords of an awning are passed for tightening it up, or bringing it down.

upkeep (-kēp), *n.* maintenance; cost of maintenance.

upland ('land), *n.* elevated land as distinguished from land between hills or along the seashore or rivers.

upland cotton (land kot-un), cotton with a short fiber.

uplander (up'lan-dēr), *n.* a dweller on an upland; a rustic; the upland plover, a bird with long, pointed wings and short tail, which frequents the shore by day and takes to the upland at night.

uplift (up-lift'), *v.t.* to lift up or elevate: *n.* (up'lift), spiritual elevation.

upon (-on'), *prep.* on; resting on the top or surface: almost identical with *on*, being used for the latter for the sake of euphony or when motion into position is involved.

upper ('ēr), *adj.* higher in place, rank, or dignity.

uppercut (up'ēr-kut), *n.* [Slang], in boxing, a short-arm swing directed upward to the jaw of an opponent: *v.t.* & *v.i.* to hit with an uppercut.

uppish ('ish), *adj.* arrogant; assuming.

upright ('rīt), *adj.* erect; just; honest; equitable; elevation of a building; timber supporting a rafter.

uprising (up-rīz'ing), *n.* a popular movement against authority; a rising up.

uproar ('rōr), *n.* noisy disturbance; bustle and clamor.

uproarious ('i-us), *adj.* making great noise and tumult.

uproot (up-rōōt'), *v.t.* to take up by the roots; to eradicate.

upset (-set'), *v.t.* to overthrow; put out of normal condition: *n.* (up'set), act of upsetting; state of being upset: *adj.* fixed.

upshot ('shot), *n.* final result.

upstart ('stärt), *n.* one who suddenly rises from a humble position to wealth or influence: *adj.* suddenly raised to a position of wealth and influence.

up-to-date (up-tōō-dāt'), *adj.* in accordance with the latest custom or fashion.

uptown ('toun), *adj.* situated in, or living in, the upper part of a town.

upturn (-tērn'), *v.t.* & *v.i.* to turn up.

upward ('wērd), *adj.* ascending; directed toward a higher place.

upward, upwards ('wērdz), *adv.* toward a higher place or source.

uræus (u-rē'us), *n.* the emblem or symbol of the sacred asp on the head-dress of an Egyptian Pharaoh, or divinity.

uræmia, same as uremia.

uræmic, same as uremic.

uranian (u-rā'ni-an), *adj.* pertaining to the heavens, or to astronomy.

uranic (u-ran'ik), *adj.* same as uranian; pertaining to uranium.

uranin (ū'rå-nin), *n.* a brilliant yellow dye.

uraninite (u-ran'i-nīt), *n.* a mineral consisting of uranium, thorium, and other metals: it occurs as a black octahedron.

uranite (ū'rå-nīt), *n.* one of the phosphates of uranium.

uranium (-rā'ni-um), *n.* a rare metallic element, heavy and whitish: its salts are used as pigments.

uranography (-rå-nog'rå-fi), *n.* a description of the heavens, and the character and relation of the fixed stars; the construction of celestial maps, globes, etc.

uranology (ū-rå-nol'o-ji), *n.* the study of the heavens; a discourse or treatise on the heavens.

uranometry (-nom'e-tri), *n.* a chart of the fixed stars visible to the naked eye.

uranophotography (-fo-tog'rå-fi), *n.* photography of the heavens.

uranorrhaphy (ū-rå-nor'å-fi), *n.* the plastic operation of uniting a cleft palate.

uranoschisis (-nos'ki-sis), *n.* fissure of the palate.

uranoscopy (-nos'ko-pi), *n.* observation of the heavenly bodies.

urate ('rāt), *n.* a salt of uric acid.

uratosis (-tō'sis), *n.* deposit of urates in the tissues.

urbacity (ēr-bas'i-ti), *n.* the state of being so narrow-minded as not to take an interest in affairs beyond one's immediate environment.

urban (ēr'bån), *adj.* pertaining to a city or town.

urbane (-bān'), *adj.* polite; refined.

urbanity (-ban'i-ti), *n.* politeness; refinement.

urceolate (ēr'se-ō-lāt), *adj.* urn-shaped.

urchin ('chin), *n.* a small boy; hedgehog.

urea (ū're-å), *n.* the chief solid constituent of the urine of mammals.

uremia (ū-rē'mi-å), *n.* poisoning of the blood by the presence of urea and other hurtful substances.

uremic (-rē'mik), *adj.* pertaining to uremia.

ureter (u-rē'tĕr), *n.* the duct through which the urine flows from the kidney to the bladder.

urethra (-rē'thrå), *n.* the canal or duct through which the urine is discharged from the bladder.

urethritis (u-re-thrī'tis), *n.* inflammation of the urethra.

urethroscope (u-rē'thro-skōp), *n.* an instrument for viewing the interior of the urethra.

urethroscopy (-thros'kō-pi), *n.* examination of the urethra by means of a urethroscope.

urethrotomy (-thrŏt'o-mi), *n.* excision into the urethra for the relief of stricture.

uretic (-ret'ik), *adj.* pertaining to urine.

urge (ērj), *v.t.* to incite; impel; provoke: *v.i.* act with earnestness; insist upon; allege proofs.

urgency ('en-si), *n.* pressure of necessity; importunity.

urgent ('ent), *adj.* pressing; calling for immediate attention.

uric (ū'rik), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or obtained from, urine.

uric acid (as'id), an almost insoluble compound found in the excrement of birds and snakes and, also, in small quantity in human urine: as a urate it forms a constituent of urinary and renal calculi and is responsible for gouty deposits in the joints.

Urim ('rim), *n.pl.* objects, believed to have been precious stones, in the breastplate of the high priest of Israel: mentioned in *Exodus:* see Thummim.

urinal ('ri-nål), *n.* a place of convenience.

urinalysis (ū-ri-nal'i-sis), *n.* analysis of the urine.

urinary ('ri-nā-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, or like urine.

urinate (ū'ri-nāt), *v.i.* to discharge urine; make water.

urine ('rin), *n.* a fluid excretion from the kidneys into the bladder from whence it is voided through the urethra: in man it is amber-colored, with a normal specific gravity of about 1.015.

urinogenital (-jen'i-tal), *adj.* pertaining to the organs of excretion and reproduction.

urinology (-nol'o-ji), *n.* that branch of medical science which treats of urine, its composition and properties in health and in disease.

urinometer (-nom'e-tĕr), *n.* a hydrometer for testing urine to determine its specific gravity.

urinoscopy (ū'ri-nō-skō-pi), *n.* the diagnosis of disease by examination of the patient's urine.

urn (ērn), *n.* a roundish vessel of various materials bulging in the middle, usually with a foot or pedestal; a vessel in which the ashes of the dead are preserved.

urocele (ū'rō-sēl), *n.* a swelling of the scrotum due to percolation of urine into it.

urodela (ū-rō-dēl'å), *n.* a salamander; a newt.

urodialysis (-dī-al'i-sis), *n.* cessation of the secretion of urine.

urodynia (-dī'ni-å), *n.* painful discharge of urine.

urology, same as urinology.

uromancy (ū'ro-man-si), *n.* divination from urine.

urophæin (ū-ro-fē'in), *n.* a pigment in urine which is supposed to cause its peculiar odor.

uropoiesis (-poi-ē'sis), *n.* the secretion or production of urine.

urorrhagia (ū-ro-rā'ji-å), *n.* an excessive flow of urine.

urorrhœa (ū-ro-rē'å), *n.* involuntary voidance of urine.

uroscopy (u-ros'ko-pi), *n.* diagnosis of disease from urine.

urosepsis (ū-rō-sep'sis), *n.* a morbid condition resulting from the infiltration of urine into the tissues.

urosthene (ū'ro-sthēn), *n.* any urosthenic animal.

urosthenic (-sthen'ik), *adj.* having the caudal region much developed to the purpose of locomotion, as the kangaroo.

Ursa (ĕr'så), *n.* either of the constellations, Ursa Major or Ursa Minor.
ursal (ĕr'sal), *n.* the fur seal.
Ursa Major (mā'jĕr), the Great Bear, the most conspicuous of northern constellations: popularly called the *Dipper*, *Charles's Wain*, and the *Plough*.
Ursa Minor (mī'nĕr), the Little Bear, the constellation which includes the polestar: popularly called the *Little Dipper*.
ursiform (ĕr'si-fôrm), *adj.* bear-like.
Ursidæ (ĕr'si-dē), *n.* the bear family of plantigrade carnivores.
ursine ('sin), *adj.* pertaining to, or resembling, a bear.
urson (ĕr'son), *n.* the Canadian porcupine.
ursuk (oor'sook), *n.* the bearded seal: so called by the Eskimos.
Ursuline (ĕr'su-lin), *n.* one of an order of R. C. nuns.
Urtica (ĕr-tī'kå), *n.* a genus of plants made up of the nettles.
urticaria (ĕr-tī-kā'ri-å), *n.* an inflammatory skin disease, characterized by red pimples and a burning or stinging sensation.
urticate (ĕr'ti-kāt), *v.t.* to sting, as with nettles.
urtication (-kā'shun), *n.* act of stinging with nettles.
urticose (ĕr'ti-kos), *adj.* abounding with nettles.
urubu (ōō'rōō-bōō), *n.* the black vulture of Central America.
us (us), *pron.* objective case plural of the pronoun of the 1st person.
usable (ūz'å-bl), *adj.* denoting that can be used.
usage ('āj), *n.* mode of using; treatment; habitual or long continued use or custom.
usance ('åns), *n.* the time fixed for the payment of a bill of exchange.
use (ūs), *n.* the act of using; application of anything to a particular purpose; employment; custom or practice; treatment: *v.t.* (ūz), to make use of; employ; avail one's self of; possess or enjoy for a time; habituate: *v.i.* to be accustomed.
useful ('fool), *adj.* full of use, profit, or advantage; beneficial.
usefully (-i), *adv.* in a useful manner.
useless ('les), *adj.* having, or being of, no use.
usher (ush'ĕr), *n.* a doorkeeper; an officer who introduces strangers or walks before persons of rank; assistant master: *v.t.* to introduce or escort (with *in* or *forth*).
usquebaugh (us'kwē-bā), *n.* [Irish], whiskey made by the Irish peasantry; poteen.
usual (ū'zhū-ål), *adj.* habitual; customary.
usually (-i), *adv.* ordinarily.
usufruct ('zū-frukt), *n.* the temporary use and enjoyment of lands and tenements belonging to another.
usurer ('zhūr-ĕr), *n.* a person who lends money, charging an exorbitant rate of interest.
usurious (-zhōō'ri-us), *adj.* practicing usury.
usurp (-zĕrp'), *v.t.* to take possession of by force, or without right; applied to seizure and use of office, functions, powers, rights, etc.
usurpation (-zĕr-pā'shun), *n.* the act of usurping, especially the unlawful seizure of regal power.
usurper (-zĕrp'ĕr), *n.* one who usurps.
usury ('zhū-ri), *n.* interest on money beyond the current rate of interest; practice of lending money at exorbitant interest.
Ute (ūt), *n.* one of the Shoshone tribe of North American Indians.
utensil (-ten'sil), *n.* an implement, especially one used for domestic or culinary purposes.
uterine ('tĕr-in), *adj.* pertaining to the womb; born of the same mother, but by a different father.
uteritis (u-tĕr-ī'tis), *n.* inflammation of the womb.
uterogestation (u'tĕr-o-jes-tā'shun), *n.* gestation from conception to birth; pregnancy.
uteromania (-o-mā'ni-å), *n.* an uncontrollable sexual desire in women.
uterus ('tĕr-us), *n.* the womb.
utilitarian (-til-i-tā'ri-ån), *adj.* pertaining to, or aiming at, utility: *n.* one who holds the doctrine of utilitarianism.
utilitarianism (-izm), *n.* the doctrine that virtue is defined and enforced by its tendency to promote the highest happiness of mankind.
utility (-til'i-ti), *n.* usefulness; intrinsic value.
utilize ('til-īz), *v.t.* to make useful or profitable.
utmost (ut'mōst), *adj.* in the greatest degree; most distant; furthest; extreme: *n.* the extreme limit or extent.
Utopia (u-tō'pi-å), *n.* an imaginary island described by Sir Thomas More as the seat of perfect moral and social conditions; [u-], any place of ideal perfection.
Utopian (ū-tō'pi-ån), *adj.* pertaining to the imaginary island described by Sir Thomas More in his "Utopia," where the most perfect system of laws and institutions existed; hence, ideal; visionary.
utopianism (-izm), *n.* ideal schemes for social happiness or perfection.
utricle (ū'tri-kl), *n.* a little sac; a vesicle.
utricular (u-trik'u-lår), **utriculate** ('u-lāt), *adj.* resembling a bladder; inflated.

utriculus (-lus), *n.* a utricle.

utter (ut'ĕr), *adj.* entire; absolute; unqualified; total: *v.t.* to speak; pronounce; publish abroad; circulate, especially counterfeit coins or notes.

utterance (-ăns), *n.* vocal expression; speech; style of speaking.

uttermost ('ĕr-mōst), *adj.* extreme; in the furthest, greatest, or highest degree: *n.* the furthest extent or degree.

uva (ū'vă), *n.* a succulent pulpy fruit with a central placenta, as the grape.

uva grass (grăs), a South American grass, like that of the pampas.

uvarovite (ōō-vă'rof-īt), *n.* a kind of garnet of an emerald green color.

uva-ursi (-ĕr'si), *n.* a trailing plant producing lustrous red berries; the bearberry.

uvea (ū'vē-ă), *n.* the posterior, dark-colored layer of the iris.

uveitis (ū-ve-ī'tis), *n.* iritis; inflammation of the uvea.

uvula ('vū-lă), *n.* the fleshy, conical body, attached to the soft palate, hanging at the back part of the tongue.

uvular ('vū-lăr), *adj.* pertaining to the uvula.

uvulitis (ū-vū-lī'tis), *n.* inflammation of the uvula or soft palate.

uvulotomy (ū-vū-lot'ō-mi), *n.* operation of removing the uvula wholly or in part.

uxoricide (uk-sor'i-sīd), *n.* one who murders his wife; the murder of a wife by a husband.

uxorious (uk-sō'ri-us), *adj.* foolishly or excessively fond of a wife; foolishly submissive to a wife.

V

V, v (vē), *n.* the twenty-second letter of the English alphabet: this letter is a covariant of *u*, and, as a labial-dental consonant, it is a sonant correlative of *f*; the sound of this letter.

V, v, *n.* an abbreviation: in the form **V,** various personal names beginning with this letter as Victor, Vesta; various proper names and geographical designations beginning with this letter, as Vance, Vernon, Venezuela, Venice; any outstanding word beginning with this letter, as Viscount, Volunteer, Vicar, etc.; in *Music*, violin: in the form **v,** any word beginning with this letter which can be inferred readily from the context, or the subject.

V, v, *n.* a symbol: in the form **V,** in *Chemistry*, vanadium, volume, or velocity; in *Electricity*, volt; in the form **V,** or **v,** in *Mathematics*, vector.

V, *n.* a numeral in the Roman notation denoting 5; with a bar (V̄), 5,000.

V, v, *n.* the twenty-second letter of the alphabet impressed on a type-bar; the perforation of this letter in a paper-roll for machine-casting.

V, *n.* an object shaped like a V: *adj.* of or resembling the shape of V.

V, *n.* [U. S. Slang], a five-dollar bill.

vaal (fäl), *n.* in South Africa, a valley.

vaalite (-īt), *n.* a hydrous silicate resembling mica.

Vaalpen (väl'pen), *n.* a half-breed Bantu Bushman.

vacancy (vā'kân-si), *n.* state of being vacant or empty; listlessness; unoccupied office; open or unoccupied space.

vacant ('kânt), *adj.* empty; free from thought or reflection; not occupied.

vacate ('kāt), *v.t.* to make vacant; annul; give up the possession of.

vacation (-kā'shun), *n.* the act of vacating; intermission of a stated employment, or judicial proceedings; school holidays.

vacational (-kā'shun-al), *adj.* pertaining to vacation or holiday.

vacatur (-kā'tĕr), *n.* an order of a court vacating a proceeding.

vaccigenous (vak-sij'e-nus), *adj.* producing vaccine.

vaccinal (vak'si-nâl), *adj.* pertaining to vaccine or vaccination.

vaccinate ('si-nāt), *v.t.* to inoculate with vaccine matter as a protection against smallpox.

vaccination (-nā'shun), *n.* act of vaccinating.

vaccinator ('si-nā-tĕr), *n.* one who vaccinates.

vaccine ('sin), *adj.* pertaining to, or obtained from cows; caused by the cowpox: *n.* the virus of cowpox, as used in vaccination: it is usually a lymph taken from a vaccinated calf on quill-points and dried; any inoculable immunizing substance.

vaccinia (vak-sin'i-â), *n.* cowpox.

Vacciniaceæ (vak-sin-i-ā'se-ē), the family of shrubs which includes the cranberries and huckleberries.

Vaccinium (vak-sin'i-um), *n.* the genus comprising the huckleberry or whortleberry shrubs.

vaccinotherapy (vak'sin-o-ther'a-pi), *n.* the treatment of disease for prevention or cure by the modern vaccine method.

vacillate (vas'il-āt), *v.i.* to fluctuate in mind or opinion; be unsteady; waver.

vacillating (vas'i-lāt-ing), *adj.* wavering; unsteady; undecided.

vacillation (-ā'shun), *n.* fluctuation of mind; unsteadiness.

vacuity (vâ-kū'i-ti), *n.* emptiness; vacant state of mind or expression.

vacuole (vak'ū-ōl), *n.* a small cell or cavity in the interior of organic cells or protoplasm.

vacuous ('us), *adj.* empty; vacant.

vacuum ('ū-um), *n.* a space devoid of all matter; void.

vacuum bottle (bot'l), see thermos bottle.

vacuum cleaner (klen'ĕr), a device for cleaning floors, carpets, rugs, upholstery, etc., by air-suction.

vacuum pump (pump), a pump in which water is forced up the pipe on account of the difference between atmospheric pressure and a partial vacuum.

vade mecum (vā'de mē'kum), [Latin, go with me], a something that a person always carries with him, especially a favorite book.

vadium (vā'di-um), *n.* in law, bail, security, or pledge.

vagabond (vag'ā-bond), *adj.* without fixed habitation; roaming; idle: *n.* a vagrant; scamp.

vagarious (vâ-gā'ri-us), *adj.* whimsical; capricious; given to vagaries.

vagary (vâ-gā'ri), *n.* a wild freak; whim.

vagina (-jī'nâ), *n.* the canal which leads from the external orifice to the uterus; sheath.

vaginal (vaj'i-nâl), *adj.* pertaining to, or like, a vagina or sheath.

vaginate ('i-nāt), *adj.* invested with a sheath.

vaginismus (-niz'mus), *n.* a spasmodic contraction of the vagina.

vaginitis (-nī'tis), *n.* inflammation of the genital canal.

vaginodynia (-no-din'i-å), *n.* pain in the vagina.
vaginotomy (-not'o-mi), *n.* incision of the vagina.
vagitus (vå-jī'tus), *n.* the cry of a newborn infant.
vagrancy (vā'grån-si), *n.* a state of wandering without a settled home; habits and life of a vagrant.
vagrant ('grånt), *adj.* wandering from place to place without a settled home: *n.* a tramp.
vague (vāg), *adj.* indefinite; unsettled.
vaguely ('li), *adv.* in a vague manner.
vagueness ('nes), *n.* the state or quality of being vague.
vagus (vā'gus), *n.* the pneumogastric nerve.
vain (vān), *adj.* empty; unreal; deceitful; producing no good results; conceited; ostentatious.
vainglorious (-glō'ri-us), *adj.* elated by one's achievements; boastful.
vainglory (-glō'ri), *n.* excessive vanity; foolish pomp or display.
valance (val'åns), *n.* hanging drapery for a bed, window, etc.
vale (vāl), *n.* a tract of low land between hills; valley.
valedictory (-dik'tō'ri), *adj.* bidding farewell: *n.* a farewell oration.
vale (vā'lē), *interj.* farewell.
valediction (val-e-dik'shun), *n.* a bidding farewell.
valedictorian (-dik-tō'ri-an), *n.* a college student who delivers the valedictory address at the graduating exercises or commencement; any one who delivers a farewell address.
valence (vā'lens), *n.* in chemistry, that property of elements or radicals whereby they combine with other elements or radicals in definite proportion; the degree of combining power of an element indicated by the number of atoms of hydrogen with which it can combine or which it can replace: an element with a valence of one atom is called a *monad*, of two, a *dyad*, of three, a *triad*, of four, a *tetrad*, etc.
valencia (vå-len'shi-å), *n.* a fabric woven with cotton warp and woolen weft.
Valenciennes (vā-len-si-enz'), *n.* a rich kind of lace.
valentine (val'en-tīn), *n.* a sweetheart chosen on St. Valentine's day; love missive sent on February 14th.
valerian (vå-lē'ri-ån), *n.* a perennial herb with pink flowers: an infusion of the dried rootstock is used as a stimulant in nervous affections.
valet (val'et, val'ā), *n.* a body servant; the best orthoëpists now give this word the first pronunciation: *v.t.* & *v.i.* to act or serve as a valet.
valet de chambre (vå-lā' då shäng'br), same as valet; a personal attendant.
valetudinarian (-e-tū-di-nā'ri-ån), *adj.* sickly; seeking to recover health: *n.* a chronic invalid; one over-anxious about his health.
Valhalla (-hal'å), *n.* in Scandinavian mythology, the palace of immortality, in which the souls of heroes slain in battle dwell; a hall in which statues, and other memorials, are erected to the memory of illustrious individuals; the great hall at Ratisbon, dedicated to the memory of famous Germans.
valiant ('yånt), *adj.* brave; heroic.
valid ('id), *adj.* having legal force; not weak or defective; sound; well-grounded.
validate (val'i-dāt), *v.t.* to give legal form or force to; render valid.
validity (vå-lid'i-ti), *n.* legal force; soundness; strength; justness.
valise (vå-lēs'), *n.* small portmanteau.
vallation (-lā'shun), *n.* a rampart.
valley (val'i), *n.* a tract of land situated between ranges of hills or mountains, usually traversed by a river.
Vallisneria (-is-nē'ri-å), *n.* a genus of aquatic herbs and water-plants; [v-], a fresh-water plant.
valor (val'ēr), *n.* bravery; intrepidity.
valorous ('ēr-us), *adj.* brave; intrepid.
valuable ('ū-å-bl), *adj.* possessing useful qualities; having value or worth; costly: *n.* a thing or possession of value.
valuate (val'ū-āt), *v.t.* to appraise as to value.
valuation (-ū-ā'shun), *n.* the act of valuing; estimated worth or price; estimation.
valuator (val'u-ā-tēr), *n.* one who assesses or who puts a value upon; an appraiser.
value ('ū), *n.* that which renders anything useful or estimable; price; importance; excellence: *v.t.* to estimate the worth of; appraise; esteem.
valued ('ūd), *adj.* highly esteemed or prized.
valvate (val'vāt), *adj.* like to, resembling, or serving as, a valve; in botany, meeting at the edges, but not overlapping.
valve (valv), *n.* a lid or cover opening in one direction and shutting in another; one of the divisions of a shell.
valvular ('vu-lår), *adj.* pertaining to the valves of the heart.
valvulitis (val-vu-lī'tis), *n.* inflammation of a heart-valve or of a vein.
vamose (vå-mōs'), *v.i.* [U.S. Slang], to depart quickly; decamp: used imperatively.
vamp (vamp), *n.* the upper leather of a boot or shoe; a piece added to something old to give it a new appearance; an improvised accompaniment; [Slang], a volunteer fireman; a flirt; a forward girl who endeavors to entice or captivate men: abbreviation for vampire: *v.t.* to furnish with an upper leather; patch (with *up*); improvise an accompaniment to; [Slang], to inveigle; seduce: said of a forward girl in her attitude towards men.

vampire (vam'pīr), *n.* a fabled demon or ghost that sucks the blood of persons asleep; a large blood-sucking bat of South America; [Slang], a seductive female; an adventuress; a girl who endeavors to beguile an eligible of the opposite sex.

vampirism (vam'pīr-izm), *n.* a belief in vampires; actions of a vampire; the beguiling of others; preying upon others.

van (van), *n.* the front of an army or fleet; a large covered wagon for moving household goods; a railroad baggage car: *v.i.* to carry in a van.

vanadium (vån-ād'i-um), *n.* a silvery metallic element of the phosphorous group, found in combination with several minerals.

vanadium steel (stēl), *n.* kind of steel in which vanadium takes the place of carbon, wholly or in part.

Vandal (van'dål), *n.* one of a Teutonic race inhabiting the south shores of the Baltic, noted for their fierceness and destruction of works of art, when plundering Rome, 5th century; [v-], one who is hostile to art or literature; one who ruthlessly destroys what is artistic or venerable.

vandalism (-izm), *n.* hostility to works of art or literature; wanton destruction of what is artistic, etc.

Vandyke (van-dīk'), *adj.* pertaining to the Flemish artist, Anthony Van Dyck (1599–1641): *n.* a picture by Van Dyck; one of the several large points of an edge or border; a broad, deep collar.

Vandyke beard (bērd), a beard trimmed to a point, as exemplified in several of the portraits by Van Dyck.

Vandyke brown (brown), a deep brown pigment.

vane (vān), *n.* a weather-cock; any device on top of a spire, tower, or the like, turning on an axis by wind pressure and showing the direction from which the wind is blowing.

vanessa (vå-nes'så), *n.* one of a species of handsome butterflies.

vang (vang), *n.* a rope for steadying the extremity of the peak of a gaff to the side of a ship; a guy-rope.

vanguard (van'gärd), *n.* the advance guard of an army.

vanilla (vå-nil'å), *n.* a tropical plant of the orchid family; the pod-like capsules of this plant which form an important article of commerce; a flavoring extract made from these capsules, used in confectionery and perfumery.

vanillin (vå-nil'in), *n.* a fragrant constituent of vanilla capsules, extracted from the pods and forming a white crystalline compound.

vanillism (-nil'izm), *n.* an inflammation of the skin from handling vanilla; also, a morbid condition, due to continually inhaling the active principle of the vanilla bean.

vanish (van'ish), *v.i.* to disappear; pass away; be lost.

vanity ('i-ti), *n.* love of indiscriminate admiration; empty pride or conceit; fruitless desire or endeavor; idle show; emptiness.

Vanity Fair (fār), the world as a place of fashion and foolishness; any place where vanity and folly obtain: after the fair in Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress."

vanning ('ing), *n.* a method of cleansing ore.

vanquish (vang'kwish), *v.t.* to conquer; subdue; refute in argument.

vansire (van'sīr), *n.* an ichneumon; a mongoose of South Africa and Madagascar.

vantage ('tāj), *n.* advantage; in lawn tennis, the first point after deuce.

vapid (vap'id), *adj.* dull; insipid.

vapidity (vå-pid'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being vapid.

vapor (vā'pēr), *n.* the gas into which most liquids and solids are converted by heat; steam; mist; whim: *pl.* hysteria; melancholia: *v.i.* to pass off in vapor; talk idly; boast.

vapor density (den'si-ti), the relative weight of a gas when compared with some specific standard, as hydrogen.

vaporific (vā'pēr-if'ik), *adj.* producing vapor.

vaporimeter (vā-pēr-im'e-tēr), *n.* an instrument for determining the density of vapor.

vaporing (vā'pēr-ing), *p.adj.* boasting; bragging; swaggering.

vaporize (vā'pēr-īz). *v.t.* to convert into vapor.

vaporous ('pēr-us), *adj.* full of, or like, vapor; unreal; vain; whimsical.

vapory (-i), *adj.* full of vapors; peevish; splenetic.

vaquero (vä-kā'rō), *n.* [Spanish], a herdsman.

variability (vā-ri-å-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being variable; changeableness.

variable ('ri-å-bl), *adj.* changeable; inconstant; fickle.

variableness, same as variability.

variably (-bli), *adv.* in a variable manner.

variance ('ri-åns), *n.* difference; quarrel.

variant ('ri-ånt), *adj.* variable; different: *n.* a different form of substantially the same thing; in biology, that which displays variation from type.

variate ('ri-āt), *v.t.* to diversify.

variation (-ri-å'shun), *n.* change; modification; diversity; extent to which a thing changes; grammatical inflection; a musical repetition with embellishments; an inequality in lunar motion; in biology, a change in structure or function from the type or parental source; deviation of the magnetic needle from the true north.

varicella (var-i-sel'ă), *n.* chicken-pox.
varicocele ('i-kō-sēl), *n.* a swelling of the veins of the scrotum or of the spermatic cord.
varicolored (vā'ri-kul-ĕrd), *adj.* having various colors.
varicose ('i-kōs), *adj.* abnormally swollen or enlarged: said of veins.
varied (vā'rid), *adj.* altered; partially changed; various.
variegate (vā'ri-e-gāt), *v.t.* to mark with different colors or tints; diversify.
variegation (-gā'shun), *n.* diversity of colors.
variety (-rī'e-ti), *n.* intermixture or succession of different things; variation; diversity; change; subdivision or peculiar form of a species.
variola (vā-rī'ō-lă), *n.* smallpox.
variolate (vā'ri-o-lāt), *v.t.* to inoculate with the virus of smallpox.
varioloid (vā'ri-o-loid), *adj.* resembling smallpox: *n.* a mild form of smallpox.
variorum (vā-ri-ō'rum), *adj.* noting an edition of a book with the notes of various commentators.
various ('ri-us), *adj.* different; several.
varix ('riks), *n.* dilatation of a vein.
varnish ('nish), *n.* a viscid, resinous liquid, used for giving a gloss to wood or metal work: *v.t.* to cover with varnish; give a gloss to or over; palliate.
Varuna (var'oo-nă), *n.* in Hindu mythology, the god of the waters.
varus (vā'rus), *n.* club-foot; a malformation of the foot in which it is bent inward.
vary (vā'ri), *v.t.* to change; make of different kinds; alter: *v.i.* to undergo a change; alternate; swerve; disagree.
vascular (vas'kū-lĕr), *adj.* consisting of, or containing, vessels as part of a structure of animal and vegetable organisms.
vas deferens (def'ĕr-enz), a spermatic duct; seminal tube or canal.
vase (vās, vāz), *n.* an ornamental vessel resembling an urn, chiefly used for holding flowers.
vasectomize (va-sek'to-mīz), *v.t.* to render sterile by an operation that does not involve castration.
vasectomy (va-sek'to-mi), *n.* excision of the sperm duct to produce sterility.
vaseline (vas'e-lin), *n.* petroleum jelly.
vasoconstriction (vas'ō-kon-strik'shon), *n.* contraction of the blood vessels.
vasodilation (vas'ō-dil-a'shon), *n.* dilatation of the blood vessels.
vassal ('ăl), *n.* a feudal tenant; bondman: *adj.* servile.
vassalage (-āj), *n.* the state of being a vassal; political servitude; vassals collectively; territory held in vassalage.
vast (vâst), *adj.* of great extent; great in number or degree; very spacious; immense: *n.* boundless space; empty waste; sea.
vat (vat), *n.* a large tub or vessel, especially one used for brewing: *v.t.* to put into a vat.
vatic (vat'ik), **vatical** (-i-kal), *adj.* pertaining to a prophet or prophecy; prophetical; oracular.
Vatican ('i-kăn), *n.* the palace of the Pope at Rome; the Papal authority.
Vaticanism (-izm), *n.* ultramontanism.
vaticide (vat'i-sīd), *n.* the murder of a prophet; murderer of a prophet.
vaticinate (vă-tis'i-nāt), *v.t.* & *v.i.* to prophecy; foretell.
vaticination (-na'shun), *n.* prophecy; prediction.
vaudeville (vōd'vil), *n.* a light, gay, or topical song; a short drama with comic songs; miscellaneous theatricals.
vault (vawlt), *n.* an arched roof; cellar; prison; cavern; tomb of masonry; sky; leap: *v.t.* to shape as a vault; arch: *v.i.* to leap, spring, or bound; exhibit feats of leaping.
vaulted ('ed), *adj.* arched; concave.
vaunt (vânt, vawnt), *v.i.* to boast: *v.t.* to brag of; display boastfully: *n.* a boast; vain display.
vaunting ('ing), *n.* vainglorious boasting.
Veadar (vē'ă-dăr), *n.* the 13th, or intercalary, month of the Jewish calendar.
veal (vēl), *n.* calf's flesh.
vector (vek'tĕr), *n.* a directive quantity, force, or velocity; a line conceived to have a fixed direction and definite length, but no fixed position.
vector quantity (kwon'ti-ti), a physical quantity, as represented by a vector; a quantity that has both size and direction.
Veda (vā'dă), *n.* the sacred literature of the Hindus, or one of the four books, or collections of books, comprising this literature: very ancient.
Vedanta (-dăn'tă), *n.* a Hindu system of philosophy based on the Vedas.
vedette (ve-det'), *n.* a mounted sentinel; a small vessel sent forward to watch, and report on, the movements of an enemy.
veer (vēr), *v.i.* to change direction, as the wind; wear: *v.t.* to turn; direct to a different course.
vegetable (vej'e-tă-bl), *adj.* pertaining to, having the nature of, produced by, or consisting of, plants: *n.* a plant deriving its nourishment from the earth by means of roots; a plant or root cultivated for the table, etc.
vegetable kingdom (king'dum), the primary division of living organisms which includes all plants.
vegetable marrow (mar'ō), an egg-shaped gourd about a foot in length, with very tender flesh: it is a popular vegetable in England and, also, much used in jam-making.
vegetal (-tal), *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, a vegetable.

vegetarian (-tā'ri-ån), *n.* one who abstains from a meat diet and lives on fruit, vegetables, or farinaceous food: *adj.* pertaining to vegetarians or vegetarianism.

vegetarianism (-izm), *n.* the theory and practice of living as a vegetarian.

vegetate ('e-tāt), *v.i.* to grow as a plant; live a useless, indolent life.

vegetation (-tā'shun), *n.* plants or vegetables collectively.

vegetative ('e-tā-tiv), *adj.* growing, or having the power of growing, as plants.

vehemence (vē'he-mens), *n.* impetuosity; violent ardor; animated fervor.

vehement ('he-ment), *adj.* very violent or forcible; passionate; ardent; energetic.

vehicle (vē'hi-kl), *n.* any kind of carriage or conveyance; a medium in which some other thing is applied or administered; anything by means of which something else is transmitted.

vehicular (-hik'ū-lår), *adj.* pertaining to, or serving as, a vehicle.

veil (vāl), *n.* a covering more or less transparent for the face; the head-covering of a nun; hence, the religious state, as *taking the veil*, that is, renouncing worldly affairs and taking the vows of a nun or recluse; curtain or covering for concealment: *v.t.* to cover with, or as with, a veil; hide; conceal.

vein (vān), *n.* one of the vessels which convey blood from the arteries to the heart; branching rib of a leaf; seam of rock filled with metallic or mineral matter; a lode; a bed; a fissure in the earth; a strain; streak of different color in wood or marble; train of thought; particular disposition, genius, or style: *v.t.* to fill or cover with, or as with, veins.

veinous ('us), *adj.* full of, or provided with, veins.

velarium (ve-lā'ri-um), *n.* the great awning stretched over open theatres in ancient Rome.

velation (ve-lā'shun), *n.* act or process of veiling; concealment; secrecy.

veldt (velt), *n.* open country in South Africa.

veldt sore (sōr), an irruption which breaks out on hands and feet of travelers on the veldt: caused by a microörganism.

velic (vē'lik), *adj.* of, or pertaining to, the sail of a ship.

velleity (ve-lē'i-ti), *n.* imperfect coition; lowest degree of desire.

vellicate (vel'i-kāt), *v.t.* & *v.i.* to cause to twitch; to move spasmodically.

vellication (-kā'shun), *n.* a twitching of the facial muscles.

vellum (vel'um), *n.* fine parchment.

velite (vē'līt), *n.* a foot-soldier in ancient Rome.

vellum cloth (klôth), a transparent cotton fabric, used as a tracing cloth.

velocipede (ve-los'i-pēd), *n.* a light carriage propelled by the feet: the original form of the bicycle.

velocity ('i-ti), *n.* speed; rate of movement of a body.

velodrome (vel'o-drom), *n.* a race-course, usually for bicycles; also a hollow cone in which to exhibit feats of bicycle riding.

velograph (vel'o-graf), *n.* a speedometer that also, records the number and duration of stops of the vehicle.

velours (vel-ōōr'), *n.* a dress fabric similar to plush, but with shorter nap.

veloute (ve-lōō'tā), *n.* a rich white sauce.

veloutine (vel-oo-tēn'), *n.* a corded fabric woven from wool and finished with a velvet nap.

velum (vē'lum), *n.* a thin, membranous covering like a veil or curtain; the soft palate.

velure (vel'yūr), *n.* a heavy fabric of linen, silk, jute, or the like, resembling velvet and used for draperies, hangings, table-covers, etc.

velutinous (-lū'ti-nus), *adj.* covered with fine, silky hairs; velvety; soft.

velvet (vel'vet), *n.* a silk fabric with short, close, soft nap; the soft vascular skin around the antlers of a young deer which peels off later on.

velveteen (-en'), *n.* imitation velvet.

velvetweed (-wēd), *n.* the Indian mallow.

vena (vē'nå), *n.* [*pl.* venæ ('nē)], a vein.

venal (vē'nål), *adj.* that may be bought, or bribed; mercenary; of, or pertaining to the veins.

venality (-nal i-ti), *n.* prostitution of talents or services for money or reward.

venatic (ve-nat'ik), **venatical** (-i-kal), pertaining to, used in, fond of, or living by, hunting.

venation (ve-nā'shun), *n.* the arrangement of veins in a leaf, or in an insect's wing.

vend (vend), *v.t.* to sell; offer for sale.

vendace (ven'dās), *n.* a whitefish found in English and Scotch lakes.

vendee (-dē'), *n.* the buyer.

Vendemiaire (vang-dē-mi-ār'), *n.* a month in the calendar of the French Revolution, covering a period from September 22 to October 31.

vendetta (ven-det'å), *n.* a kind of feud peculiar to parts of Italy, but especially to Sicily and Corsica, which calls for blood in revenge for blood spilt or a wrong sustained.

vendible (ven'di-bl), *adj.* salable.

vendor ('dēr), *n.* the seller.

veneer (ve-nēr'), *v.t.* to overlay with a thin slice of ornamental or more valuable wood: hence, give a gloss to: *n.* a thin leaf or layer of more valuable material for overlaying; ornamental brick-facing; glaze; gloss; overlaying; outside show; pretense.

venene (vē-nēn'), *n.* the active toxin of snake venom.

venenific (ven-e-nif'ik), *adj.* relating to, or producing, poison.

venerable (ven'ēr-å-bl), *adj.* worthy of being venerated or reverenced; rendered sacred by religious or lofty associations; in the R. C. Church, denoting the lowest of the three degrees of sanctity; in the Anglican Church, the title of an archdeacon.

venerate ('ēr-āt), *v.t.* to esteem as sacred; regard with the highest respect; revere.

veneration (-ā'shun), *n.* the highest degree of respect and reverence; respect associated with awe.

venereal (ve-nē'rē-ål), *adj.* pertaining to, or arising from, sexual intercourse; aphrosidiac.

venery (ven'ēr-i), *n.* excessive sexual indulgence; hunting.

venesect (ven-e-sekt'), *v.t.* to open a vein; phlebotomize.

venesection (vē-nē-sek'shun), *n.* the operation of opening a vein; phlebotomy.

Venetian (-nē'shån), *adj.* pertaining to Venice or its inhabitants: an inhabitant of Venice; [v-], a twilled cotton fabric, used as a lining for garments.

Venetian blind (-blind), window-blind formed of long thin slats of wood.

Venetian door (dōr), a door with long narrow side-lights.

vengeance (venj'åns), *n.* the infliction of pain on another for an injury received.

vengeful ('fool), *adj.* vindictive; retributive.

vengefully (-i), *adv.* in a vengeful spirit.

venial (vē'ni-ål), *adj.* pardonable.

venially (-i), *adv.* pardonably.

venial sin (sin), in R. C. theology, a sin which weakens, but does not destroy, sanctifying grace in the soul, as distinguished from *mortal* or deadly sin.

venire (ve-nī'rē), *n.* a judicial writ issued to a sheriff or coroner for summoning a jury: from its wording, "venire facias" (Latin, that you cause to come).

venison (ven'zn), *n.* deer's flesh.

venom ('um), *n.* poison introduced into the system by a bite or sting; spite; malignity.

venomous (-us), *adj.* full of venom; poisonous; malignant; spiteful.

venous (vē'nus), *adj.* pertaining to, contained in, or consisting of, veins.

vent (vent), *n.* a small opening for the escape of air, etc.; chimney-flue; outlet; utterance: *v.t.* to give an opening to; let out; publish.

ventilate (ven'ti-lāt), *v.t.* to open to the free passage of air; expose to free discussion.

ventilation (-lā'shun), *n.* the act of ventilating; state of being ventilated; free discussion.

ventilator ('ti-lā-tēr), *n.* a contrivance for regulating the free admission of air.

Ventose (vang-tōs'), *n.* a month in the calendar of the French Revolution extending from Feb. 19 to March 20.

ventral (ven'trål), *adj.* pertaining to the belly.

ventral hernia (hēr'ni-å), rupture; a protrusion of the intestine through the wall of the abdomen.

ventricle ('tri-kl), *n.* a small cavity in an animal body; one of the chambers of the heart from which the blood is forced into the arteries.

ventricose (ven'tri-kōs), *adj.* inflated; swelling out on one side.

ventricular (ven-trik'u-lår), *adj.* bulging out.

ventriloquism (-tril'ō-kwizm), *n.* the act or art of speaking as from another source than the voice.

ventriloquist (-kwist), *n.* one who practices ventriloquism.

ventriloquy (-kwi), *n.* ventriloquism.

ventrotomy (ven-trot'o-mi), *n.* the surgical operation of opening the abdominal cavity.

venture ('tūr), *n.* an undertaking of chance or danger; risk; speculation: *v.t.* to risk; send on a venture: *v.i.* to dare.

venturesome (-tūr'sum), *adj.* intrepid; rash.

venturesomeness (-nes), *n.* intrepidity; rashness.

venturine (vent'ūr-in), *n.* a gold powder used for japanning.

venturous (ven'tūr-us), *adj.* bold; fearless; venturesome.

venue (ven'ū), *n.* the place where an action in law is laid.

Venus (vē'nus), *n.* the Roman goddess of love and beauty, corresponding to the Greek Aphrodite; the most brilliant of the planets moving in an orbit between Mercury and the Earth, the mean distance of which from the sun is about 67,000,000 miles: as a morning star the ancients called this planet *Lucifer*,—as an evening star they styled it *Hesperus;* in alchemy, copper.

Venus de' Medici (dā med'e-chē), a statue of Venus, in Parian marble, found in Hadrian's Villa and brought to Florence by Cosmo de' Medici III, about 1680.

Venus of Milo (mē'lō), a Grecian marble statue of Venus, found on Melos, in 1820, representing Venus undraped above the thighs and lacking arms: now in the Louvre, Paris.

veracious (ve-rā'shus), *adj.* truthful; true.

veracity (-ras'i-ti), *n.* truthfulness; truth.

veranda (-ran'då), *n.* a kind of covered balcony or open portico supported by light pillars.

veratrine (ve-rā'trin), *n.* an extremely poisonous grayish-white compound obtained from sabadilla seeds, and used as a counter irritant in neuralgia.

verb (vĕrb), *n.* that part of speech which signifies to be, to do, or to suffer.
verbal ('ăl), *adj.* expressed in words; oral; literal: *n.* a noun derived from a verb.
verbalism (-izm), *n.* something expressed verbally.
verbally (-i), *adv.* orally; verbatim.
verbatim (vĕr-bā'tim), *adv.* word for word.
Verbena (-bē'nă), *n.* a genus of ornamental fragrant plants; [v-], a garden plant of this genus with dense terminal spikes of sweet-scented flowers, white, pink, purple, or red.
verbiage ('bi-āj), *n.* verbosity.
verbose (-bōs'), *adj.* wordy; prolix.
verbosely ('li), *adv.* with verbosity.
verbosity (-bos'i-ti), *n.* the use of more words than are necessary.
verdancy ('dăn-si), *n.* greenness; inexperience.
verdant ('dănt), *adj.* green; fresh; inexperienced; gullible.
verd-antique (vĕrd-an-tēk'), *n.* a beautiful mottled marble; a volcanic porphyry of a dark-green shade and containing crystals of feldspar.
verderer (vĕr'der-ĕr), *n.* an English official who has charge of the royal forests.
verdict ('dikt), *n.* the finding of a jury on a trial; judgment; decision.
verdigris ('di-grēs), *n.* the blue-green substance which forms on copper or brass; a greenish pigment obtained by the action of acetic acid on copper.
verditer ('di-tĕr), *n.* a blue, or green, pigment from carbonate of copper.
verdure ('dūr), *n.* freshness of vegetation.
Verein (fer-in'), [German], a union or society: used in names of German organizations.
verge (vĕrj), *n.* a rod, mace, etc., carried as an emblem of authority; shaft of a column; spindle of a watch-balance; border or limit: *v.i.* to approach or come near.
verger ('ĕr), *n.* a sword or mace bearer; an official who has care of the interior of an English cathedral.
veridical (ve-rid'i-kal), *adj.* truthful; veracious.
verifiable (ver'i-fī-ă-bl), *adj.* capable of being verified.
verification (-i-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the act of proving to be true; confirmation; state of being verified.
verify ('i-fī), *v.t.* to prove to be true; fulfil.
verily ('i-li), *adv.* in truth; certainly.
verisimilitude (-i-si-mil'i-tūd), *n.* the appearance of truth; probability.
veritable ('i-tă-bl), *adj.* true; genuine.
verity ('i-ti), *n.* agreement with fact; truth; reality.
verjuice (vĕr'jōōs), *n.* an acid liquor expressed from unripe grapes, apples, etc.; hence, sourness; tartness.
vermeil (vĕr'mil), *n.* gilded copper or silver; a red lustrous varnish; an orange-red garnet.
vermicelli (-mi-sel'i), *n.* the stiff paste or dough of fine flour shaped like whorls or spirals.
vermicide (ver'mi-sīd), *n.* any substance that kills worms, especially a drug for destroying intestinal worms.
vermicular (-mik'ū-lăr), *adj.* worm-like.
vermiculate (ver-mik'u-lāt), *adj.* worm-like in shape; full of worms; worm-eaten; crawling like a worm; hence, insinuating: *v.t.* to ornament with tracery resembling the tracks of a worm: *v.i.* to become worm-eaten; be infested with worms.
vermiculation (-lā'shun), *n.* vermicular ornamentation; state of being infected or infested with worms; the track of a worm; a worm-like motion, as of the intestines.
vermiform (ver'mi-fôrm), *adj.* resembling a worm.
vermiform appendix (ap-pen'diks), a blind gut or tube about four inches long, situated at the commencement of the large intestine, or cæcum, in the lower right of the abdomen.
vermifuge ('mi-fūj), *n.* a medicine or substance to expel or destroy worms from, or in, the body.
vermilion (-mil'yun), *n.* a brilliant red pigment obtained from cinnabar; the cochineal insect: *v.t.* to color or dye with vermilion.
vermin ('min), *n.* noxious small animals or insects, as rats, fleas, etc.; low, despicable persons.
vermination (-mi-nā'shun), *n.* disease due to worms in the intestines; state of being infested with worms.
verminous ('mi-nus), *adj.* tending to breed vermin; infested by vermin.
vermiparous (-mip'ă-rus), *adj.* breeding worms.
vermivorous (-miv'o-rus), *adj.* feeding on worms.
vermuth ('mōōth), *n.* a liqueur of white wine flavored with aromatic herbs.
vernacular (-nak'ū-lĕr), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, one's native country or language: *n.* native idiom.
vernacularism (-izm), *n.* a vernacular word, or phrase; use of vernacular language.
vernal ('năl), *adj.* pertaining to, or appearing in, the spring.
vernation (-nā'shun), *n.* in botany, the arrangement of foliage leaves within a bud.
vernicose (ver'ni-kōs), *adj.* appearing as if varnished, as certain leaves, such as those of laurel and holly.
vernier ('ni-ĕr), *n.* a graduated scale that subdivides the smallest divisions on a straight or circular scale.

veronal (ver'ō-nal), *n.* a colorless, crystalline powder for inducing sleep: obtained from coal-tar: a trade name.

veronica (ve-ron'ik-å), *n.* a cloth or handkerchief bearing a representation of the face of Christ.

verruca (-rōō'kå), *n.* a wart.

verrucose (ver'oo-kōs), *adj.* covered with warts, or excrescences resembling warts.

verrugas (ve-rōō'gås), *n.* an endemic disease caused by the rarified state of the air in the Andes region of South America, especially in Peru, and characterized by fever and the formation of warty tumors which burst and bleed: often fatal.

versant (ver'sant), *n.* the slope of a chain of mountains; hence, the slope of a region or country.

versatile ('så-til), *adj.* turning with ease from one thing, subject, or opinion to another; many-sided; variable.

versatility (-til'i-ti), *n.* quality of being versatile.

verse (vērs), *n.* a measured line of poetry; stanza; poetry; short division of any composition, especially of the chapters of the Bible; part of an anthem for a single voice.

versed (vērst), *adj.* skilled; conversant.

versicle (vēr'si-kl), *n.* a little verse; short verse or text sung by a priest to which the people respond.

versification (vēr-si-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the art or practice of composing metrical verses.

versifier ('si-fī-ēr), *n.* a composer of verses.

versify (-fī), *v.t.* to turn into verse; render metrical; *v.i.* to make verses.

version ('shun), a translation from one language into another; specifically, a translation or rendering of the Bible or part thereof; particular account or description; act of turning a fetus in the uterus for delivery.

verst (vērst), *n.* the Russian mile = 3,500 English feet.

versus (vēr'sus), *prep.* against: chiefly used in legal forms.

vert (vērt), *n.* a thick covert; in heraldry, a green color.

vertebra ('te-brå), *n.* [*pl.* vertebræ (-brē)], a single bone of the spinal column.

vertebral ('te-brål), *adj.* pertaining to, or forming part of, the vertebræ.

Vertebrata (-brā'tå), *n.pl.* one of the great divisions of the animal kingdom, including those animals which have a bony or cartilaginous backbone.

vertebrate ('te-brāt), *adj.* belonging to the Vertebrata; having a backbone or spinal column: *n.* one of the Vertebrata.

vertebration (-brā'shun), *n.* formation of vertebræ; segmentation into joints.

vertex ('teks), *n.* [*pl.* vertices ('ti-sēz)], the top, summit, or crown; apex; zenith; point in any figure, opposite to, and most distant from, the base.

vertical ('ti-kål), *adj.* pertaining to, or situated at, the vertex; directly overhead; perpendicular to the plane of the horizon.

vertically (-i), *adv.* perpendicularly.

verticil ('ti-sil), *n.* a whorl.

vertiginous (vēr-tij'i-nus), *adj.* affected with vertigo; dizzy; revolving; rotary.

vertigo ('ti-gō), *n.* giddiness.

vertu, virtu ('tōō), *n.* objects of art; curios; bric-a-brac.

vervain (vān), *n.* a weed allied to the verbena, with small spike-like flowers; a humming bird of Jamaica.

verve (vērv), *n.* the enthusiasm which animates a poet or artist; spirit; energy.

vervet (vēr-vet), *n.* a South African monkey of a grayish-green color, with black face, hands and feet.

very (ver'i), *adj.* identical; the same: *adv.* extremely; in a high degree.

vesication (ves-i-kā'shun), *n.* the process of raising blisters on the skin.

vesicatory ('i-kā-tō-ri), *adj.* raising blisters.

vesicle ('i-kl), *n.* a bladder-like vessel or cavity; cyst; sac.

vesicular (-ik'ū-lēr), *adj.* consisting of vesicles; pertaining to the air-cells of the lungs.

vesper (ves'pēr), *adj.* of, or pertaining to, the evening: *n.* the evening; an evening prayer, hymn, or sacred song: *n.pl.* the sixth or last but one of the canonical hours, observed in the R. C. Church by the chanting of psalms and Magnificat or antiphon of the Virgin Mary: [V-], Venus as an evening star.

vespertine (ves'pēr-tin), *adj.* happening in the evening; in botany, blossoming in the evening; in zoölogy, flying in the evening; in astronomy, pertaining to a star which sets in the evening.

vespiary (ves'pi-a-ri), *n.* a nest of social wasps; the colony of wasps in such nest.

vespid (ves'pid), *adj.* resembling a wasp: *n.* a wasp.

Vespidæ (ves'pi-dē), *n.pl.* a family of wasps which includes nearly all the social wasps and also, the hornets.

vessel ('el), *n.* a utensil for holding something, especially liquids; hollow structure made to float on water; ship; tube, or canal, in which the fluids of a body are contained; instrument; recipient.

vest (vest), *n.* waistcoat; body garment, usually with short sleeves: *v.t.* to clothe with, or as with, a garment; invest closely; give fixed right of possession.

vesta (ves'tå), *n.* a wax match.

vestal ('tål), *adj.* pertaining to, or sacred to, the Roman goddess Vesta; chaste; pure: *n.* a virgin; nun.

vestal virgins (vēr'jinz), the six virgin priestesses who tended the sacred fire on the altar of the temple of Vesta, at Rome.

vested (ves'ted), *adj.* clothed; fixed.

vestibule ('ti-būl), *n.* porch or entrance into a house; small bony cavity of the ear.
vestige ('tij), *n.* a mark left in passing; track; remains of something pre-existent.
vestigial (ves-tij'i-al), *adj.* pertaining to a vestige.
vestment (vest'ment), *n.* a garment, especially a priestly garment; dress.
vestry (ves'tri), *n.* a room in a church where ecclesiastical vestments, etc., are kept and parochial meetings held; in the Protestant Episcopal Church, a body of laymen charged with the administration of the temporal affairs of the parish; meeting of parishioners for parish business.
vestryman (-măn), *n.* a member of a vestry elected by the parishioners.
vesture ('tūr), *n.* clothing; covering: *v.t.* to clothe; envelope.
vetch (vech), *n.* any of numerous leguminous plants used for green fodder, as tares.
veteran (vet'ĕr-ăn), *adj.* long exercised or experienced, especially in military life: *n.* one thus experienced.
veterinarian (vet-ĕr-i-nā'ri-ăn), *n.* one who practices the art of healing diseases and injuries of domestic animals.
veterinary ('ĕr-i-nā-ri), *adj.* pertaining to the art of healing the diseases of domestic animals, as horses, etc.
veto (vē'tō), *n.* the right of stopping or preventing the enactment of a law; authoritative prohibition: *v.t.* to reject by veto; refuse assent to; prohibit.
vex (veks), *v.t.* to irritate by small annoyances or provocations; harass; tease; agitate.
vexation (-ā'shun), *n.* the act of vexing; state of being vexed; annoyance; worry.
vexatious ('shus), *adj.* causing vexation; annoying; troublesome; harassing.
vexed (vekst), *adj.* much debated or contested, but not settled.
vexing ('ing), *p.adj.* annoying; provoking.
via (vī'ă), *n.* a Roman highway; a passage; a vessel: *adv.* by way of.
viable (vī'ă-bl), *adj.* capable of existing: said of a newborn, normal infant.
Via Crucis (krōō'sis), [Latin], the way of the cross; hence, the way of light.
Via Dolorosa (dol-o-rō'să), the road leading from the Mount of Olives to Golgotha over which Christ passed on His way to be crucified; hence, a path of sorrow; a time of trouble or affliction.
viaduct ('ă-dukt), *n.* an arched structure for conveying a railway, road, etc., over low ground.
viagraph (vī'ă-grăf), *n.* an instrument for automatically recording the grade inequalities of a road and the resistance to traction caused by them.
viajaca (vī-ă-hä'kä), a fresh-water food fish of Cuba.
vial ('ăl), *n.* a small glass bottle or vessel: *v.t.* to put in a vial.
viands ('andz), *n.pl.* dressed meat; food.
viatic (vī-at'ik), *adj.* pertaining to a journey.
viaticum (-at'i-kum), *n.* the Eucharist administered to a person in danger of death.
vibrant ('brānt), *adj.* vibrating; resonant.
vibrate ('brāt), *v.i.* to move backwards and forwards; oscillate; shake; quiver; swing; waver: *v.t.* to cause to quiver.
vibration (-brā'shun), *n.* the act of vibrating; oscillation; resonance.
vibratory ('brā-tō-ri), *adj.* consisting in, or causing, vibrations.
vibrissa (vī-bris'ă), *n.* one of the stiff hairs that grow about the nostrils or other parts of the face, as the whiskers of a cat, the nostril hairs in man; one of the hair-like feathers around the beak of a bird which serve as insect catchers.
viburnum (vī-bĕr'num), *n.* a shrub of the honeysuckle family, with small leaves and little pink flowers and bearing single-seeded drupe-like fruit.
vicar (vik'ĕr), *n.* one authorized to perform the functions of another in higher office, especially an ecclesiastic designated to act for a superior; in the R. C. Church, a clergyman who acts for a bishop; in the Protestant Episcopal Church, a minister in charge of a chapel; in England, the incumbent of an appropriated benefice.
vicarage (-ăj), *n.* the benefice, or residence, of a vicar.
vicar-apostolic (ap-o-stol'ik), *n.* in the R. C. Church, a missionary bishop with powers direct from the Pope.
vicar-general (-jen'ĕr-ăl), *n.* the assistant of a bishop of the R. C. Church, who helps in the discharge of religious functions; in the Anglican Church, the deputy of an archbishop.
vicarious (vī-kā'ri-us), *adj.* substituted or performed, in the place of another.
vice (vīs), *n.* a fault, defect, or blemish; immoral practice or habit; depravity; immorality; a vise; one who acts in place of another; a substitute.
vice-, a prefix signifying *in place of another, subordinate.*
vice-chancellor (-chăn'sel-ĕr), *n.* a judge of an equity court, subordinate to a chancellor; in the R. C. Church, a cardinal in charge of the Papal bulls and briefs.
vicegerent (-jē'rent), *n.* one deputed by superior authority to exercise the functions of another.
vicenary (vis'e-na-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, or consisting of, twenty.
vicennial (vī-sen'ni-al), *adj.* happening once in twenty years; lasting, or comprising, twenty years.

vice-president (vīs-prez'i-dent), *n.* one who acts in place of a president in case of the absence, death or disability of the latter.

viceregal (-rē'gal), *adj.* pertaining to a viceroy.

viceroy (-roi), *n.* a governor of a country ruling in the name, and by the authority, of the sovereign.

viceroyalty ('al-ti), *n.* the office, dignity, or jurisdiction of a viceroy.

vice versa (vī'se vēr'sa), conversely; the order or relations being reversed.

Vichy water (vē'shi waw'tēr), a mineral effervescent water: after Vichy, France.

vici kid (vī'sī kid), goatskin chrome-tanned and glazed.

vicinage (vis'i-naj), *n.* an adjoining place; neighborhood.

vicinity (-vis-in'i-ti), *n.* nearness in place; proximity; an adjacent place or region.

vicious (vish'us), *adj.* characterized by vice or blemish; faulty; corrupt in moral principles or conduct; unruly; spiteful.

viciousness (-nes), *n.* state or quality of being vicious or depraved.

vicissitude (vi-sis'i-tūd), *n.* change; alternation.

victim (vik'tim), *n.* a living being, usually some animal, sacrificed to a deity; some person or thing destroyed or injured in the pursuit of some object, or by some accident; dupe.

victimize (-īz), *v.t.* to make a victim of; swindle; dupe; deceive.

victor ('tēr), *n.* conqueror; one who wins or gains an advantage.

victoria (-tō'ri-a), *n.* a kind of carriage for two persons; a touring automobile with a top over the rear seat only.

Victoria cross (krôs), a bronze Maltese cross awarded British soldiers and sailors for conspicuous bravery: instituted by Queen Victoria, 1856.

Victoria regia (rē'ji-a), a gigantic water-lily of tropical South America, with large spreading leaves, often over six feet in diameter and with a rim over half a foot high.

victorine (-tō-rēn'), *n.* a small fur tippet; a kind of peach.

victorious (-tō-ri-us), *adj.* having conquered in battle or contest; emblematic of victory; triumphant.

victorium (-tō'ri-um), *n.* a recently discovered element.

victory ('to-ri), *n.* the defeat of an enemy in battle, or an antagonist in a contest.

Victory Medal (med'al), one of the bronze medals issued by the U. S. Government, 1920, and awarded to over four million soldiers, sailors and others for faithful service in the World War.

victual (vit'l), *v.t.* to supply or store with provisions for food: *n.pl.* food; meat.

victualer ('l-ēr), *n.* one who provides food; the keeper of a house of entertainment.

vicuna (vi-kōōn'ya), *n.* an animal of the foothills of the Andes, allied to the llama, furnishing a fine, long, reddish wool; a soft fabric made from the wool of this animal.

vide (vī'dē), *v.t.* see: imperative of the Latin *videre*.

videlicet (vi-del'i-set), *adv.* to wit; namely.

vidette, same as vedette.

vie (vī), *v.i.* to strive for superiority; rival; endeavor.

view (vū), *v.t.* to look upon; see; regard attentively; survey mentally; examine intellectually; consider: *n.* the act of seeing; prospect; survey; purpose; mental or intellectual perception; sketch or picture; judgment; opinion.

vigil (vij'il), *n.* a watching; devotion in the usual hours of sleeping; eve preceding a feast of the Church.

vigilance ('i-lans), *n.* watchfulness; caution.

vigilance committee (kom-it'ē), an organization of men banded together for purposes of protection to property and life in a community where the law is inoperative.

vigilant ('i-lant), *adj.* attentive to discover and avoid danger; alert; cautious.

vignette (vin-yet'), *n.* a small engraving not enclosed by a definite border; a decorative design on the title-page of a book, or at the beginning or end of a chapter; a portrait of the head and bust only.

vigor ('ēr), *n.* physical or mental strength and energy; force.

vigorite (-īt), *n.* a blasting explosive the principal ingredients of which are nitroglycerine and potassium chlorate.

vigorous ('ēr-us), *adj.* full of physical or mental strength and energy; robust; forcible.

viking (vī'king), *n.* one of the old Scandinavian pirates, who (8th to 10th centuries) ravaged the coasts of Europe.

vilayet (vē-lä-yet'), *n.* an administrative division of Turkey.

vile (vīl), *adj.* worthless; despicable; morally base or impure; wicked.

vileness ('nes), *n.* baseness.

vilifier (vil'i-fī-ēr), *n.* a defamer.

vilify ('i-fī), *v.t.* to defame; debase by slander.

villa ('a), *n.* a country seat; suburban residence.

village ('aj), *n.* a small assemblage of houses, less than a town, but larger than a hamlet.

villager (-ēr), *n.* an inhabitant of a village.

villain ('in), *n.* originally a serf or feudal tenant of the lowest class; now, a criminal; rogue; rascal; knave; scoundrel.

villainous (-us), *adj.* characterized by extreme depravity; vile; mean.

villainy (-i), *n.* extreme depravity; atrocious wickedness.

villein (vil'in), *n.* a tenant in feudal times.
villenage ('en-aj), *n.* tenure by which a villain held his lands.
villi ('ī), *n.pl.* long, straight, soft hairs on plants; velvet-like hairs set closely together.
villiform (-fôrm), *adj.* having the appearance of villi; like the pile of velvet.
villosity (vi-los'i-ti), *n.* state of being villous; in botany, having a coating of long, fine hairs.
villous ('us), *adj.* covered with long, thin, soft hairs; downy; shaggy.
villus (vil'us), *n.* [*pl.* villi ('ī)], one of the minute hair-like processes on the surface of the mucous membrane of the small intestine, or on the developing egg of most mammals.
vim (vim), *n.* force: vigor; energy; spirit.
vimana (ve-mä'nä), *n.* a pyramidal tower above the center of a Buddhist temple.
viminal (vim'i-nal), pertaining to, or consisting of, twigs.
vina (vē'nä), *n.* an East Indian musical instrument consisting of seven steel strings stretched over a bamboo fingerboard attached to two gourds.
vinaceous (vī-nā'shus), *adj.* pertaining to, or like, grapes or wine; wine-colored.
vinaigrette (vin-ā-gret'), *n.* a small box of gold or silver with perforated lid: used for holding aromatic vinegar or smelling-salts.
vincible (vin'si-bl), *adj.* capable of being conquered or overcome.
vinculum (ving'kū-lum), *n.* a bond of union; tie; horizontal bar placed over algebraical quantities to indicate they are to be treated as one.
vindicate (vin'di-kāt), *v.t.* to prove to be valid; defend successfully; assert a right to; justify.
vindication (-kā'shun), *n.* justification against denial, censure, or oppression; defense; support by proof.
vindicator ('di-kā-tēr), *n.* one who vindicates.
vindicatory (-tō-ri), *adj.* serving to vindicate, justify, or punish.
vindictive (-dik'tiv), *adj.* given to, or prompted by, revenge.
vindictively (-li), *adv.* in a vindictive manner.
vine (vīn), *n.* a slender climbing plant; the grape-vine.
vinegar (vin'e-gēr), *n.* an acid obtained by fermentation from wine, beer, etc.; hence, anything sour, actually or metaphorically.
vinery (vīn'ĕr-i), *n.* a place where grapes are cultivated artificially; a mass, or growth, of vines.
vineyard (vin'yârd), *n.* a plantation of vines producing grapes; figuratively, the Church; a place for spiritual culture.
vingt-et-un (vang-tā-ēng'), [French], a card game played with the whole pack, the object of each player being to obtain cards with an aggregate of spots near to, or equalling, twenty-one.
vinic (vī'nik), *adj.* pertaining to wine.
viniculture (vin'i-kul-tūr), *n.* viticulture.
viniferous (vī-nif'ēr-us), *adj.* producing wine.
vinification (vin-i-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the conversion of fruit-juices into alcohol by fermentation.
vin-ordinaire (vang-or-dē-nār'), a kind of claret; the common wine of France.
vinous (vī'nus), *adj.* pertaining to, having the qualities of, or like, wine.
vintage (vin'tāj), *n.* the yearly crop or produce of the grape; wine produced in one season.
vintner (vint'nēr), *n.* wine merchant.
vinum (vī'num), *n.* wine: used in Pharmacy.
viol (vī'ol), *n.* a four-stringed musical instrument played with a bow.
viola (vē-ō'lä), *n.* the tenor violin; a stringed instrument larger than the violin and with graver tone: it is tuned in fifths.
violable (vī'ō-lä-bl), *adj.* capable of being violated or broken.
violate ('ō-lāt), *v.t.* to transgress; break forcibly; injure; ravish; outrage; desecrate; treat with irreverence; disturb.
violation (-lā'shun), *n.* the act of violating, infringing or injuring; rape; outrage; act of irreverence or profanation.
violator ('ō-lā-tēr), *n.* one who violates.
violence ('ō-lens), *n.* physical or moral force; vehemence; unjust strength or power applied to any purpose; assault; outrage; crime; rape; eagerness; infringement.
violent ('ō-lent), *adj.* urged or driven by force; vehement; impetuous; forcible; furious; severe.
violet ('ō-let), *n.adj.* of the color of violet; purplish-blue: a low plant with drooping head-stalk, bearing beautiful purplish-blue flowers; the color of violet.
violin (-ō-lin'), *n.* a four-stringed musical instrument, played with a bow.
violinist ('ist), *n.* a performer on the violin.
violoncellist (vē-ō-lon-chel'ist), *n.* a performer on the violoncello.
violoncello (-chel'ō), *n.* a large four-stringed instrument of the viol class: the accented syllable, *chel*, in this word is in accordance with the modern Italian pronunciation, instead of *sel*, as formerly.
violone (vē-ō-lō'nā), *n.* a double-bass viol.
viper (vī'pēr), *n.* one of certain Old World venomous snakes, as the European adder, the horned viper, etc.; a crafty, malignant person.
viperous (-us), *adj.* viper-like; malignant.
virago (vi-rā'gō), *n.* a bold, turbulent woman.
virgin (vēr'jin), *n.* a woman who has preserved her chastity; maiden; [V-], the

Virgin Mary (with *the*): *adj.* pertaining to, or becoming, a virgin; chaste; modest; pure; new; unmixed.

virginal (-ăl), *adj.* maidenly; chaste: *n.* a 16th century musical instrument.

virginity ('i-ti), *n.* the state of a virgin; maidenhood; virgin purity.

virile (vir'il), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, mature manhood; masculine; manly; procreative.

virility (-il'i-ti), *n.* manhood; power of procreation.

virtu, see vertu.

virtual (vĕr-tū-ăl), *adj.* denoting in essence or affect, though not in fact; having the efficacy without the material or sensible part.

virtually (-li), *adv.* practically.

virtue ('tū), *n.* rectitude; strength; merit; efficacy; valor; chastity; legal force.

virtuoso (-tū-ō'sō), *n.* [*pl.* virtuosi ('sē)], one skilled in the fine arts, antiquities, etc.; a skilled performer on a musical instrument.

virtuous ('tū-us), *adj.* possessing, or exhibiting, virtue; moral; chaste.

virulence (vir'ū-lens), *n.* the state or quality of being virulent; extreme bitterness.

virulent ('ū-lent), *adj.* very poisonous or venomous; actively injurious to life or health; bitter in enmity; malignant.

virus (vī'rus), *n.* organic, contagious, or poisonous matter, by which disease or poison is introduced into the system; something that acts as a moral poison; evil influence.

vis (vis), *n.* power; force: used chiefly in Latin phrases.

visage (viz'āj), *n.* the countenance.

vis-a-vis (vē-zȧ-vē'), *n.* one who is face to face with another; a carriage with two similar seats opposite each other; an S-shaped chair with two seats, as seen in an hotel foyer or public room: *adv.* face to face.

viscacha (vis-kȧ'chȧ), *n.* a burrowing rodent of South America, with long, gray fur, allied to the chinchilla.

viscera (vis'ĕr-ȧ), *n.pl.* the intestines.

visceral ('ĕr-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to the viscera.

viscid ('id), *adj.* sticky; glutinous.

viscidity ('i-ti), *n.* stickiness; glutinousness.

viscosity (vis-kos'i-ti), *n.* quality of being viscous; resistance of a fluid to the motion of its particles.

viscount (vī'kount), *n.* a nobleman next in rank below an earl and above a baron.

viscous (vis'kus), *adj.* adhesive or glutinous.

Viscum (vis'kum), *n.* a genus of Old World mistletoes; [v-], birdlime made from the berries of the mistletoe.

viscus ('kus), *n.* an entrail.

vise, vice (vīs), *n.* a device with two jaws operated by a screw or lever: used for holding articles in filing, or shaping, or the like.

vise (ve-zā'), *n.* an official indorsement on a passport entitling the holder to proceed on his way; a signature of approval on a document: *v.t.* to indorse or approve, as a passport.

Vishnu (vish'nū), the second god of the Hindu Triad, called the preserver, in contrast to Brahma and Śiva, creator and destroyer.

visibility (viz-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* perceptibility: also, visibleness.

visible ('i-bl), *adj.* perceptible by the eye; in view; obvious; apparent.

Visible Church (chĕrch), the Church of Christ on earth, or whole body of professed Christians, as distinguished from the *Church Invisible*, that is, the whole body of real Christians both on earth and in heaven.

visible typewriter (tīp-rīt'ĕr), a typing machine so constructed that the record while being typed is visible to the operator.

Visigoth (viz'i-goth), *n.* one of the Western Goths, a Teutonic race who ravaged Europe from the 3rd to the 4th Century and finally settled in France and Spain.

Visigothic (-i-goth'ik), *adj.* pertaining to the Visigoths.

vis inertiæ (vis in-ĕr'shi-ē), inherent resistance in a body to change its state, either to motion or rest.

vision (vizh'un), *n.* the act or sense of seeing; sight; object of sight; divine revelation; apparition; creation of the imagination.

visional (-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to vision.

visionary (-ă-ri), *adj.* existing only in the imagination; unreal: *n.* an unpractical schemer.

visit (viz'it), *n.* the act of calling to see another; brief stay of friendship, courtesy, or business; official inspection: *v.t.* to call upon; inspect officially; overtake or chastise: *v.i.* to be in the habit of making calls; maintain social intercourse.

visitant ('i-tănt), *n.* a visitor.

visitation (-i-tā'shun), *n.* the act of visiting; official visit; infliction of good or evil; retributive affliction.

visite (vē-zēt'), *n.* a light lace or silk cape for summer wear.

visitor (vis'i-tĕr), *n.* one who visits; official inspector.

visor, see vizor.

vista (vis'tȧ), *n.* a view, especially through an avenue; the trees forming such an avenue; a mental view or prospect.

visual (vizh'ū-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or used in, sight.

visualization (-al-i-zā'shun), *n.* the process or effort of forming a mental representation of an object not before the eyes.

visualize (-īz), *v.t.* to make visible; see in fancy.
vitagraph (vīt'a-graf), *n.* a form of cinematograph.
vital (vī'tăl), *adj.* pertaining to, supporting, or necessary to, life; mortal; essential.
vitalism (-izm), *n.* the theory which refers vital phenomena to a vital, as distinct from a merely physical, force.
vitality ('ī-ti), *n.* vital orce.
vitalize ('tăl-īz), *v.t.* to endow with life; animate.
vitally (-i), *adv.* essentially.
vitals ('tălz), *n.pl.* the organs of the body essential to life, as the heart, lungs, etc.; figuratively, those things which are necessary to carry out any undertaking; adjuncts indispensable to achieve success.
vitamine (vī'tă-min, vit'a-min), *n.* a nitrogenous substance of which a minute quantity is absolutely essential to the nourishment of man, animals and plants: it is present to a certain extent in most food materials, those richest in it being whole wheat, beans, peas, green vegetables, fruit, as oranges, milk, egg yolk, butter, and also, particularly in liver oils, as cod-liver oil, and yeast: its chemical composition has not been determined as yet.
vitascope (vī'tă-skōp), *n.* an apparatus for projecting kinetographic pictures in life size upon a canvas.
vitellin (-tel'in), *n.* the albumenoidal substance in the yolk of eggs.
vitellus ('us), *n.* the yolk of an egg.
vitiate (vish'i-āt), *v.t.* to render faulty or defective; taint; deprave; annul.
vitiation (vish-i-ā'shun), *n.* corruption; invalidation.
viticulture (vit'i-kul-tūr), *n.* vine culture.
vitiligo (vit-i-lī'gō), *n.* a cutaneous affection, common to negroes, characterized by little white spots on the skin.
vitiosity (vish-i-os'i-ti), *n.* depravity; viciousness.
vitreous (vit're-us) *adj.* consisting of, like, or obtained from, glass.
vitreous humor (ū'mĕr), the transparent glossy tissue that surrounds the eyeball.
vitrescence (vi-tres'ens), *n.* the quality of being vitrescent.
vitrescent ('ent), *adj.* capable of being turned into, or becoming like, glass.
vitric (vit'rik), *adj.* glass-like.
vitrifaction (-ri-fak'shun), *n.* the art or process of vitrifying.
vitrified ('ri-fīd), *adj.* converted into glass.
vitriform (-fôrm), *n.* having the form or appearance of glass.
vitrify ('ri-fī), *v.t.* to convert by heat and fusion into glass: *v.i.* to be converted into glass.
vitriol ('ri-ol), *n.* sulphuric acid, or any of its salts; oil of vitriol; it is a sulphate of several metals, as zinc, copper, iron.
vitriolic (-ol'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, derived from, or containing, vitriol; corrosive; caustic; sarcastic.
vitular (vit'u-lăr), *adj.* pertaining to a calf.
vituline (vit'u-līn), *adj.* of, or like, a calf or veal.
vituperate (vī-tū'per-āt), *v.t.* to censure abusively.
vituperation (-ā'shun), *n.* abusive censure.
vituperative ('pĕr-ā-tiv), *adj.* characterized by, or containing, abuse.
viva (vē'vä), *intcrj.* live long! hurrah!
vivacious (vī-vā'shus), *adj.* lively; gay.
vivacity (-vas'i-ti), *n.* liveliness; animation.
vivandier (vē-vang-dyā'), *n.* one who supplies food to soldiers in the French army; a sutler.
vivandiere (-dyar'), *n.* a female vivandier.
vivarium (vī-vā'ri-um), *n.* a place for the artificial keeping of animals in their natural state.
viva voce ('vä vō'sē), [Latin], orally.
vive (vēv), *interj.* [French], long life or success to.
vivid (viv'id), *adj.* life-like; realistic; forming brilliant images.
vivify (viv'i-fī), *v.t.* to endue with life; quicken.
viviparous (vī-vip'ă-rus), *adj.* producing young alive from within the body, and not as eggs: opposed to *oviparous*.
vivisect (viv-i-sekt'), *v.t.* to dissect the living body of.
vivisection (-sek'shun), *n.* the dissection of a living animal for scientific study.
vivisectionist (-sek'shun-ist), *n.* one who practices or upholds vivisection; also. vivisector.
vivisepulture (-sep'ul-tūr), *n.* act of burying alive.
vixen (viks'n), *n.* a female fox; quarrelsome, ill-tempered woman.
viz. (viz), *adv.* namely: abbreviation of Latin, *videlicet*.
vizier (vi-zēr'), *n.* a high officer or councilor of state in Mohammedan countries.
vizor (vī'zĕr), *n.* the upper movable part of a helmet; the fore-piece of a cap.
vocable (vō'kă-bl), *n.* a word; vocal sound.
vocabulary (-kab'ū-lă-ri), *n.* a collection of words of a language, science, etc., arranged alphabetically and explained; number of words a person uses in speech or writing.
vocal (vō'kăl), *adj.* pertaining to, full of, or endowed with, voice or speech; oral; having a vowel character: produced in the larynx.
vocalist (-ist), *n.* a singer.
vocalize (-īz), *v.t.* to form into voice; utter distinctly.
vocally ('kăl-i), *adv.* with the voice.
vocation (-kā'shun), *n.* calling; occupation.

vocational (-al), *adj.* pertaining to vocation.

vocational school (skool), a trade school; one in which students are prepared for the technical arts and crafts.

vocative (vok'ă-tiv), *adj.* noting the case of a noun, adjective, or pronoun in which a person or thing is addressed: *n.* the vocative case.

vociferate (vō-sif'ĕr-āt), *v.i.* to clamor; bawl: *v.t.* to utter with a loud voice.

vociferant (vo-sif'ĕr-ant), *p.adj.* calling loudly; bawling; clamorous: *n.* one who makes a loud noise with the voice.

vociferation (-ā'shun), *n.* violent outcry.

vociferous ('ĕr-us), *adj.* clamorous; noisy.

vodka (vod'kă), *n.* a Russian intoxicant distilled from rye: sale prohibited in 1914.

vogue (vōg), *n.* fashion; custom.

voice (vois), *n.* sound uttered by the mouth, especially by a human being; utterance or mode of utterance; faculty of speech; language; expressed opinions; vote or suffrage: *v.t.* to give utterance or expression to.

void (void), *adj.* empty; wanting: *v.t.* to nullify; declare vacant; quit; to emit or send out: *n.* a vacuum.

voile (voil), *n.* a thin dress fabric of cotton, wool, or silk.

volant (vō'lant), *adj.* flying; nimble.

volante (vo-län'tā), *n.* a two-wheeled carriage having the body in front of the axle with the driver riding on the horse; much used in Cuba.

Volapuk (-lă-puk'), *n.* a system of language intended for universal use, devised by J. M. Schleyer, Konstanz, Baden, 1879, but long since considered infeasible.

volar (vō'lăr), *adj.* pertaining to the palm of the hand, or sole of the foot.

volatile ('ă-til), *adj.* easily passing into the aeriform state; diffusing freely; lively; sprightly; fickle.

volatility ('i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being volatile.

volatilize ('ă-til-īz), *v.t.* to render volatile; evaporate.

volcanic (-kan'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, proceeding from, or produced by, a volcano.

volcanic glass (glăs), a lustrous black kind of rock, formed by volcanic action, and transparent or translucent in thin splinters; obsidian.

volcanism ('kan-izm), *n.* volcanic action including all the natural processes at work in the formation of volcanoes.

volcanology (-kan-ol'o-ji), the scientific study of volcanic phenomena.

volcanize ('kăn-īz), *v.t.* to subject to volcanic heat.

volcano (-kā'nō), *n.* a vent in the earth's crust through which rocks, earth, etc., are ejected with violent force in a molten state through internal heat; a mountain or hill formed by the material ejected: when in eruption a volcano is said to be *active*, when not, *dormant* or *extinct*.

vole (vōl), a large European water rat; also, the American field mouse.

volition (vō-lish'un), *n.* the act or power of willing or exerting choice.

volitive (vol'i-tiv), *adj.* pertaining to, or having the power of, will.

volley ('i), *n.* the simultaneous discharge of a number of small-arms; explosive burst; return of a ball at tennis before it reaches the ground; in cricket, bowling a ball full to the top of the wicket: *v.t.* to discharge with, or as with, a volley: *v.i.* to be thrown out at once.

volplane (vol'plān), *v.i.* to descend in an aeroplane from a great height without motor power; to descend at a greater angle than that of a glide.

volt (vōlt), *n.* the circular tread of a horse; sudden leap to avoid a thrust in fencing; standard unit of electromotive force: after Alessandro Volta, Italian electrician.

voltage (vōl'taj), *n.* potential difference on electric currents expressed in volts.

voltaic (vol-tā'ik), *adj.* pertaining to electricity generated by chemical action or galvanism.

voltaism (vol'tā'izm), *n.* voltaic electricity; the branch of electric science which deals with current electricity.

voltameter (vol-tam'e-tĕr), *n.* an instrument for measuring the quantity of electricity that passes through a conductor by the amount of electrolysis produced.

voltammeter (-tam'e-tĕr), *n.* an instrument for measuring the number of electric watts consumed.

voltmeter (vōlt'mē-tĕr), *n.* an instrument for measuring in volts the potential differences between points in an electric circuit.

Volstead Act (akt), an act to enforce the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the U. S., passed by Congress, October 28, 1919, effective January 16, 1920: after then Congressman Andrew J. Volstead (1860-) who introduced it: also, called *Prohibition Enforcement Act*.

volubility (-ū-bil'i-ti), *n.* excessive fluency of speech.

voluble ('ū-bl), *adj.* fluent in speech.

volume ('ūm), *n.* a single book; space occupied, measured in cubic units; mass or bulk; quantity or fullness of voice or tone.

volumetric (-u-met'rik), *adj.* measured by volume.

voluminous ('mi-nus), *adj.* extensive; copious; consisting of, or having produced, many books.

voluntarily ('un-tă-ri-li), *adv.* spontaneously.

voluntariness (-ri-nes), *n.* spontaneousness.

voluntarism (vol'un-ta-rizm), *n.* the theory that will is the dominant factor in both the development of the individual and the evolution of the universe.

voluntary ('un-tā-ri), *adj.* acting from choice or free will; spontaneous; designed; gratuitous: *n.* an organ solo played before, during, or after, a church service.

voluntaryism (-izm), *n.* the system of supporting schools by voluntary contributions.

volunteer (-un-tēr'), *n.* one who enters into any service of his own free will, especially military service; a foreigner who gives his services in exchange for board and residence: *v.i.* to offer one's services voluntarily, especially for military service: *v.t.* to offer or bestow without constraint or compulsion.

Volunteers of America (å-mer'i-kå), a religious organization, similar to the Salvation Army, founded by Commander Ballington Booth, 1896.

voluptuary (vō'lup-tū-ā-ri), *n.* one given to sensual enjoyments or luxury: *adj.* devoted to luxury or pleasure.

voluptuous ('tū-us), *adj.* given to the enjoyment of sensual pleasures or luxury; sensual; exciting sensual desires.

volute (vō-lūt'), *n.* a spiral scroll forming the chief feature of the Ionic capital; a spiral shell; a whorl.

voluted ('ed), *adj.* having a spiral scroll.

volution (vo-lū'shun), *n.* a revolving or twisting; a convolution; spiral wreath.

volvulus (vol'vu-lus), *n.* a spasmodic contraction of the intestines causing colic.

vomer (vō'mēr), *n.* the thin, slender bone forming the partition between the nostrils; also, a bone in the front part of the roof of the mouth.

vomica (vom'i-kå), *n.* an abscess in the lung; pus or putrid matter in any organ; putrid sputum.

vomit ('it), *v.i.* to eject the contents of the stomach by the mouth: *v.t.* to throw up from the stomach; discharge with violence: *n.* matter ejected by the stomach; an emetic.

vomiting (-ing), *n.* the act of ejecting matter from the stomach.

vomito (vō-mē'tō), *n.* yellow fever in its most acute form, usually characterized by black vomit.

vomitory (vom'ri-to-i), *adj.* causing vomiting: *n.* an emetic.

vomiturition (-tu-rish'un), *n.* retching; repeated attempts at vomiting.

voodoo (vōō-dōō'), *n.* voodooism; a negro sorcerer or conjurer: *v.t.* to bewitch.

voodooism (-izm), *n.* superstitious ceremonies, rites, and observances, said to include human sacrifices, practiced by negroes in the West Indies and in southern sections of the U. S.

voortrekker (fōr'trēk-ēr), *n.* an early Dutch settler in South Africa.

voracious (vō-rā'shus), *adj.* greedy in eating; ravenous; rapacious.

voracity (-ras'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being voracious.

vorant (vō'rånt), *adj.* in heraldry, depicted as swallowing something whole, as a fish.

voraz (vo-rās'), *n.* a West Indian snapper.

vortex (vôr'teks), *n.* [*pl.* vortices ('ti-sēz)], the hollow and circular form assumed by a liquid when set in rotation; whirlpool; part of a fluid the particles of which are in rotary motion.

vorticity (vor-tis'i-ti), *n.* the state or condition of a fluid in which a whirlpool or vortex motion occurs.

vorticose (vor'ti-kōs), *adj.* whirling.

votary (vō'tå-ri), *n.* one addicted to some particular pursuit or condition of life; one consecrated by a vow: *adj.* consecrated, as by a vow; promised.

vote (vōt), *n.* an expression of choice or preference for some particular candidate for an office, etc., by ballot or other method of suffrage; that by which choice is expressed; a ballot; result of an election; decision by the majority: *v.t.* to choose by suffrage; characterize: *v.i.* to record a vote.

voter ('ēr), *n.* an elector; suffragist.

voting ('ing), *n.* expression of opinion or preference by suffrage.

voting-machine (vo'ting-mā-shēn), *n.* a machine working on the principle of a cash register, which counts and registers the votes at an election.

votive ('iv), *adj.* given, consecrated, or promised by vow.

votometer (vo-tom'e-tēr), *n.* a voting-machine.

vouch (vouch), *v.t.* to attest; guarantee.

voucher ('ēr), *n.* one who gives attestation or witness; a document guaranteeing the accuracy of accounts: *v.t.* to vouch the truth of an account; certify.

vouchsafe (-sāf'), *v.t.* to condescend to grant; concede.

voussoir (vōō-swär'), *n.* one of the wedge-like stones forming the arch of a bridge or vault.

vow (vou), *n.* a solemn promise or pledge to fulfil some engagement hereafter, especially one made to God; pledge of fidelity or affection: *v.t.* to promise solemnly; consecrate to God: *v.i.* to make a solemn promise.

vowel ('el), *n.* a single open sound uttered without any constriction of the vocal organs; a letter representing such a sound: *adj.* vocal.

vox (voks), *n.* [*pl.* voces (vā'sēz)], the voice.

voyage (voi'āj), *n.* a journey by water from one country or place to another: *v.i.* to make a voyage: *v.t.* to travel or pass over.

voyager ('ĕr), *n.* a traveler by water.
voyageur (vwä-yå-zhĕr'), *n.* a Canadian boatman.
vraisemblance (vrā-säng-blängs'), *n.* an appearance of truth.
vrille (vril), *n.* a feat in aviation whereby an airplane is made to descend with a spinning motion: *v.i.* to perform such a spin.
vug, vugg (vug), *n.* an opening or cavity in a rock, or mineral vein, generally showing a crystalline layer.
Vulcan (vul'kan), *n.* the Roman god of the fiery element and of metal working.
vulcanian (vul-kā'ni-an), *adj.* volcanic; pertaining to working, or works, in metals.
vulcanite (vul'kân-īt), *n.* vulcanized india-rubber.
vulcanization (-i-zā'shun), *n.* process of rendering rubber, gutta-percha, caoutchouc, and the like harder and more durable by treating with sulphur or sulphides; process of heating timber under pressure to render it harder and more durable.
vulcanize (-īz), *v.t.* to change the properties of (india-rubber) by combination with sulphur, white lead, and other substances, rendering it hard and non-elastic.
vulgar ('gĕr), *adj.* pertaining to, characteristic of, or used by, the multitude or common people; common; general; vernacular; phebeian; unrefined; coarse; mean: *n.pl.* the uneducated or unrefined class (with *the*).
vulgar fraction (frak'shun), a fraction consisting of two numbers, one above the other, with a horizontal bar between, the lower called the *denominator*, indicating the number of parts into which a unit or whole is divided, and the upper called the *numerator*, indicating how many of these parts are under consideration.
vulgarian (-gā'ri-ån), *n.* a rich person with vulgar ideas.
vulgarism ('gĕr-izm), *n.* a vulgar phrase or expression.
vulgarity (-gar'i-ti), *n.* coarseness of manners or language.
Vulgate ('gāt), *n.* Latin version of the Scriptures in use in the R. C. Church, made originally by St. Jerome: *adj.* pertaining to, or contained in, the Vulgate.
vulnerability (vul-nĕr-å-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being vulnerable.
vulnerable ('nĕr-å-bl), *adj.* capable of being wounded; susceptible of wounds or injury.
vulnerableness (-nes), *n.* quality of being vulnerable.
vulnerary (vul'nĕr-a-ri), *adj.* tending to cure wounds: *n.* a medicinal preparation for the healing of wounds.
vulpecular (vul-pek'u-lår), *adj.* of, or pertaining to, a fox.
Vulpes (vul'pēz), *n.* the genus which includes the red fox and allied species.
vulpicide (vul'pi-sīd), *n.* in England, one who kills a fox outside the hunting season.
vulpine ('pin), *adj.* pertaining to, like, or characteristic of, a fox; cunning.
vulpinite ('pin-īt), *n.* a variety of gypsum, susceptible of a fine polish.
vulture ('tūr), *n.* a large, carnivorous, voracious bird of prey.
vulturine (-in), *adj.* vulture-like.
vulva (vul'va), *n.* the external parts of the female sexual organs.
vulviform ('vi-fôrm), *adj.* like a cleft with projecting edges.
vulvitis (vul-vī'tis), *n.* inflammation of the vulva.
vulvovaginal (-vaj'i-nal), *adj.* pertaining to the vulva and vagina.
vulvovaginitis (vaj-i-nī'tis), *n.* inflammation of the vulva and vagina.
vyce (vīs), *n.* a clamp or grip for holding the head of a barrel while the staves are being arranged and fastened.
vying (vī'ing), *p.adj.* competing; emulating.

W

W, w (dub'l-ū), *n.* the twenty-third letter of the English alphabet; the sound of this letter.

W, w, *n.* an abbreviation: in the form **W,** personal names beginning with this letter, as William, Winifred; various proper names and geographical designations beginning with this letter, as Walsh, Wilson, Wales, Wisconsin; any outstanding word beginning with this letter, as Western, Wednesday: in the form **W** or **w,** in the *Log Book,* wet; in *Cricket,* wicket: in the form **w,** any word beginning with this letter which can be inferred readily from the context, or the subject.

W, w, *n.* a symbol: in the form **W,** in *Chemistry,* wolfram (tungsten); in *Electricity,* watt.

W, w, *n.* the twenty-third letter of the alphabet impressed on a type-bar; the perforation of this letter in a paper-roll for machine-casting.

W, *n.* an object shaped like W: *adj.* of, or resembling, the shape of W.

Waac (wak), *n.* a member of the Women's Auxiliary Army Corps of England, organized in 1917 to help in the World War by giving service as nurses, attendants, secretaries, stenographers, ambulance drivers, etc.: acrostic from the title.

waag (wäg), *n.* an olive-green monkey of the Upper Nile region.

wabayo (wä-bā'yō), *n.* a South-American tree from which a poisonous glucoside called *ouabain,* used as a heart stimulant, is obtained.

wabble, wobble (wob'l), *n.* an unsteady motion or gait; hobbling style of progression; the larva of a botfly which infests squirrels: *v.i.* to move unsteadily; walk with a wavering motion from side to side.

wabbler, wobbler (-lẽr), *n.* a person or thing that wabbles; a cutter head on a machine-shaft placed at an angle to correspond with the oblique dip of a cylinder.

wachna (wah'nä), *n.* a codfish frequenting Alaskan waters.

wacke (wak'e), *n.* trap-rock resembling sandstone.

wacker (wåk'ẽr), *n.* in England, nickname for a Quaker.

wad (wod), *n.* a mass of soft or flexible material used for stuffing garments; small mass of tow, etc., used for keeping the powder etc., in place in a gun; a kind of plumbago; [Slang], a roll of paper money: *v.t.* to form into, or stuff with, a wad.

waddie, waddy ('i), *n.* a thick club used by the Australian aborigines.

wadding ('ing), *n.* a soft stuff of loose texture used for stuffing garments, etc.

waddle ('l), *v.i.* to move from side to side in walking: *n.* a clumsy walk.

waddler ('lẽr), *n.* one who waddles.

waddywood (-wood), *n.* an Australian evergreen tree: it puts forth fragrant yellow blossoms; the wood of this tree, from which the natives make waddies.

wade (wād), *v.i.* to walk through any substance that yields to the feet, as water, snow, etc.: *v.t.* to ford.

wadi-wady ('i), *n.* the channel of a watercourse which is dry except in the rainy season.

wafer (wā'fẽr), *n.* a small paste disk for securing letters, etc.; small disk of unleavened bread used in the Eucharist in the R. C. Church.

waff (wåf), *n.* a puff of wind; [Eng. Slang], a worthless fellow; a loafer.

waffle (wof'l), *n.* a soft indented cake, baked in a waffle-iron.

waffle-iron (-ī-ẽrn), a pan consisting of two iron plates, hinged and indented on the inside, so that when they are closed together the waffle receives the impression.

waft (wåft), *v.t.* to bear along on a buoyant medium: *v.i.* to float: *n.* act of wafting; signal made by waving; a slight current, as of air.

wag (wag), *v.i.* to move backwards and forwards: *v.t.* to cause to oscillate: *n.* the act of wagging; a droll, humorous fellow.

wage (wāj), *v.t.* to engage in, or carry on, especially war; venture: *n.* payment for service rendered: *pl.* hire paid to servants.

wagen-boom (vä'gen-bōōm), *n.* a South African tree yielding a tough wood, used for wagon wheels.

wager (wāj'ẽr), *n.* a that which is risked on an uncertainty or contingency; a bet; a pledge to pay a sum agreed upon in the event of a happening taking place or not taking place: *v.t.* to hazard; to stake: *v.i.* to bet.

waggery (wag'ẽr-i), *n.* mischievous merriment; tricks of a wag; good-humored sarcasm.

waggish ('ish), *adj.* humorous; sportive.

waggle ('l), *v.i.* & *v.t.* to move from side to side: *n.* a movement from side to side.

wagon ('un), *n.* a four-wheeled heavy vehicle for carrying goods, agricultural produce etc.; a railroad car for baggage, or heavy material.

wagoner (-ĕr), *n.* the driver of a wagon.
wagonette (-et'), *n.* a light, open, four-wheeled pleasure carriage.
wagtail ('tāl), *n.* a very small bird with a long tail which moves almost continuously with an up and down motion: allied to the pipit.
wahoo (wä-hōō'), *n.* one of several American shrubs and trees, as the wing elm, cork elm, and the shrub commonly called the *burning bush*, on account of its scarlet blossoms.
waif (wāf), *n.* anything found by chance, or without an owner; a homeless wanderer: *v.t.* to cast away as a waif.
wail (wāl), *v.t.* to lament: *v.i.* to express sorrow audibly: *n.* a loud lamentation.
wain (wān), *n.* a wagon.
wainscot ('skut), *n.* paneled wooden lining on walls: *v.t.* to line with paneled boarding.
wainscoting (-ing), *n.* material used to wainscot a house.
wainwright ('rīt), *n.* a maker of wagons.
waipiro (wī-pē'rō), *n.* Maori name for intoxicating liquors.
waist (wāst), *n.* the narrowest part of the body just below the ribs; that which covers the waist; bodice of a dress; a child's undergarment; middle part of a ship.
waistband (-band), *n.* a band which fits around the waist, for holding up a skirt or other garment.
waistcoat (wāst'kōt), *n.* a short, sleeveless garment worn by men covering the chest.
wait (wāt), *v.i.* to stay in expectation; lie in ambush; watch; remain quiet; follow someone; attend: *v.t.* to await; postpone; delay; put off.
wait-a-bit (-bit), *n.* one of several plants with sharp, hooked thorns that catch on the clothing of those passing.
wait-a-while (-hwīl), *n.* an Australian wattle bush which grows so thick as to retard progression.
waiter ('ĕr), *n.* a servant in attendance at table; salver or tray.
waiting ('ing), *adj.* serving; attendant.
waiting maid (mād), a girl who acts in the capacity of personal servant to a young lady or gentlewoman.
waiting room (rōōm), a room at a railroad station for the convenience of travelers awaiting trains.
waitress (wāt'res), *n.* girl who attends table.
waive (wāv), *v.t.* to give up a claim to; relinquish that which one has a right to; to forego.
waiver (wāv'ĕr), *n.* in law, the abandoning of a claim, or a privilege, or a right.
Wai Wu Pu (wī wōō pōō), the Office of Foreign Affairs of the Chinese Government.
wake (wāk), *v.i.* to be awake; be roused from sleep; cease to sleep; be active: *v.t.* to rouse from sleep; revive; watch: *n.* a vigil; watching of a dead body prior to burial; track.
wakeful ('fool), *adj.* watchful.
waken, same as wake.
wake-robin (-rob'in), *n.* a plant of the Arum family; the English cuckoopint; jack-in-the-pulpit.
Waldenses (wawl-den'sēz), *n. pl.* members of a religious sect mostly confined to the south of France and northern Italy: organized in 1170 by Peter Waldo of Lyons, hence the name: originally, dissenters who left the R. C. Church.
waldgrave (wawld'grāv), formerly, a noble in the Rhine districts of Germany; also, a head forest keeper in the former German Empire.
wale (wāl), *n.* a mark left on the skin as by the stroke of a whip, etc.: *v.t.* to mark with a wale.
wali (wä'lē), *n.* the governor of a Turkish province.
walk (wawk), *v.i.* to advance by alternate steps; go at a moderate pace; take exercise; go restlessly about; pursue a certain course of life or action: *v.t.* to traverse; cause to walk: *n.* act or manner of walking; step or pace; road; place for pedestrian exercise; course of life or action; deportment; frequented track.
walking-stick (-stik), *n.* a cane or staff carried in the hand as an aid to walking; a slender-bodied insect.
walkout (-out), *n.* a strike of workmen.
walkover (-o'vĕr), *n.* an easy triumph; success gained without much effort.
wall (wawl), *n.* a structure of stone, brick, etc.; side of a building; rampart; means of protection: *v.t.* to enclose with, or as with, a wall; defend or protect.
wallaba ('ä-bä), *n.* a tree of Guiana, yielding a valuable deep-red timber.
wallaby (-bi), *n.* a small kangaroo; in Australia, the path taken by a workman in search of employment.
wallet (wol'et), *n.* a bag or knapsack; a pocketbook.
wall-eye (wawl'ī), *n.* an eye, the iris of which is white: said of horses; a large, staring eye.
wall-eyed perch (pĕrch), a large, fresh-water food fish, resembling the pike, with prominent, staring eyes.
wallflower ('flou-ĕr), *n.* a hardy garden perennial of the mustard kind, bearing red or pink blossoms; [Slang], an old maid; a girl without a partner at a ball or party.
Walloon (wal-ōōn'), *n.* one of a people dwelling in the southeastern part of Belgium, of Latin, Celtic and Teutonic ancestry
Walloon Church (chĕrch), a Protestant

Church of the Netherlands, the members of which are descendants of French and Flemish exiles of the 16th Century.

wallop (wol'up), *v.i.* to boil with a continued bubbling; move quickly, but with much effort; flutter, as rags; to be slovenly: *v.t.* to beat soundly: *n.* a blow; gallop.

wallow ('ō), *v.i.* to roll one's body in the mire; tumble or roll in anything soft; live in vice or filth: *n.* a kind of rolling walk; a place to which an animal resorts to wallow.

wall-paper (-pa'pēr), *n.* paper specially prepared and tinted for covering plastered walls.

wall-plate (-plāt), *n.* a horizontal timber laid along a wall to support the ends of joists.

Wall Street (strēt), a street in New York City, famous for its financial institutions and interests and for its stock transactions.

walnut (wawl'nut), *n.* a hard-wood, valuable timber tree of the Old World; the edible nut of this tree, called in U. S. *English walnut;* the wood of this tree.

Walpurgis (väl-pōōr'gis), *n.* an English female saint, said to have converted the Saxons to Christianity: her festival is celebrated on May Eve which is Walpurgis Night in Germany when the superstitious believe ghosts and goblins hold high revel.

walrus (wol'rus), *n.* a large, carnivorous, marine mammal with powerful tusks.

waltz (wawltz), *n.* a kind of dance; music for such a dance: *v.i.* to dance a waltz.

wamara (wä-mä-rä'), *n.* the ebony tree of Guiana.

wamble (wām'l), *v.i.* to writhe, wriggle, or twist; move unsteadily; seethe: said of water.

wampee (wom-pē'), *n.* a fruit like a grape, much esteemed by the Chinese.

wampum (wom'pum), *n.* beads made of shells, used by the North American Indians as money and for ornamental belts.

wan (won), *adj.* pale; sickly.

wand (wond), *n.* a long, slender rod; staff of authority.

wander (won'dĕr), *v.i.* to ramble about aimlessly; stroll; depart from; be delirious.

wandering (-ing), *p.adj.* rambling; going about from place to place.

Wandering Jew (jōō), a Jew, who, according to medieval legend, refused to let Christ rest on his doorstep on the way to Calvary and was condemned by the Saviour to wander the world until Christ again appears at the Second Coming.

wanderlust (wand'ĕr-lust), *n.* love of constant travel.

wanderoo (-ōō'), *n.* a large, bearded, heavy-maned monkey of southern India.

wane (wān), *v.i.* to grow less; decrease: said of the illuminated part of the moon; fail: *n.* the decrease of the illuminated part of the moon.

wanghee (wang-hē'), *n.* a Chinese bamboo, the stems of which are used for walking sticks.

wangle (wang'gl), *v.t.* [Slang], to cheat; swindle.

wanigan (won'i-gan), *n.* a place for storage of clothing and supplies in a lumber camp; also, a raft for lumbermen with supplies and sleeping accommodations.

wanness (won'nes), *n.* wan condition.

want (wawnt), *n.* absence or scarcity of what is needed or desired; the thing that is lacking; deficiency; necessity; penury: *v.t.* to be destitute of; have need of; desire: *v.i.* to be deficient; not to be present; come short.

wantage (want'ag), *n.* the empty space in a partially filled cask; the thing that is lacking; deficiency.

wanting ('ing), *p.adj.* deficient; absent.

wanton (won'tun), *adj.* licentious; lustful; unrestrained; roving; sportive; luxurious; trifling: *n.* a lascivious man or woman: *v.t.* to waste wilfully: *v.i.* to play the wanton; act in a lewd way.

wapiti (wop'i-ti), *n.* a large North American deer: erroneously called an elk.

war (wawr), *n.* a contest between states carried on by force; armed conflict; state of hostility; enmity: *v.t.* to make war; fight; strive violently: *v.i.* to be in a state of strife; engage in a contest.

war baby (bā'bi), the illegitimate offspring of a soldier in, or about to enter, active service, during a time of war

warble (wawr'bl), *v.t.* & *v.i.* to sing in a trilling or quavering manner; sing, as birds; utter musically: *n.* a soft, sweet flow of melodious sounds; carol.

warbler ('blĕr), *n.* one who warbles; a singing-bird.

war bride (brīd), a woman who marries a soldier in active service during a time of war; a person, or corporation, whose trade is increased or securities enhanced by warfare.

war-cry (wär'-krī), *n.* the distinguishing shout of a tribe as a summons to battle or actual conflict.

ward (wawrd), *v.t.* to guard; defend from danger; turn aside (with *off*): *v.i.* to be vigilant; act on the defensive: *n.* guard; defense; particular division of a city or town; custody; person entrusted to the care of a guardian.

warden ('en), *n.* a guardian; keeper; head official; churchwarden.

warder ('ĕr), *n.* keeper; guard.

wardrobe ('rōb), *n.* portable closet for clothes; wearing apparel.

wardroom ('rōōm), *n.* a cabin in a warship for commissioned officers.

warega (wå-rē'gå), *n.* a fly of Brazil, the larvæ of which are found under the skin in both man and animals.

warehouse (wār'hous), *n.* a building for storing goods: *v.t.* to deposit in a warehouse.

wares (wârz), *n.* merchandise; goods.

warfare (wawr'fâr), *n.* hostilities; war; contest; military life or service.

war horse (hôrs), a charger; a powerful and spirited horse for military service.

warily (wār'i-li), *adv.* cautiously.

warine (wå-rēn), *n.* a South American monkey.

wariness ('i-nes), *n.* caution.

waringin (-in-jin), *n.* a Javanese fig resembling the banyan.

warlike (-lik), *adj.* martial; military; bellicose; hostile; fiery.

warlock (wawr'lok), *n.* a wizard: *adj.* impish.

war lord (lôrd), a supreme military leader.

warm (wawrm), *adj.* having heat in a moderate degree; subject to heat; zealous; excited; passionate; well-off: *v.t.* to make warm; excite; [Slang], flog, as to *warm* one's jacket; to occupy, as to *warm* a chair: *v.i.* to become warm.

warm-blooded (-blud'ed), *adj.* having warm blood; denoting animals, as birds and mammals, which maintain a uniform and relatively high body temperature.

warm colors (kul'ērz), colors having yellow or red for their basis.

warm-hearted (-härt-ed), *adj.* of a friendly disposition; kind; affectionate.

warmth ('th), *n.* moderate heat; earnestness or irritability; animation; glowing effect produced by the use of warm colors.

warn (wawrn), to give notice of possible danger; caution; expostulate; summon by authority.

warning ('ing), *n.* caution against danger; previous notice; notice to quit.

War of the Nations, see World War.

warp (wawrp), *n.* the threads which extend lengthwise in the loom, and are crossed by the woof; towing-rope; a twist out of the true shape: *v.t.* to turn or twist out of shape; pervert; arrange (yarns) on a warp beam; tow or move (a vessel) with a warp attached to some fixed object; run, as yarn, off the winches into hulks to be tarred: *v.i.* to swerve or deviate.

war-path (-pâth), *n.* the track by which Indians advance to make an attack.

warp-beam (-bēm), *n.* the roller of a loom on which the warp is wound.

warping ('ing), *n.* preparation of the warp; fertilization of estuary land by flooding it with water.

warplane (-plān), *n.* an aeroplane furnished with ammunition, as bombs, to attack an enemy in war.

warragal (wor'å-gal), **warrigal** (-i-gal), *n.* in Australia, a wild aborigine; also, a wild horse; the dingo.

warrant (wor'ånt), *v.t.* to guarantee; give assurance to; authorize; maintain; mark as safe; assure: *n.* a commission giving authority; writ for arresting a person; voucher; security.

warrantable (wor'an-tå-bl), *adj.* justifiable.

warranty (-i), *n.* guarantee; security; authorization; assurance that real estate or property is as represented; a guarantee that the facts are as stated in regard to an insurance risk.

warren ('en), *n.* an enclosure for protecting game or animals, especially rabbits; fish preserve; a congested district.

warrior (wawr'i-ēr), *n.* a soldier; fighter.

warsaw (wawr'saw), *n.* the black grouper; the jewfish.

warship (-ship), *n.* a government vessel for defence or attack in war.

wart (wart), *n.* a dry excrescence on the human skin and that of certain animals; a hard protuberance on plants.

wart hog (hog), an African wild hog with large protruding tusks and warty excrescences on the face.

wart snake (snāk), *n.* a nonvenomous snake of East India covered with little tubercles resembling warts.

warty ('ti), *adj.* ful of warts; like a wart.

war-whoop (-hōōp), *n.* the battle-cry of American Indians in making an attack; any threatening loud shout or cry.

wary (wā'ri), *adj.* cautious; circumspect.

wase (wāz), *n.* a circular straw head-covering used by porters when carrying loads.

wash (wosh), *v.t.* to cleanse with water; cover with water; overlay with thin metal: cover with a thin coat of color; cleanse from moral pollution: *v.i.* to cleanse by washing: *n.* the act of washing; waste liquor; alluvial matter; shallow part of an arm of a sea or of a river; bog or marsh; cosmetic lotion.

washer ('ēr), *n.* one who, or that which washes; ring of metal; leather, etc., used to secure the tightness of a joint, screw, etc.

washing ('ing), *n.* the act of cleansing with water; amount of clothes washed at one time.

Washington (wosh'ing-ton), *n.* a state of the U. S.; the "Chinook State"; capital of the U. S.

Washington monument (mon'u-ment), a marble obelisk, 555 feet high, erected at Washington, D. C., as a memorial of George Washington: completed 1884.

washout (wäsh'out), *n.* a ditch or chasm caused by a violent current of water.

washy (wosh'i), *adj.* weak; puny; delicate; lacking substance.

wasp (wosp), *n.* a winged insect with a sharp sting; peevish, irritable person.

waspish ('ish), *adj.* petulant and irritable; slender-waisted.

wassail (wos'el), *n.* a merry-making accompanied with drinking, especially at Christmas-time; liquor of ale, apples, and sugar: *v.i.* to carouse.

Wasserman test (väs'ĕr-män test), a complicated test for syphilis, in which serum from the patient is used: after A. von Wasserman (1866-), German bacteriologist.

waste (wāst), *v.t.* to destroy wantonly; diminish; squander; impair: *v.i.* to be diminished: *adj.* lying unused; unproductive; devastated; untilled: *n.* the act of wasting; dissipation of property; useless expenditure; uncultivated country; a desolate region; refuse.

wasteful ('fool), *adj.* causing waste; spending property extravagantly or uselessly.

waster (wās'tĕr), *n.* one who wastes; a prodigal; spendthrift; loafer; a weak, emaciated animal, or fowl.

waste pipe (pīp), an escape pipe; the outlet-pipe at the bottom of a bowl, sink, tub, or the like, for carrying off a used or superfluous fluid.

wastrel (wāst'rel), *n.* a shiftless person; a spendthrift; a vagabond.

watch (woch), *n.* close observation; guard; vigilance; sentry; attendance without sleep; watchman; division of the night; period during which part of a crew are on duty on deck (4 hours); pocket timepiece: *v.i.* to be or keep awake; keep guard; act as an attendant: *v.t.* to tend; guard; keep in view.

watchdog ('dog), *n.* a dog kept for guarding property of any kind.

watchful ('fool), *adj.* vigilant; wary.

watchmaker ('māk-ĕr), *n.* one who makes and mends watches.

watchman (-man), *n.* a guard; one who guards a building, residence, or section at night.

watch night (nīt), the last night of the year as observed by certain religious bodies, as the Methodists.

watchword ('wĕrd), *n.* a password; a rallying cry, or signal.

water (waw'tĕr), *n.* a colorless, inodorous, transparent fluid, consisting of 2 volumes of hydrogen to one of oxygen or by weight, about two of hydrogen to sixteen of oxygen: at maximum density (39° F.) it is the standard for specific gravities: boils at 212° F. and freezes at 32° F.; rain; sea; any collection of water; luster of a diamond; urine; stock issued without provision for the payment of interest: *v.t.* to supply with water; irrigate; wet with water; dilute: *v.i.* to get or take in water; have a longing desire.

water buck (buk), a large, long-haired, long-horned antelope of Central Africa of a reddish-brown color.

water bug (bug), Croton bug; a hemipterous insect with long fringed hind legs.

water clock (klok), a mechanism for measuring time by the fall, or flow, of water; a clepsydra.

water-closet (-kloz'et), *n.* a bowl with hopper and device for flushing, used for purposes of defecation or voiding of excrement; the room or place containing such bowl.

water color (kul'ĕr), a pigment ground and applied with water; a painting made with such pigment.

watercourse (waw'tĕr-kōrs), *n.* a channel or bed for running water.

water cress (kres), an aquatic creeping perennial herb of the mustard family.

water cure (kūr), the cure of disease by water treatment, externally or internally.

watered ('tĕrd), *adj.* supplied with water; sprinkled; having a wavy appearance.

watered stocks (stoks), shares of stock added to the capital stock without cash or property added to the assets of the company.

waterfall (waw'tĕr-fawl), *n.* water falling perpendicularly; a cascade; a cataract.

water front (frunt), land, with buildings, abutting on a body of water.

water gap (gap), a pass between hills or mountains through which a stream flows.

water gas (gas), a gas formed by passing steam through a hydrocarbon, as coke, thus producing a combination of carbon monoxide and hydrogen.

water gauge (waw'tĕr gāj), a contrivance to measure the volume of water.

water glass (glâs), a substance composed of silicates of potassium or sodium: used for rendering cloth incombustible, for a cleansing agent, for preserving eggs and for facing walls.

water hemlock (hem'lok), a poisonous European plant; also, called water fennel.

water hen (hen), the American coot; a bird of the rail species.

water hole (hōl), any natural hollow containing water, especially one in an arid region; a hole in the dry bed of an intermittent river; in Australia, a pool or pond.

water ice (īs), ice made from water, sugar and fruit-juice.

water inch (inch), the quantity of water that will flow in twenty-four hours through an opening an inch in diameter below the surface of the water in a reservoir: about 500 cubic feet.

wateriness ('tĕr-i-nes), *n.* watery condition.

watering place (waw'tĕr-ing plās), a resort for bathing in or drinking waters of a medicinal value; a pleasure resort.

water jacket (jak'et), an outer casing, containing water, around a vessel to keep the contents cool.

water lemon (lem'un), *n.* the edible fruit of the passion flower.

water level (lev-el), a level determined by the surface of smooth water; an instrument for ascertaining levels by means of water in a glass tube.

water lily (lil'i), an aquatic plant with broad leaves which float on the surface of the water.

water line (līn), a line to which the water rises on the hull of a ship; a water mark.

water-logged (waw'tēr-logd), *adj.* saturated with water so as to be unmanageable: usually referring to a ship.

Waterloo (-lōō'), *n.* a decisive defeat or reverse: in allusion to Napoleon's defeat at Waterloo.

watermain (waw'tēr-mān), *n.* a pipe or tube under the ground which supplies water to a town or city.

watermark (waw'tēr-märk), *n.* a mark showing the highest or lowest point to which water has risen during a certain period; a letter, word, or design, stamped on paper in the making to indicate trademark, style, quality, etc.: visible when paper is held up tu the light: *v.t.* to impress with a watermark.

watermelon (-mel'un), *n.* the large roundish, or oblong, fruit of a trailing plant of the gourd family, with a very thick hard rind and containing a sweet watery pulp interspersed with many black seeds.

water moccasin (mōk'a-sin), a very poisonous snake frequenting river banks of southern U. S.: it is about four feet long and of a dark brown color on top, barred with black.

water monitor (mon'i-tēr), a large lizard of India, frequenting the lowlands bordering rivers.

water ousel (ōō'zl), *n.* a bird allied to the thrush which dives into rivers in search of food, though not web-footed; popularly called a *dipper*.

water-power (waw'tēr-pou-ēr), *n.* power used to drive machinery by utilizing the weight or force of water.

waterproof (waw'tēr-prōōf), *adj.* impervious to water; a rain-coat.

water rat (rat), a muskrat; a beaver rat; [Slang], a thief, or loafer, who frequents water fronts.

watershed (-shed), *n.* the entire region drained by a river; boundary line between two drainage areas.

water snake (snāk), any of numerous snakes frequenting rivers and lakes of warm regions: most of them are non-poisonous.

water spaniel (span'yel), one of a breed of large curly-haired dogs that are very fond of plunging into water: the English spaniel is usually black-and-white.

waterspout (-spout), *n.* a funnel-shaped cloud, the narrow end of which connects with spray violently dashed up by a whirlwind from the surface of a body of water: it moves very rapidly.

water tower (tou'ēr), a portable, fire-extinguishing apparatus, consisting of a series of pipes through which water can be forced and made to play upon high buildings.

water-works (-wērks), *n.* building or buildings with machinery installed therein for raising and directing a supply of water for a community.

watery ('tēr-i), *adj.* pertaining to, or like, water; transparent or thin; tasteless; tearful.

watt (wot), *n.* an electrical unit of power.

wattage (wot-āge), *n.* electric power expressed in watts.

wattle ('l), *n.* a twig or flexible rod; a hurdle of interwoven rods; fleshy lobe under the throat of a fowl, as a turkey, etc.; in Australia, any tree of the Acacia genus.

wattlebird (-bērd), *n.* an Australian honey-bird; also, the brush turkey of Australia.

waul (wawl), *n.* the cry of a cat: *v.i.* to utter a plaintive cry like that of a cat.

wave (wāv), *n.* the alternate rising and falling of water above its natural level; undulation; state of vibration propagated through a system of particles or elastic medium; signal made by waving: *v.i.* to move like a wave; play loosely; undulate: *v.t.* to brandish; beckon; raise into inequalities of surface.

wave-length (-length), *n.* in wireless, the distance between corresponding points on two consecutive electric waves.

wavelet ('let), *n.* a little wave; a ripple.

wave meter (mē'tēr), a frequency meter in wireless telegraphy.

waver ('ēr), *v.i.* to move to and fro; vacillate; hesitate or be undetermined.

wavering (-ing), *adj.* hesitating; undecided

waveson ('sun), *n.* goods floating on the waves after shipwreck.

wave telegraphy, same as wireless telegraphy.

waviness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being wavy.

wavy ('i), *adj.* rising and swelling in waves; full of waves; undulating.

wax (waks), *n.* beeswax; any tenacious substance like beeswax; cerumen of the ear: *v.t.* to smear, rub, or join, with wax: *v.i.* to increase in size; become.

waxbill ('bil), *n.* a finch with a red conical bill resembling sealing-wax.

waxen ('en), *adj.* made of, like, or consisting of, wax.

waxiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being waxy.

waxwing ('wing), *n.* a small bird the secondary quills of whose wings are tipped with small horny appendages resembling sealing-wax.

waxy ('i), *adj.* consisting of, or like, wax; adhesive; angry.
way (wā), *n.* a road; route; progression; motion; course; length of space; distance; relative position or motion; tendency; advance in life; manner; will; plan.
wayfarer ('fār-ẽr), *n.* a foot-traveler; a pilgrim.
waylay ('lā), *v.t.* to beset by the road or in ambush.
way station (stā'shun), a small station on a railroad between principal stations.
wayward ('wẽrd), *adj.* perverse; froward.
wayworn ('wōrn), *adj.* tired from traveling.
we (wē), *pron.*, the personal pronoun, 1st person plural, nominative case: plural of *I*, for which it is used in formal speaking or writing, as by kings, rulers, editors, etc.
weak (wēk), *adj.* wanting strength, vigor, spirit, discernment, or wisdom; feeble; soft; pliant; unfortified; vacillating; mentally deficient.
weaken ('n), *v.t.* to make weak; reduce in quality or strength: *v.i.* to become weak.
weakfish (-fish), *n.* a marine food fish with very tender flesh, hence, the name.
weak-kneed (-nēd), *adj.* lacking will power; easily led or persuaded; irresolute.
weakling (wēk'ling), *n.* a person weak in moral or physical strength.
weakly ('li), *adj.* not strong; weak; feeble.
weak-minded (mīnd'ed), *adj.* of feeble intellect; mentally unsound.
weakness (-nes), *n.* quality of being weak; lack of strength; defect of character.
weak verb (vẽrb), a verb the past tense of which is formed by adding *ed* or *d* to the present.
weal (wēl), *n.* welfare; prosperity; sound condition; a wale or stripe.
weald (wēld), *n.* a wood or forest; wold.
wealth (welth), *n.* riches; affluence; worldly possessions; all property of money value; abundance of what is desirable.
wealthiness ('i-nes), *n.* opulence.
wealthy ('i), *adj.* rich; affluent.
wean (wēn), *v.t.* to accustom and reconcile to a want or deprivation of the breast; alienate the affections from any object or habit: *n.* (wān), [Scotch], a child.
weapon (wep'n), *n.* any instrument of offense or defense.
wear (wār), *v.t.* to impair or waste by time, usage, friction, etc.; carry as covering on the body; put (a vessel) on another tack; bear or carry: *v.i.* to be wasted or worn by friction or usage; last under use: *n.* the act of wearing; state of being worn.
wearily (wēr'i-li), *adv.* in a weary manner.
weariness ('i-nes), *n.* the state of being wearied.
wearisome ('i-sum), *adj.* fatiguing; tedious.
weary ('i), *adj.* worn out physically or mentally; having the patience exhausted; causing weariness; irksome: *v.t.* to wear out or make weary; harass by something irksome: *v.i.* to become weary, tired or fatigued; become impatient.
weasand (wē'zând), *n.* the windpipe.
weasel ('zel), *n.* a small carnivorous animal with short legs and a long slender body.
weather (we*th*'ẽr), *n.* the state of the atmosphere with respect to cold, heat, wet, dryness, etc.; meteorological change: *v.t.* to expose to, or season by exposure to, the air; sail to the windward of; endure or resist bravely: *v.i.* to undergo change by the action of the weather.
weather-beaten (bē'tn), *adj.* worn, wearied, tanned, toughened, or exhausted by exposure to weather and its changes.
Weather Bureau (bū'rō), a bureau of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, established 1890 for collecting reports of weather conditions on which to base predictions.
weather-cock (-kok), *n.* a vane, originally in the figure of a cock; a person who is fickle or liable to change his opinions or attitude suddenly; one easily influenced.
weather-gage (-gāj), *n.* the situation of a vessel when to the windward of another; hence, any advantage gained.
weather-glass (-glås), *n.* a form of barometer for indicating state of the weather.
weather map (map), a chart showing the meteorological conditions over a given area at a given time, as temperature humidity, barometric pressure, etc.
weather side (sīd), that side of a vessel under sail on which the wind blows.
weather strip (strip), a strip of thin material, as rubber, for inserting the joints and interstices of doors and windows to exclude rain, frost, cold winds, etc.
weave (wēv), *v.t.* to twist or interlace, as threads, together; form, as cloth, in a loom; compose or fabricate: *v.i.* to practice weaving; work with a loom.
weaver (wēv'ẽr), *n.* one who weaves; a weaver bird; a kind of fish; a spider that spins a web.
weaver bird (bẽrd), a finch-like bird of India and northern Africa that constructs a large dome-shaped nest of interlaced grass and vegetable stalks.
weazen (wē'zn), *n.* sharp and thin; withered.
web (web), *n.* texture of threads, or thread-like materials; anything carefully contrived; tissue or texture; large roll of paper for newspapers; membrane unit-

ing the fingers and toes in many water-birds and amphibians: *v.t.* to unite or surround with, or as with, a web; entangle.

webbed (webd), *adj.* having fingers or toes united by a web.

webbing ('ing), *n.* a narrow woven fabric of cotton or flax; a closely woven tape of hemp thread; the membrane between fingers and toes, or uniting the claws of a bird.

webfoot ('foot), *n.* a foot having the toes connected by a membrane; an animal, or bird, with toes thus connected.

web press (pres), a printing press using a paper-roll and with attachments for folding, pasting, and counting.

wed (wed), *v.t.* to marry; unite together: *v.i.* to contract marriage.

wedding ('ing), *n.* marriage; nuptial ceremonies or festivities.

wedding flower (flou'ẽr), an Australian plant of the Iris family with showy white flowers.

wedge (wej), *n.* a piece of wood or metal, thick at one end and thin at the other, used for rending or compressing, etc.; one of the mechanical powers; mass of metal; in geometry, a solid of five faces with rectangular base: *v.t.* to cleave, force, drive or fasten, with a wedge; press closely.

wedgebill (wej'bil), *n.* a crested bird of Australia with a bill resembling a wedge.

Wedgwood ware ('wood wār), *n.* a superior kind of semi-vitrified pottery, originally produced by Josiah Wedgwood (1730-1795).

wedlock ('lok), *n.* matrimony.

Wednesday (wenz'dā), *n.* the fourth day of the week.

wee (wē), *adj.* very small.

weed (wēd), *n.* any plant growing uncultivated or noxious to cultivated crops; anything useless or troublesome; a cigar: *pl.* a widow's mourning garments: *v.t.* to free from weeds, or anything offensive or hurtful.

weediness ('i-nes), *n.* the state of being weedy.

weedy ('i), *adj.* pertaining to, or consisting of, weeds; long-legged, thin, and lank.

week (wēk), *n.* a period of seven days.

week-day ('dā), *n.* any day of the week except Sunday.

week-end (wēk'end), *n.* a social gathering at country homes during the last days of the week; also, a visit during the last day or days of the week.

weekly ('li), *adj.* continuing for, or produced within, or happening in, a week: *adv.* once a week: *n.* a periodical issued once a week.

ween (wēn), *v.i.* to think; fancy.

weep (wēp), *v.i.* to express grief by shedding tears: *v.t.* to lament; pour forth.

weeper (-ẽr), *n.* one who weeps; a band, formerly worn on the cuff, as a token of mourning; a widow's veil covering the face and falling down the back behind.

weeping ('ing), *n.* the act of shedding tears; discharging a liquid in small drops.

weeping monkey (mungk'i), the capuchin monkey.

weeping oak (ōk), the valley oak.

Weeping Philosopher (fil-os'ō-fẽr), Heraclitus of Ephesus (500 B.C.): so called because of his pessimistic views.

weeping willow (wil'ō), a willow of Asiatic origin, the branches of which droop perpendicularly.

weet (wēt), *n.* a sandpiper; a wryneck; the cry or call of such birds: imitative.

weever (wē'vẽr), *n.* an edible marine fish with strong, sharp spines and broad nose.

weevil (wē'vl), *n.* a small beetle, the larvæ of which are very destructive to grain.

weft (weft), *n.* the woof or piling of cloth crossing the warp.

wehrwolf, same as werewolf.

weigh (wā), *v.t.* to ascertain the weight of; examine by the balance; reflect on carefully: *v.i.* to have weight; bear heavily; to raise anchor.

weighbridge (-brij), *n.* a platform scale on ground level for weighing vehicles, cattle, or heavy material.

weighmaster (-māst'ẽr), *n.* a public weigher.

weight (wāt), *n.* the quality of being heavy; gravity; quantity of matter as ascertained by the balance; a definite mass of metal for ascertaining the weight of other bodies; mass; something oppressive; pressure; power; importance: *v.t.* to make heavy.

weightiness ('i-nes), *n.* heaviness; importance; force.

weighty ('i), *adj.* having weight; heavy; ponderous; momentous; important; serious.

weir (wẽr), *n.* a dam across a stream to raise the level of the water; enclosure of spikes or stakes for catching fish.

weird (wērd), *adj.* pertaining to, or connected with, fate or destiny; supernatural; caused by magical influence: *n.* a spell or charm.

Weird Sisters (sis'tẽrz), the three Fates.

weka (wā'kä), *n.* a large flightless bird of New Zealand allied to the rail; also, called *wood hen.*

welcome (welkum), *adj.* received with gladness or hospitality; producing gladness; free to enjoy gratuitously: *n.* kind reception to a guest or newcomer: *v.t.* to salute with kindness; receive with hospitality.

weld (weld), *v.t.* to unite together by hammering or fusion, as two pieces of heated iron.

welfare (wel'fār), *n.* prosperity; happiness.

welkin ('kin), *n.* the sky: almost obsolete.

well (wel), *n.* a spring or fountain; shaft sunk to reach a supply of water or other liquid; something resembling a well in shape: *v.i.* to flow or issue forth: *adv.* right; justly; suitably; adequately; favorably; far; not a little: *adj.* good in condition or circumstances; fortunate; sound in body; healthy; safe.

well-bred ('bred), *adj.* refined in manners; cultivated.

Wellingtonia (-ing-tō'ni-ȧ), *n.* a genus of giant pine trees of California; the redwoods.

Wellingtons ('ing-tunz), *n.pl.* long-legged boots.

well-known (-nōn), *adj.* generally known; known to many.

well-read (-red), *adj.* learned; deeply versed in knowledge through reading.

Welsh (welsh), *adj.* pertaining to Wales, its inhabitants, or language: *n.* the people of Wales collectively; the language of Wales.

welsh (welsh), *v.t.* & *v.i.* to cheat at a race track; avoid payment of a debt.

Welsbach burner (bĕrn'ĕr), a gas burner with a gauze mantle impregnated with thorium oxide and about one per cent of cerium oxide: when ignited the gauze is reduced to ash which becomes incandescent and emits a bright, slightly greenish light: after Baron Carol von Welsbach (1858-), Austrian inventor.

welsher (wel'shĕr), *n.* one who bets at a race track, or receives money as bets, and absconds without paying.

Welsh-rabbit (-rab'it), *n.* melted cheese, mixed with ale, and spread upon toast: sometimes called *rarebit.*

welt (welt), *n.* a narrow strip of leather around a shoe between the upper leather and sole; a wale on the flesh caused by a blow: *v.t.* to furnish with a welt; beat heavily, so as to cause welts or wales.

welter ('ĕr), *v.t.* to roll in mud or foul matter; wallow: *v.t.* to cause to rise and fall, as waves: *n.* that in which any person or animal welters; a rolling motion.

welter-race (-rās), *n.* a race in which the horses are weighted for giving amateur jockeys a trial.

welterweight (-wāt), *n.* a weight of twenty-eight pounds added in a steeplechase; a boxer whose weight lies between that of a lightweight and that of a middleweight, about 135 lbs.

wen (wen), *n.* a fleshy and movable tumor.

wench (wench), *n.* a young girl or maiden: usually in an invidious or bad sense; female colored servant.

wend (wend), *v.i.* to go; pass: *v.t.* to direct (one's way or course).

werewolf ('woolf), *n.* a person transformed into a wolf permanently or at certain periods, according to medieval superstition.

Wesleyan (wes'li-ȧn), *adj.* pertaining to John Wesley (1703-1791), English clergyman, or to Wesleyanism: *n.* a Wesleyan Methodist.

Wesleyanism (-izm), *n.* the doctrines and church polity of the sect of Arminian Methodists, founded by John Wesley, 1739; Methodism.

west (west), *n.* one of the four cardinal points, exactly opposite the east; point where the sun appears to set: *adj.* pertaining to, situated at, lying toward, proceeding toward, or coming from, the west: *adv.* toward the west.

West, *n.* the Occident; country or region lying west of any particular place.

West End (end), the section of London which contains the homes of the wealthy and the fashionable shops which cater to them.

western ('ĕrn), *adj.* tending to, or passing toward, the west.

Western, *adj.* of or pertaining to the Occident or to a western region or country.

Western Church (chĕrch), the R. C. Church as opposed to the Eastern or Greek Church.

western hemisphere (hem'i-sfĕr), the terrestrial division of the world which includes North and South America.

westerner (-ĕr), a native of, or one who lives in, western U. S.

Westinghouse brake (wes'ting-hous brāk), a railroad air-brake controlled by compressed air from a pump on the engine and which acts automatically when a coupling is disconnected.

Westminster Abbey (west'min-stĕr ab'i), the Collegiate Church of St. Peter in London, built by Edward the Confessor (1049-1065): burial place of English sovereigns, heroes, statesmen, poets, painters, etc.

West Pointer (point'ĕr), a graduate of the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, N. Y. State, founded 1802.

westward ('wĕrd), *adv.* toward the west.

wet (wet), *v.t.* to make wet; saturate or moisten with water or some other liquid: *n.* water; moisture; rainy or misty weather; a drink; [W-], in the U. S., one in favor of repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution: *adj.* containing, consisting of, or soaked with, water or some other liquid; very damp, rainy, or misty.

wet blanket (blang'ket), person or thing that discourages; a damper to enthusiasm or activity along any special line.

wet goods (goodz), liquid goods in casks, bottles, or the like.

wether (we*th*'ĕr), *n.* a castrated ram.

wetness (wet'nes), *n.* the state or quality of being wet; humidity; moisture.

wet nurse (nĕrs), a nurse who suckles the child of another.

wey (wā), *n.* a unit of weight or measure, varying with different articles.
whack (hwak), *n.* a smart resounding blow; large piece: *v.t.* to strike with a smart, resounding blow.
whacker ('ēr), *n.* one who whacks; something very large; an unreasonable falsehood or notorious lie.
whale (hwāl), *n.* any of several large aquatic mammals, fish-like in form, but air-breathing, warm-blooded, viviparous animals that suckle their young.
whalebone (-bōn), *n.* a horny substance found in plates in the palate of the right and Greenland whales.
whang (hwang), *n.* a leather thong; a heavy blow; a chunk, as of bread.
wharf (hwawrf), *n.* a quay or erection on the shore of a harbor, river, etc., for discharging or taking in cargoes, passengers, etc.
wharfinger ('in-jĕr), *n.* the owner of a wharf.
what (hwot), *pron.* that which; the thing that; how great; something: *adj.* of what sort, character, etc.
whatever (-ev'ĕr), *n.* anything soever which: *pron.* no matter what; all that: as a pronoun, the word is an indefinite relative.
whatnot ('not), *n.* an article of furniture with shelves for books, ornaments, etc.
whaup (hwäp), *n.* [Scotch], the European curlew.
wheal (hwēl), *n.* a wale or stripe.
wheat (hwēt), *n.* an annual cereal grain from which flour is manufactured; the grass yielding this grain; a field or section of growing wheat.
wheatear ('ēr), *n.* a small migratory singing bird, with a conspicuous white patch at the base of its tail.
wheaten ('n), *adj.* made of wheat.
wheedle (hwē'dl), *v.t.* to entice with flattering words; cajole; coax.
wheel (hwēl), *n.* a circular frame or solid piece of wood or metal turning on its own axis; any wheel-shaped mechanical contrivance; an old instrument of torture; a circular revolving firework: *v.t.* to cause to rotate; convey on wheels: *v.i.* to turn on, or as on, an axis.
wheelbarrow (hwēl'bar-ō), *n.* a barrow, usually with one wheel and two handles for carrying light loads.
wheeler ('ĕr), *n.* one who wheels; a wheelhorse.
wheel-horse (hôrs), *n.* a horse harnessed to the shafts of a wagon when there is a leader in front; hence, the horse that has the heaviest pull or hardest work.
wheelman ('mân), *n.* a cyclist; a steersman.
wheelwright ('rīt), *n.* a maker of wheels and wheeled carriages.
wheeze (hwēz), *v.i.* to breathe hard and audibly: *n.* a puffing or blowing, as in labored breathing; [Slang], a familiar saying.
wheezing ('ing), *n.* the act of breathing hard and audibly.
wheezy ('ī), *adj.* affected with wheezing.
whelk (hwelk), *n.* a large marine mollusk; a face pimple.
whelm (hwelm), *v.t.* to overwhelm.
whelp (hwelp), *n.* the young of a dog, lion, fox, etc.; cub; a worthless young fellow; an impudent cub: *v.i.* to bring forth young: said of the female of certain animals, as the dog.
when (hwen), *adv.* at, or after, the time that; at what time; although.
whence (hwens), *adv.* from what place, source, or origin; how.
where (hwār), *adv.* at which place or places; whither.
whereabouts (-å-bouts), *adv.* near what place; about where.
whereas (-az'), *conj.* when in fact or truth; since; seeing that.
whereby (-bī'), *adj.* by which or what.
wherefore ('fōr), *n.* cause or reason: *adv.* for which or what reason; why.
wherein (-in'), *adv.* in what particular.
whereof (-of'), *adv.* of, or from, what.
whereon (-on'), *adv.* on what or whom.
wheresoever (-sō-ev'ĕr), *adv.* wherever.
whereto (-tōō'), *adv.* to what place or end.
whereupon (-u-pon'), *adv.* in consequence of which.
wherever (-ev'ĕr), *adv.* in, at, or to, whatever place.
wherewithal (-with-awl'), *n.* that which is necessary to make a purchase, or attain some objective.
wherry (hwer'i), *n.* a light, shallow boat, sharp at both ends; small-decked fishing-vessel: *v.t.* to carry or transport in a wherry.
whet (hwet), *v.t.* to sharpen, especially by rubbing or friction; stimulate.
whether (hweth'ĕr), *pron.* which of two: *conj.* which of two alternatives (followed by *or*).
whetstone (hwet'stōn), *n.* a stone for sharpening edged tools, etc.
whew (hwū), *interj.* a sound expressive of scorn, or disgust.
whey (hwā), *n.* the thin, sweet, watery part of milk, after separation from the curd.
wheyface (-fās), *adj.* having a pale or pallid face: *n.* a person with such face: used contemptuously.
which (hwich), *pron.* an interrogative, used to ask of a person or thing of a group or class; as a relative, it is used in place of who or which, and refers to inanimate things and the lower animals without distinction of gender: formerly, used for persons, as in the Lord's Prayer—"Our Father *which* art in Heaven."
whidah bird (hwid'å bĕrd), an African weaver bird about the size of a canary: the male has a tail over a foot long.

whiff (hwif), *n.* a sudden breath of air, smoke, etc., as from the mouth; light puff; kind of outrigged boat; a taste; a small drink: *v.t.* to puff or emit in whiffs.
whiffet (hwif'et), *n.* a little puff, as of wind; a small, insignificant person; a small, snarling dog.
whiffle ('l), *v.i.* to veer about like the wind; be fickle or unsteady; prevaricate.
whiffletree, same as swingletree.
Whig (hwig), *n.* one of a political party in the U. S. that favored a protective tariff, and was succeeded by the present Republican party; one of a political party which originated, in England, in the 17th century, now called the Liberal party: *adj.* pertaining to Whigs.
while (hwīl), *n.* space of time; duration: *conj.* during the time that: *v.t.* to cause to pass; usually followed by *away*.
whilom (hwī'lōm), *adv.* formerly; long ago; almost obsolete.
whilst (hwīlst), *adv.* while.
whim (hwim), *n.* a capricious fancy; freak; notion.
whimper ('pĕr), *v.t.* to utter in a low, whining or crying tone: *v.i.* to cry with a low, whining, broken voice: *n.* a low, whining cry.
whimsical ('zi-kăl), *adj.* full of whims; fantastical; odd in appearance.
whimsically (-i), *adv.* in a whimsical manner.
whin (hwin), *n.* a wild, prickly bush; gorse; furze.
whinberry (-ber-i), *n.* the English bilberry.
whin-chat ('chat), *n.* a small singing bird which frequents gorse plantations.
whine (hwīn), *v.i.* to express sorrow by a plaintive cry; murmur in an unmanly manner: *n.* a plaintive tone; mean or affected complaint.
whining ('ing), *adj.* expressing murmurs by a mean, plaintive, or canting tone.
whinny (hwin'i), *v.i.* to utter a sound like the cry of a horse: *n.* the act of whinnying; neigh of a horse: *adj.* abounding in whins or furze.
whinstone (hwin'stōn), *n.* a miner's term for hard, resisting rock.
whip (hwip), *v.t.* to strike or punish with a lash or some other instrument of punishment or correction; flog; seize with a quick motion; jerk; surpass in competition; cause to rotate quickly; lash with sarcasm; beat into a froth; beat out; sew lightly; fish with a rod and artificial fly: *v.i.* to move nimbly; start suddenly and run: *n.* an instrument for driving horses or other animals, or for correction; coachman or driver; whipper-in; endless line used for saving life in shipwreck; small tackle with a single rope for hoisting; a member of the British Parliament whose duty it is to summon the members of his party to important divisions; the summons issued: *pl.* great abundance.
whipcord (-kôrd), *n.* a hard-twisted cord of strength and durability.
whip-hand (-hand), *n.* the hand that holds the whip; hence, advantage; dominion; power over.
whipper ('ĕr), *n.* one who whips, especially an officer who inflicts the penalty of legal flogging.
whipper-in (-ĕr-in'), *n.* a huntsman who keeps the hounds in restraint.
whipper-snapper (-snap'ĕr), *n.* a sharp-tempered but insignificant person.
whipping ('ing), *n.* the act of punishing with the lash or rod.
whipping-post (-post), *n.* a post to which offenders formerly were tied and then flogged; hence, punishment by flogging.
whippoorwill (hwip'pĕr-wil), *n.* a small nocturnal bird of eastern U. S., allied to the goatsucker, and noted for its peculiar cry in the evening or during the night.
whipsaw (-saw), *n.* a narrow tapering ripsaw about six feet long with hooked teeth and operated by one or two persons: *v.t.* to saw with a whipsaw; to get the best of an opponent at a game.
whir (hwĕr), *v.i.* to revolve quickly with a whizzing noise: *n.* a whizzing noise.
whirl (hwĕrl), *v.t.* to turn round rapidly: *v.i.* to turn or move round with velocity; move along swiftly: *n.* a turning with velocity; rapid rotation or whirling motion.
whirligig ('i-gig), *n.* a child's toy which is whirled or spun round; a darting water-beetle.
whirlpool (-pōōl), *n.* a body of water moving with a circular motion forming a vortex or gulf.
whirlwind ('wind), *n.* a violent wind moving spirally; sudden violent rush.
whirtle (hwĕr'tl), *n.* a perforated steel die through which wires are drawn to reduce size.
whisk (hwisk), *v.t.* to sweep or stir rapidly; move, or carry off, nimbly: *v.i.* to move rapidly and nimbly: *n.* the act of whisking; small bundle of grass, hair, etc., used as a brush; small instrument used for beating or whisking, especially eggs.
whiskers ('ĕrz), *n.pl.* the hair on a man's cheeks; the bristly hairs on the upper lip of a cat, etc.
whisky, whiskey, (hwis'ki), *n.* an intoxicant distilled from barley, rye, etc.
Whisky Ring (ring), a body composed of distillers and some government officials who, in the administration of President Grant, conspired to defraud the government of excise taxes.
whisper ('pĕr), *v.i.* to speak in a low voice so as not to be overheard: *v.t.* to say under the breath: *n.* a low, soft tone of

voice audible only to the listener; suggestion or insinuation.

whist (hwist), *n.* a card game for four players with a full pack: *adj.* mute; made silent: *interj.* hush! be still!

whistle (hwis'l), *v.i.* to make a shrill sound by forcing the breath through the contracted lips; utter a shrill sound: *v.t.* to call or signal by a whistle: *n.* the shrill noise of one who whistles; a device for forcing steam through a tube or pipe, or against an edge, so as to make a loud noise, as an *engine whistle;* the noise of a missile passing rapidly through the air; a small wind instrument; [Slang], the mouth and throat.

whistler ('lēr), *n.* one who whistles; broken-winded horse; the golden plover; the mountain marmot; a kind of fish.

whit (hwit), *n.* the smallest particle.

white (hwīt), *adj.* being without color or of the hue of pure snow; hence, pure; innocent; having silvery hair; hoary: *n.* a white man; a color without tint, opposed to *black;* any part of this color; a pigment; albumen of an egg: *v.t.* to whitewash.

white ant (ânt), a termite ant of a pale color and soft body, very destructive to household materials, especially in the tropics and Australia: such ants often bore through articles of furniture, as tables, undetected until the article suddenly crumbles to dust.

whitebait ('bāt), *n.* a small, delicate fish.

white book, *n.* official name of collections of diplomatic messages issued by England and Germany just before the European war of 1914.

whitecap ('kap), *n.* a redstart; one of a self-constituted tribunal of persons who visit the houses of offenders against morality and punish them by whipping; the foam on the crest of a wave.

white city (sit'i), a pleasure resort with carousels, merry-go-rounds, switchbacks, etc.; so called because the structures are painted white.

white elephant (el'e-fânt), an elephant whose skin lacks the ordinary dark pigment and, therefore, assumes a pale color: very scarce; regarded as sacred in Siam and Burmah; something which demands much care and expense without yielding anything in return.

white feather (*feth*-ĕr), a symbol of cowardice; cowardice.

whitefish (-fish), *n.* a North American lake fish resembling the salmon.

white friar (frī'ĕr), *n.* a Carmelite monk.

White House (hous), *n.* the official residence at Washington of the President of the U. S.

white lie (lī), a polite or light falsehood.

white-livered ('liv-ĕrd), *adj.* cowardly; pusillanimous.

white mahogany (mâ-hog'â-ni), an Australian tree of the Eucalyptus genus; its hard, tough wood.

white man (man), a true, sterling fellow; one who is honest and sincere.

white maple (mā'pl), a maple tree with a silver-colored bark.

whiten ('en), *v.t.* to make white; blanch.

whiteness ('nes), *n.* quality of being white; paleness; state of being free from stain; purity.

white oak (ōk), a very strong oak of eastern U. S., with seven-lobed leaves; the timber of this tree: much used in construction work and for furniture.

white owl (oul), the barn owl

white perch (pĕrch), a small silvery fish of the rivers of eastern U. S. and the Atlantic coast.

white pine (pīn), a pine of eastern U. S. and Canada producing a soft, light wood in much demand for inside finishings and roof-work; the Rocky Mountain pine; in Australia, the camphorwood, or shepine.

white plague (plāg), tuberculosis, especially of the lungs, commonly called *consumption.*

white precipitate (prē-sip'i-tāt), ammonia compounded with corrosive sublimate.

white pyrites (pi-rī'tēz), a sulphuret of iron.

white slave (slāv), a girl or woman forced into unwilling prostitution.

whitesmith (-smith), *n.* a tinsmith; a worker in galvanized iron.

white squall (skwawl), a squall not preceded by clouds.

white swelling (swel-ing), a scrofulous inflammation about the knee joints.

white-throat ('thrōt), *n.* a small migratory singing-bird.

white vitriol (vit-ri-ol), sulphate of zinc.

whitewash ('wosh), *n.* a composition of lime, whiting, size, water, etc., for whitening ceilings, etc.: *v.t.* to whiten with whitewash; clear from imputation or disgrace; clear (a bankrupt) from his obligations by judicial process.

white wine (wīn), *n.* a wine of a clear, transparent color.

whitewings ('wingz), *n.pl.* street-cleaners in white uniforms, taken collectively.

whitewood ('wood), *n.* any of numerous white woods, as that of the tulip tree; cottonwood.

whither (whi*th*'ĕr), *adv.* to what place; to what; how far.

whiting (hwīt'ing), *n.* pulverized chalk cleansed from impurities; an edible fish; a European food fish; any of various fishes, locally called whiting, as the butterfish.

whitlow (hwit'lō), *n.* a sore about the quick of the nail; felon; a foot disease in sheep.

Whitsun ('sun), *adj.* pertaining to, or ob-

served at, Whitsuntide, or the season of Pentecost.

Whitsunday ('sun-dā), *n.* the seventh Sunday after Easter, commemorating the day of Pentecost.

whittle (hwit'l), *v.t.* to cut, dress, or sharpen with a knife; reduce bit by bit.

whiz (hwiz), *v.i.* to make a humming or hissing noise: *n.* a humming or hissing noise.

who (hōō), *pron.* which or what person; that: used relatively and interrogatively: as an interrogative, it refers to which or what person, or requests the identification of one from a number: as a relative, it points out a particular person or persons and may be used without an antecedent for *he, she* or *they.*

whoa (hwō), *interj.* stop! stand! hold! a word used by drivers of horses or oxen.

whoever (-ev'ĕr), *pron.* every one who; whatever person.

whole (hōl), *adj.* containing all; complete; not defective; hale and sound; unbroken: *n.* the sum of all its parts; the total; entirety; that which is complete in itself.

wholesale ('sāl), *n.* sale of goods by the piece or in large quantity: *adj.* buying or selling in large quantities.

wholesome ('sum), *adj.* sound; promoting or favoring morals, religion, or prosperity; salubrious; salutary.

wholesomeness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being wholesome.

whole-souled ('sōld), *adj.* noble-minded; true; sincere.

wholly (hō'li), *adv.* entirely; exclusively.

whom (hōōm), *pron.* objective of *who.*

whoop (hōōp), *v.i.* to utter a loud, shrill, and prolonged cry; shout: *n.* a loud shout of, or as of, pursuit or attack.

whooping-cough ('ing-kôf), *n.* an infectious disease of children accompanied by a violent, convulsive cough, characterized by its whooping sound.

whop (hwop), *v.t.* to thrash or beat: *v.i.* to fall down suddenly: *n.* a blow or fall.

whopper ('ĕr), *n.* something unusually large; a monstrous lie.

whore (hōr), *n.* a female who prostitutes her body for hire; prostitute; adulteress: *v.i.* to fornicate; have sexual intercourse for hire: *v.t.* to debauch; corrupt by lewd intercourse; worship obscene gods: *Deuteronomy* xxxi. 16.

whoredom ('dum), *n.* fornication; idolatry; practise of illicit sexual intercourse; idolatry; whores collectively; idolatry: *Hosea* v. 3, 4.

whoremaster (-mås-tĕr), *n.* a whoremonger; a man who procures whores for others; a pimp.

whoremonger (-mung-gĕr), *n.* a whoremaster; a man who has intercourse with whores.

whorish (hōr'ish), *adj.* lewd; unchaste; like a whore in character.

whorl (hwĕrl, whôrl), *n.* any set of organs or appendages arranged in a circle round an axis, as flowers or leaves; turn of the spire of a univalve shell; fly of a spindle.

whorled (hwĕrld), *adj.* furnished with whorls.

whortleberry (hwĕr'tl-ber-i), *n.* the huckleberry; often called blueberry and bilberry; a hardy English shrub with small, lustrous, blue-black, round fruit.

whose (hōōz), *pron.* the possessive of the relative *who,* and sometimes of *which.*

why (hwī), *adv.* for what cause, reason, or purpose: *n.* the reason or cause.

wichalder (wich'ål-dĕr), *n.* a swamp shrub of southern U. S., having leaves like those of an alder and berries like those of the witch-hazel.

wich-hazel, see witch-hazel.

wick (wik), *n.* the cotton or substance of a candle or lamp which, acting by capillary attraction, conveys the fat or oils to the flame.

wicked ('ed), *adj.* evil in principle or practice; sinful; immoral; roguish.

wicker ('ĕr), *n.* a pliant osier: *adj.* made of plaited osiers.

wicket ('et), *n.* a small gate; the three upright stumps in cricket.

wicki-up (wik'i-up), *n.* a rude hut loosely constructed by North American Indians: opposed to *teepee* or *wigwam.*

wicky (wik'i), *n.* in U. S., the sheep laurel; in England, the rowan tree.

wide (wīd), *adj.* extended far each way; broad; vast; very capacious; failing to hit the mark: *adv.* to a great distance; far apart: *n.* an extended waste; tract of country; in cricket, a ball bowled beyond the batsman's reach.

wide-awake (-å-wak'), *adj.* keen; sharp; alert; fully awake: *n.* a soft, felt hat with a low crown.

widely ('li), *adv.* extensively.

widen ('en), *v.t.* to make wide; throw open: *v.i.* to enlarge.

wideness ('nes), *n.* width; breadth.

widespread (-spred), *adj.* widely extended; spread out.

widgeon (wij'un), *n.* a species of duck; a river duck.

widow (wid'ō), *n.* a woman bereaved of her husband and remaining unmarried: *v.t.* to bereave of a husband.

widower (-ĕr), *n.* a man bereaved of his wife and remaining unmarried.

width (width), *n.* extent of a thing from side to side.

wield (wēld), *v.t.* to use or employ with the hand; control or sway; handle.

wife (wīf), *n.* a woman united in lawful wedlock to a man; woman in some humble employment.

wifely ('li), *adv.* like, or becoming, a wife.

wig (wig), *n.* false hair worn on the head;

[Slang], in England, a judge, or senior lawyer: on account of the wearing of a long wig in court: *v.t.* to censure; scold.

wigan ('ăn), *n.* a kind of canvas-like cotton fabric.

wigged (wigd), *adj.* wearing a wig.

wigging (wig'ing), a scolding.

wiggle, same as wriggle.

wight (wīt), *n.* a human being: used humorously.

wigwag (wig'wag), *n.* a signaling flag: *v.t.* & *v.i.* to communicate by means of signal flags; to wave to and fro.

wigwam (wig'wawm), *n.* an Indian tent; [Slang], a structure erected for political purposes, as mass meetings, rallies, etc.

wild (wīld), *adj.* living in a state of nature; untamed; uncultivated; native; savage; violent; passionate; unreasonable; disorderly; reckless: *n.* a desert.

wildcat ('kat), *n.* a feline in a wild state; the lynx: *adj.* denoting reckless action; wildly speculative.

wild-duck (-duk) *n.* the mallard; any undomesticated duck.

wildfire ('fīr), *n.* an inflammable material the flame of which spreads rapidly and is hard to allay or put out; also, called Greek fire; the ignis fatuus; erysipelas; inflammation of the skin in sheep.

wilderness (wil'dĕr-nes), *n.* a region or tract of land uncultivated and uninhabited; desert.

wild goat (gōt), the ibex; any undomesticated goat.

wild goose (gōōs), an undomesticated goose: in America, the Canada goose: in England, the graylag; a variety of hard wheat.

wild Irishman (ī'rish-man), a New Zealand shrub with strong sharp spines: used by the Maoris in tatooing.

wild lime (līm), the mountain plum.

wild Spaniard (span'yĕrd), New Zealand spear grass.

wild vanilla (vå-nil'å), an herb of southern U. S. of the aster family, the dried leaves of which are mixed with tobacco sometimes to give it aroma.

wile (wīl), *n.* a sly artifice; trick: *v.t.* to cause to pass pleasantly (with *away*); lure; beguile.

wilful ('fool), *adj.* governed by the will without regard to reason; stubborn; inflexible.

wilfully (-i), *adv.* stubbornly; on purpose.

will (wil), *n.* the faculty of the mind by which one chooses or determines; command; pleasure; divine determination; choice; desire; expressed wish; desire to accomplish; feeling toward; legal disposition of one's property at death: *v.i.* to exercise the will; decree: *v.t.* to determine in the mind; command; direct; bequeath.

willet ('et), *n.* a bird allied to the snipe.

willing ('ing), *adj.* inclined to do or grant; complying spontaneously; voluntary.

will-o'-the-wisp (wil-o-*the*-wisp'), *n.* an ignis fatuus; a deceitful object luring to a vain pursuit.

willow ('ō), *n.* a tree or shrub with long, slender shoots, which are tough and pliable: used much in basketry and wickerwork: when the branches are pendulous or drooping the tree is called a *weeping willow.*

wilsam (wil'sam), *n.* goods driven ashore from the sea when no ship or wreck is in sight: commonly called *goods of God's mercy.*

wilt (wilt), *v.t.* to cause to droop or languish; lower in force or strength: *v.i.* to lose freshness, as a plant; grow faint; languish: *n.* a plant disease caused by fungi; faintness.

willow pattern (pat'ĕrn), a design used in decorating porcelain, originally copied from the blue china of Nanking.

willow warbler (wawr'blĕr), a greenish-colored Old World warbler: in England, called the *willow wren.*

willowy (wil'o-i), *adj.* abounding in willows; slender; graceful.

Wilton carpet (wil'tun kär'pet), *n.* a kind of imitation Brussels.

Wiltshire (wilt'shĕr), *n.* one of an old English breed of sheep with pure-white wool.

wily (wī-li), *adj.* cunning; crafty.

wimble (wim'bl), *n.* a gimlet; kind of brace; tool for boring in earth: *v.t.* to bore with a wimble.

wimple (wim'pl), *n.* a kind of silk or linen head-covering formerly worn by women, and still retained by nuns; a fold; a plait: *v.t.* to cause to ripple or undulate: *v.i.* to lay in plaits; fall in folds, as a veil; to ripple.

win (win), *v.t.* to gain by superiority in a contest or competition; gain or obtain; bring over to one's party; render friendly or favorable: *v.i.* to be successful; triumph: *v.t.* to get possession of; gain; obtain; secure.

wince (wins), *v.i.* to twist or turn as in pain or uneasiness; shrink; kick: *n.* the act of wincing; a reel used in dyeing.

wincey (win'si), *n.* linsey-woolsey.

winch (winch), *n.* the crank of a wheel or axle; a machine with a barrel on which to coil a rope: used for hoisting and hauling.

Winchester (win'ches-tĕr), *n.* a light repeating rifle, originally with a tubular magazine under the barrel for holding five or six cartridges inserted from the rear: now made in various styles.

wind (wind), *n.* air in perceptible motion; lungs; power of respiration; breath; flatulence; anything insignificant or light as wind; idle words: *v.t.* to ventilate; scent with the nose, as hounds

render scant of breath; allow to rest, as a horse, in order to let him recover breath: *v.i.* (wīnd), to turn round something; twist; meander: *v.t.* to coil or encircle; put a mechanism in order, so as to enable it to perform its function; change the direction of; control.

windage (wind'āj), *n.* the difference between the diameter of the bore of a gun and of a shot or shell; deflection of a missile caused by the wind.

winder ('dĕr), *n.* a trailing plant; a key for turning a mechanism.

windfall ('fawl), *n.* fruit blown down by the wind; some unexpected good fortune.

windflower ('flou-ĕr), *n.* the anemone.

windgall (-gawl), *n.* a soft tumor on the fetlock of a horse.

windhover ('hōv-ĕr), *n.* the kestrel.

windiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being windy; flatulence; verbosity.

winding (wīnd'ing), *n.* a bend, turn, or twist: *adj.* turning; twisting.

winding sheet (-shēt), *n.* a cerement.

windlass (wind'lăs), *n.* a horizontal cylinder or roller, with rope, or chain, attached by means of which heavy weights, etc., are raised.

windmill (wind'mil), *n.* a structure containing sails or contrivances to be revolved by the wind, thereby furnishing power for various uses, such as grinding, raising water, etc.

window (win'dō), *n.* an aperture, usually glazed, in a building to admit light; frame in such an opening; anything resembling a window.

window oyster (oiz'tĕr), a marine bivalve shell of China and India with translucent valves, formerly used as glass.

window-pane (-pān), *n.* a pane of glass in, or for, a window; a thin American turbot, almost translucent.

window-shade (-shād), *n.* a blind, hung on a roller, which may be pulled up or down to graduate the light admitted.

window-sill (-sil), *n.* the flat projection from a wall beneath a window.

windpipe (wind'pīp), *n.* the trachea.

windrose (-rōs), *n.* the European poppy.

windrow (win'rō), *n.* a swathe of newly-mown grass shaken out to dry; a line or wind-swept row, as of foam or dust.

wind sail (sāl), a canvas funnel for ventilating a lower compartment in a ship; the sail of a windmill.

wind-shield (wind'shēld), *n.* a framed glass placed in front of an automobile to ward off the wind.

windward (wind'wĕrd), *n.* the direction from which the wind blows: *adv.* toward the wind: *adj.* on the side toward the point from which the wind blows.

windy ('i), *adj.* pertaining to, like, or consisting of, wind; boisterous; windward; exposed to the wind; flatulent; empty.

wine (wīn), *n.* the fermented juice of grape liquor made from the juice of certain fruits; intoxication; wine party: *v.t.* to treat with wine.

wine-berry (-bĕr'i), *n.* a red currant; a raspberry; a bilberry.

wine-bibber (-bib'ĕr), *n.* one who drinks intoxicants to excess; a tippler.

wine-press (-pres), *n.* an apparatus for crushing grapes to extract the juice.

wing (wing), *n.* one of the two anterior limbs of a bird, or insect, by which it flies; anything resembling a wing; the part on either side of the main supporting surface of an airplane; one of the sides of a theatre stage; passage by the wing; flight; side of a building, army, fleet, etc., care or protection: *v.t.* to furnish with, or as with, wings; transport by flight; supply with side-pieces; wound in the wing: *v.i.* to fly.

wingfish (-fish), *n.* a sea robin with large pectoral fins.

wink (wingk), *v.i.* to close and open the eyelids with a quick motion; hint by the motion of the eyelids; connive; tolerate: *n.* act of winking; hint given.

winking ('ing), *n.* the act of shutting and opening the eyes rapidly; act of conniving.

winkle (wing'kl), *n.* a periwinkle, a large marine gastropod: destructive to oysters by boring their shells.

winner (win'ĕr), *n.* one who wins.

winning ('ing), *adj.* adapted to gain favor; attractive; charming: *n.pl.* money gained in any contest or game.

winnow ('ō), *v.t.* to separate and drive the chaff from (grain) by the wind; fan; sift or examine: *v.i.* to separate chaff from grain.

winsome ('sum), *adj.* attractive; pretty.

winter ('tĕr), *n.* the cold season of the year; period or condition resembling winter: *v.i.* to pass the winter; hibernate: *v.t.* to feed or maintain during the winter.

winterberry (-ber-i), *n.* a shrub of the holly family, bearing bright red round berries.

wintergreen (-grēn), *n.* a low, evergreen herb with aromatic leaves and white bell-like flowers and red berries, commonly called *checkerberries:* from the leaves is obtained *oil of wintergreen*, used in cooking.

winter solstice (sol'stis), in northern regions, the first point in the ecliptic at which the sun is farthest south from the equator: this is the first point of the sign Capricorn.

winter wheat (-hwēt), a variety of wheat sown in autumn and reaped the following summer: the term *winter* is applied, also, to other grain sown in autumn, or winter, as oats, barley, etc.

wintry (win'tri), *adj.* pertaining to, re-

sembling, or belonging to, winter; harsh; cold.

winy (wīn'i), *adj.* having the taste, or quality, of wine; vinous.

winze (winz), *n.* a short shaft between levels in a mine, constructed for ventilation.

wipe (wīp), *v.t.* to rub or dust the surface of with something soft; dry by rubbing; cleanse, as from abuses; obliterate (with *out*): *n.* act of cleansing by rubbing; blow or crushing repartee; the lapwing; a snipe.

wire (wīr), *n.* a metallic thread of uniform diameter; telegraph wire; telegram: *v.t.* to bind, or snare, with wire; telegraph: *v.i.* to send a telegram.

wire-binder (wīr-bīn'dĕr), *n.* a harvesting machine that cuts the grain and binds the sheaves with wire; the mechanism that does the binding.

wireless (wīr'les), *adj.* designating a method of telegraphy, telephony, etc., whereby messages, communications, speech in general and other sounds are transmitted through the air without wires, by means of electric waves: the system of wireless telegraphy and wireless telephony, now termed *radio*, by which speech and sounds are transmitted through space without wires by means of electric waves: *v.t.* & *v.i.* to communicate, or send a message, by wireless.

wireless message (mes'āj), a message transmitted by wireless.

wireless panel (pan'el), an insulated upright board for supporting the controlling devices of an electric circuit.

wireless receiving set (re-sēv'ing set), an apparatus, connected with an electric circuit, attuned for receiving messages or communications: it consists of a detector, condenser, telephone receiver, amplifier, and rectifier.

wireless receiving station (stā'shun), a radio station at which messages, communications, etc., are received from a central broadcasting station.

wireless sending station (send'ing), a radio station from which messages, communications, etc., are broadcasted.

wireless telegraphy (wīr'les te-leg'rā-fi), any form of telegraphic communication effected by means of electricity without the use of wire circuits.

wireless telephony (te-lef'o-ni), a system of telephoning without wires.

wireless transformer (trans-fôrm'ĕr), a device attached to a radio-amplifier to increase the tone.

wireless transmitter (trans-mit'ĕr), a device for transmitting messages, communications, etc., consisting of oscillators, amplifiers, modulators and vacuum-tubes.

wirepull (wīr'pool), *v.t.* to pull wires, as in operating a machine; hence, to influence; control the actions of others by secret means.

wirepuller (-ĕr), *n.* one who exercises an influence over others, generally, for political purposes.

wire-pulling ('pool-ing), *n.* secret influence or intrigue, especially for political purposes.

wire-tapper (wīr-tap'ĕr), *n.* one who illicity intercepts telegraph or telephone messages by "tapping" the wire.

wiring ('ing), *n.* a network of wiring for the carrying of electric current.

wiry ('i), *adj.* made of, or like, wire; strong and flexible; lean and sinewy.

wisdom (wiz'dom), *n.* knowledge practically applied to the best ends; natural sagacity; prudence; skill in affairs; piety.

wisdom-tooth (-tōōth), *n.* the third molar in each jaw, appearing between the ages of 17 and 25.

wise (wīz), *adj.* judging correctly from experience; possessing wisdom; skilful; learned; discreet; containing, or directed by, wisdom.

wiseacre ('ā-kĕr), *n.* a would-be wise person; pretender to learning.

wisely ('li), *adv.* in a wise manner.

Wise Men (men), the Magi; the so-called seven wise men of Greece who flourished between 620 B.C. and 550 B.C., namely, Thales, Periander, Pittacus, Cleobulus, Bios, Chilon, and Solon.

wish (wish), *v.i.* to have a strong desire: *v.t.* to desire or long for; express desire for: *n.* strong or eager desire; thing desired.

wishbone ('bōn), *n.* the fork-shaped bone in front of the breast of most birds, formed by the united clavicles; also, called *merrythought*, owing to the superstition that the one of two persons who gets the larger piece in pulling it apart will gain his wish.

wishing ('ing), *n.* a wish.

wish-wash ('wosh), *n.* thin, weak liquor; foolish talk.

wisp (wisp), *n.* a handful or small bundle as of straw or hay.

wistaria (wis-tā'ri-ȧ), *n.* a tall, climbing shrub of the bean family cultivated for its clusters of beautiful purple flowers.

wistful (wist'fool), *adj.* sadly longing; pensive.

wistfully (-i), *adv.* in a wistful manner.

wistiti (wis'tē-tē), *n.* the marmoset.

wit (wit), *v.i.* to know: *n.* knowledge; intellect or mental faculties; sagacity; talent; ingenuity; power of combining ideas with ludicrous effect; one who possesses wit; humorist.

witch (wich), *n.* a woman supposed to have formed a compact with evil spirits, by whose means she possessed supernatural powers; sorceress; fascinating young woman: *v.t.* to bewitch; enchant.

witchcraft ('kråft), *n.* the practice of witches; supernatural or magical powers.
witchery ('ĕr-i), *n.* witchcraft; fascination.
witch-hazel ('hā-zel), *n.* a shrub of eastern U. S. and Canada with leaves resembling those of the hazel, and bearing little yellow flowers after the leaves have dropped: an extract of the bark is used for bruises and sprains.
witching, same as bewitching.
witch's milk (wich'iz milk), *n.* the secretion from the mammary gland of a newly-born infant.
with (*with*), *prep.* denoting nearness or connection.
withal (*with*-al'), *adv.* also; likewise; in addition to.
withdraw (*with*-draw'), *v.t.* to draw back; take way; cause to retire.
withe (with), *n.* a tough flexible twig, especially of willow; band of twigs twisted together.
wither (*with'*ĕr), *v.t.* to cause to fade and become dry; decay: *v.i.* to become sapless.
withers (*with'*ĕrz), *n.pl.* the highest part of a horse's back, between the shoulder-blades.
within ('in), *prep.* inside; in reach of: *adv.* inwardly.
without (*with*-out'), *adv.* on the outside; outwardly; out of doors.
withstand (-stand'), *v.t.* to oppose; resist physically, or morally: *v.i.* to make resistance.
withy (with'i), *n.* a large species of willow; twig: *adj.* flexible and tough.
witless (wit'les), *adj.* stupid; without sense.
witling (-ling), *n.* a person of little wit.
witness (wit'nes), *n.* attestation of a fact or event; testimony; evidence; one who sees or has personal knowledge of anything; one who attests: *v.t.* to have direct knowledge of; see; give testimony to; see the execution of (a document) and subscribe it: *v.i.* to give evidence.
witted (wit'ed), *p.adj.* having wit or understanding.
witticism ('i-sizm), *n.* a witty remark.
wittiness ('i-nes), *n.* the quality of being witty.
wittingly ('ing-li), *adv.* with knowledge.
witty ('i), *adj.* smartly or cleverly facetious; characterized by, or possessed of, wit; satirical.
witwall (wit'wawl), *n.* the spotted woodpecker; the golden oriole.
wivern (wī'vĕrn), *n.* in heraldry, a winged dragon with a knotted, forked tail.
wive (wīv), *v.t.* to provide with a wife: *v.i.* to marry.
wizard (wiz'ĕrd), *n.* one supposed to possess supernatural powers, usually from the Evil One; enchanter; sorcerer; conjurer.
wizen ('en), *adj.* dried up; shriveled: *v.i.* & *v.t.* to dry up or shrivel.
wizened (wiz'nd), *adj.* dried; shriveled; withered.
woad (wōd), *n.* a plant yielding a blue dye; a blue dyestuff, resembling indigo.
woadwaxen (-wak-sen), *n.* a shrub of eastern Russia and Siberia bearing little yellow flowers.
Woden (wō'den), *n.* another name for Odin, the Scandinavian god from whom Wednesday is named.
wokas (wō'kâs), *n.* a yellow water-lily of western America, the seeds of which are eaten by the Indians.
woe (wō), *n.* sorrow; grief; misery.
woebegone (wō'be-gon), *adj.* overwhelmed with grief; immersed in grief.
woful ('fool), *adj.* full of, or expressing, woe; sad; mean: also woeful.
wofully (-i), *adv.* in a woful manner.
wold (wōld), *n.* a plain or open country; a district without woods.
wolf (woolf), *n.* a fierce carnivorous animal of the dog kind; hence, a person noted for rapacity or cruelty: *v.t.* to eat ravenously.
wolfberry (-ber-i), *n.* a shrub of western America, bearing white berries; the mountain cranberry.
wolf-dog (-dog), *n.* a large dog of ancient Ireland, resembling a Great Dane, kept for hunting wolves; a hybrid between a wolf and a dog.
wolfish ('fish), *adj.* like a wolf; ravenously hungry.
wolf-fish (-fish), *n.* a large ferocious fish with very strong teeth, found in the North Atlantic and North Pacific: it is from five to seven feet long, barred in black and has a large thick dorsal fin.
wolfhound ('hound), *n.* one of several breeds of large dogs, originally used in hunting wolves, the most conspicuous being the *Irish wolfhound* and the *Russian wolfhound,* called the borzoi, which much resembles a greyhound and has soft, silky, wavy hair: the Irish variety more or less resembles the Great Dane.
wolfram (wool'fram), **wolframite** (-īt), *n.* tungstate of iron and manganese: it is a source of tungsten.
wolf's-bane (woolfs'bān), *n.* aconite.
wolf's-foot ('foot), *n.* club-moss.
wolverene (wool-vĕr-ēn'), *n.* a carnivore of northern wooded regions with strong, stout body, thick limbs and bushy tail; the glutton; [W-], a nickname for a native of Michigan.
Wolverene State (stāt), Michigan.
woman (woom'ăn), *n.* an adult person of the female sex; female attendant; wife.
womanhood (-hood), *n.* the state, character, or collective qualities of a woman, womankind.
womanish (-ish), *adj.* suitable to, char-

acteristic of, or having the qualities of, a woman; effeminate.

womankind (-kīnd), *n.* women collectively; women of one's household.

womanly (-li), *adj.* characteristic of a woman; effeminate; motherly.

woman suffrage (suf'rāj), political suffrage as applying to women; women's right to vote.

womb (wōōm), *n.* the uterus of a female; place where anything is produced; large or deep cavity.

wombat (wom'bat), *n.* a nocturnal, burrowing, Australian marsupial.

wommerah (wom'ĕr-â), *n.* a throwing-stick used by Australian aborigines.

wonder (wun'dĕr), *n.* the state of mind produced by anything new, strange, unexpected, or surprising; astonishment; cause of wonder; marvel; miracle; prodigy: *v.i.* to feel wonder; be astonished at.

wonderful (-fool), *adj.* exciting wonder; strange.

wonderfully (-i), *adv.* in a wonderful manner.

wonderment (-ment), *n.* astonishment; surprise; a marvel.

wondrous (wun'drus), *adj.* exciting wonder; marvelous: *adv.* in a wonderful manner or degree.

wonga (wong'â), *n.* a large Australian pigeon; also, an Australian vine bearing clusters of yellowish-white flowers.

wont (wunt), *adj.* accustomed; habituated: followed by an infinitive: *n.* habit; custom; usage: *v.t.* to accustom: used reflexively: *v.i.* to be accustomed.

wonted ('ed), *adj.* habitual; usual.

woo (wōō), *v.t.* to solicit in love; invite with importunity: *v.i.* to court.

wood (wood), *n.* a large and thick collection of growing trees; solid part of trees; trunks of trees sawn for use.

wood alcohol (al'kō-hol), a light, volatile, inflammable liquid with a foul odor, usually obtained by the distillation of wood; used in chemcial manufactures and as a solvent: taken internally it causes blindness, coma, and death.

wood ant (ant), a white ant.

wood baboon (bâ-bōōn'), the drill or West African baboon.

woodbine (-bīn), *n.* the European honeysuckle; the Virginia creeper.

wood-block (-blok), *n.* a block of wood prepared for engraving.

wood-borer (bōr'ĕr), *n.* one of the larvæ of numerous beetles, very destructive to wood.

Woodburytype (-bĕr-i-tīp), *n.* a photomechancial process for printing pictures from blocks.

woodchat ('chat), *n.* any of several Asiatic birds of the thrush family; the European shrike.

woodchuck (-chuk), *n.* a thickset, heavy-limbed marmot of eastern Canada and northeastern U. S., of a reddish-brown color; the green woodpecker of the U. S.; the red-headed woodpecker of England.

woodcock ('kok), a wild fowl allied to the snipe.

woodcraft (-kråft), *n.* skill in hunting and trapping; knowledge concerning woods and forests, especially of the paths leading through them.

woodcut (wood'cut), *n.* a block of hard wood on which is engraved a design or picture; a print or picture from a wood engraving; a piece of theatrical canvas representing a sylvan scene.

wood duck (duk), *n.* a large American duck of variegated plumage, comprising green, purple, black, white and chestnut: the male has a large crest.

wooden ('n), *adj.* made, or consisting of, wood; produced as from wood; stiff; awkward; expressionless.

wood engraver (en-grāv'ĕr), an engraver on wood; any of several beetles which bore beneath the bark of trees and make hollows in the wood like engraving marks.

wood engraving ('ing), the process of engraving designs upon wood for printing: the design is first drawn or photographed on a block, usually of boxwood, and the engraver cuts around it leaving the outlines in relief for the printing press.

woodhen (-hen), *n.* any of several short-winged rails of the Old World.

wood ibis (ī'bis), a large wading bird of the stork family, frequenting the swamps of Central and South America.

woodiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being woody.

woodland (-land), *n.* land covered with trees; a forest: *adj.* of, or pertaining to, a woodland or forest.

woodlark (lärk), *n.* a small European lark which sings while soaring.

wood louse (lous), any one of several small crustaceans with a flat elongated body which can be rolled into a ball; a small wingless insect found in the crevices of old walls and similar places.

woodman ('mân), *n.* a forest officer; forester; one who fells timber; a hunter.

wood nymph (nimf), a goddess of the woods; a dryad; a handsome moth the larvæ of which are bright-colored; a South American humming bird, the male of which is green and blue.

wood partridge (pär'trij), the Canada grouse; any of several small partridges of Borneo, Java, and surrounding islands.

woodpecker ('pek-ĕr), *n.* a bird that taps the trunks of trees to discover insects.

wood pulp (pulp), pulp for paper-making prepared by mechanical and chemical treatment of spruce, poplar, hemlock, and other pines.

woodruff ('ruf), *n.* an herb of the madder kind, used for flavoring wines.

wood spirit (spir'it), a very poisonous form of alcohol distilled from wood; wood alcohol.
wood thrush (thrush), a large North American thrush of a rusty brown color, frequenting woods and forests: its song is clear and loud.
wood tick (tik), a tick which attaches itself to man and beasts and often causes ulcers and serious skin sores.
wood tortoise (rôr'tis), a North American tortoise with a deeply grooved shell that sets out the ridges in bold relief.
woodwork ('wĕrk), *n.* the interior fittings of a room, house or building, as stairways, wainscotting, moldings, etc.
woody ('i), *adj.* abounding in woods; consisting of, or composed of, or like, wood.
wooer (wōō'ĕr), *n.* one who woos.
woof (wōōf), *n.* the weft or cross-threads in weaving; texture.
wooing (wōō'ing), *adj.* courting: *n.* the act of soliciting in love.
wool (wool), *n.* the soft fine hair which covers sheep and some other allied animals; fine fiber resembling wool; soft, thick hair.
woolen ('en), *adj.* pertaining to, or made of wool: *n.* a garment made of wool: *pl.* woolen goods.
woolgathering (-ga*th*'ĕr-ing), *n.* indulgence of idle fancies: *adj.* fanciful; dreamy.
woolliness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being woolly.
woolly ('i), *adj.* consisting of, like, or clothed with, wool.
woolpack ('pak), *n.* a bale of wool, 240 lbs.; a round, cumulus cloud.
woolsack ('sak), *n.* a sack of wool; the Lord Chancellor's seat in the British House of Lords.
woolshed (-shed), *n.* a range or block of buildings, especially on an Australian ranch or station, where sheep are sheared and the wool prepared for market.
wool stapler ('sta-plĕr), *n.* a dealer in wool.
wool stapler (-stāp'lĕr), a dealer in wool.
woolwork (-wĕrk), *n.* needlework done in wool.
wootz (wōōtz), *n.* a very fine kind of steel imported from India: used for edged tools.
wop (wop), *n.* [U. S. Slang], an Italian; Dago; any unskilled laborer of Latin origin or extraction.
word (wĕrd), *n.* an articulate sound, or combination of sounds expressing an idea; constituent part of a sentence; tidings; message or communication; declaration; promise: *pl.* language; speech; conversation; dispute: *v.t.* to express in words; phrase: *v.i.* to use words; argue.
Word, *n.* the Son of God; Holy Scripture.
wordbook (book), *n.* a vocabulary.
word-building ('bil-ding), *n.* the formation or composition of words.
worded ('ed), *adj.* expressed in words.
wordiness ('i-nes), *n.* verbosity.
wording ('ing), *n.* the manner in which anything is expressed in words.
word-painting ('pānt-ing), *n.* the description of an event, etc., in vivid, realistic language.
wordy ('i), *adj.* pertaining to, consisting of, or containing many, words; verbose.
work (wĕrk), *n.* physical or intellectual effort directed to some end; result of work; labor; employment; duty; a production of an art or science; causing of motion against a resisting body: *pl.* moving parts of a mechanism; industrial manufacturing establishment; structures in civil or military engineering; moral duties as external to faith: *v.i.* to be occupied in business or labor; perform; act; be in a state of severe exertion; ferment: *v.t.* to make by labor; influence or effect; excite; manage or carry out; sew or embroider.
workaday (wĕr'kā-dā), *adj.* pertaining to working days; hence, laborious; heavy; prosaic.
workbag (wĕrk'bag), *n.* a bag or case for working tools; a reticule or handbag for needlework, or the like.
workday (-dā), *n.* a day given to work, as distinguished from Sunday.
worker (wĕr'kĕr), *n.* one who works; a workman; a laborer; one of the sterile members of a hive of bees, or colony of ants; a small toothed roller in a carding machine.
workfellow ('fel-ō), *n.* a companion in work.
workhouse ('hous), *n.* in England, a poorhouse; a house where convicts are confined to labor; in the U. S., a house of correction for those who have committed minor offenses.
workman (wĕrk'man), *n.* a laborer; a craftsman.
workmanship (wĕrk'man-ship), *n.* skill; quality of work produced.
workshop (-shop), *n.* a place in which manual labor is carried on.
world (wĕrld), *n.* the earth and its inhabitants; whole system of created things universe; present state of existence, people generally; public life or society; secular life; sphere or domain; a total; a very large quantity.
worldliness ('li-nes), *n.* the state of being addicted to gain and temporal pleasures.
worldling ('ling), *n.* one who is devoted to the pleasures and advantages of the present.
worldly ('li), *adj.* pertaining to, or devoted to, this life and its enjoyments and advantages.

worldly-minded (-mīnd-ed), *adj.* absorbed in the concerns of this world, without thought of the next.

world-power (-pou'ẽr), *n.* a country which wields a world-wide influence in national affairs.

World War (wawr), the great international conflict begun on July 28, 1914, and which involved on the one side the Central Powers (Germany and Austria-Hungary), and their allies (Turkey and Bulgaria), and on the other side, the 23 Allied and Associated Powers, including the U. S.: the signing of an armistice by Germany, November 11, 1918, brought about the cessation of hostilities and practically ended the war.

world-wide (-wīd), *adj.* extended throughout the world.

worm (wẽrm), *n.* a small, legless, creeping soft-bodied invertebrate; any small, crawling animal that resembles a worm; something suggestive of a worm; anything that gnaws or torments the mind; thread of a screw; spiral pipe in a still or condenser; a groveling, debased creature: *v.i.* to work slowly, secretly, and gradually: *v.t.* to undermine by slow and secret means.

worm-eat (-ēt), *v.t.* to bore through; perforate; hence, to impair.

worm-eaten (-ēt'n), *adj.* eaten by worms; hence, impaired; depreciated.

wormhole (-hōl), *n.* a cavity left by the boring of a worm; something resembling such cavity.

wormseed ('sēd), the seed of one of several plants used in a decoction for expelling internal worms; any seed that serves as a vermifuge; the dried flowerheads of wormwood.

worm-wheel ('hwēl), *n.* a wheel working into the spiral of a screw.

wormwood ('wood), *n.* a plant of the aster family, the root of which has a very bitter taste: formerly used as a tonic and in brewing, but now chiefly used in making absinthe; anything very bitter; hence, bitterness; that which embitters; grievance.

wormy (wẽr'mi), *adj.* abounding in worms; like a worm; crawling; groveling.

worn-out (wōrn'out), *adj.* exhausted by wear; impaired; useless.

worral (wur'al), *n.* the fork-tongued lizard of Egypt, about four feet long.

worried (wur'id), *adj.* harassed; tired.

worrier ('i-ẽr), *n.* one who worries.

worriment ('i-ment), *n.* anxiety; trouble.

worrisome ('i-sum), *adj.* causing worry.

worry ('i), *v.t.* to tear or mangle with the teeth; harass with anxiety or care; vex or annoy; tease: *v.i.* to feel or express undue anxiety; be fretful; fight, as dogs: *n.* harassing trouble; anxiety; perplexity.

worse (wẽrs), *n.* loss; defeat; inferior state or condition: *adj.* bad in a greater degree: *adv.* in a greater degree.

worship (wer'ship), *n.* act of paying divine honor to God; a feeling of respect or reverence for power, position, merit, virtue, etc.; dignity; worth; obsequious devotion; sycophancy; in England, a title of respect addressed to public officials, especially magistrates: *v.t.* to pay divine honors, or religious service, to; reverence with great respect: *v.i.* to perform acts of homage or adoration, especially religious service.

worshipful (-fool), *adj.* claiming, or worthy of, respect or honor; a term of respect.

worshiper (-ẽr), *n.* one who worships.

worst (wẽrst), *adj.* bad or evil in the highest degree; most severe or dangerous: *adv.* worse than all others: *n.* the most evil or calamitous state: *v.t.* to get the advantage of in a contest; overthrow; defeat.

worsted (woos'ted), *n.* twisted thread spun out of woolen yarn: *adj.* made of worsted; defeated in a contest.

wort (wẽrt), *n.* the saccharine infusion of malt which ferments and makes beer; any liquid in incipient fermentation; plant of the cabbage kind; any of several plants or herbs: usually in composition as fig*wort*, liver*wort*, etc.

worth (wẽrth), *n.* value; price; moral excellence: *adj.* equal in value to; having estate or wealth to the value of; deserving of.

worthily (wẽr'*thi*-li), *adv.* in a worthy manner; justly.

worthiness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being worthy; excellence.

worthless (wẽrth'les), *adj.* having no value, virtue, or excellence; morally bad; contemptible.

worthy ('*thi*), *adj.* having worth or excellence; estimable: *n.* a man of eminent worth.

would (wood), *v.* the preterit of *will*, an auxiliary, expressing desire, wish, determined action, or conditional assertion.

would-be (wood'bē), *adj.* pretending to be; desirous of being reputed: *n.* a vain pretender; one desirous of being considered what he is not.

wound (wōond, wound), *n.* a breach of the skin and flesh given to an animal body by violence; hurt; injury: *v.t.* to make a wound in; lacerate; injure; hurt the feeling of.

wou-wou (wou'wou), *n.* an ash-colored gibbon of Java: sometimes called the silver ape.

wrack (rak), *n.* seaweed cast ashore; ruin; destruction; thin, flying clouds; floating vapor.

Wraf (råf), *n.* a member of the Women's Royal Air Force, a war auxiliary organized in England, 1917: acrostic on the title.

wraith (rāth), *n.* [Scotch], the supposed ghost of a person in his exact likeness seen immediately before, or at the time of his death.

wrangle (ran'gl), *v.i.* to dispute angrily or noisily: *n.* an angry or noisy dispute.

wrangler ('glēr), *n.* one who wrangles; an angry or noisy disputant; an honors man in mathematics at Cambridge University.

wrap (rap), *v.t.* to roll or wind together; cover with something rolled around; involve; conceal by enveloping: *n.* a wrapper, shawl, or rug.

wrapper ('ēr), *n.* one who, or that which, wraps; that in which anything is inclosed or wrapped; loose over or upper garment.

wrasse (ras), *n.* a brilliantly colored food-fish of tropical waters; the rainbow fish.

wrath (rāth), *n.* violent anger; indignation; extreme passion.

wrathful ('fool), *adj.* violently angry.

wrathfully (-i), *adv.* in a wrathful manner.

wreak (rēk), *v.t.* to execute in vengeance or passion; inflict.

wreath (rēth), *n.* anything curled or twisted; garland or chaplet.

wreathe (rēth), *v.t.* to twist into a wreath; intertwine: *v.i.* to be interwoven.

wreck (rek), *n.* the destruction of a ship at sea, or by being driven ashore, or on a rock, etc.; ruins of a ship so destroyed; remains of anything ruined; a person who has wasted his strength in dissipation; the victim of a wasting disease; violent destruction: *v.t.* to destroy or cast away, as a ship, by violence; ruin or destroy.

wreckage ('āj), *n.* remains of a wrecked vessel, or of anything resulting from violent destruction; act of wrecking; state of being wrecked.

wrecker ('ēr), *n.* one who plunders, or causes, wrecks; one who removes the cargo from a wrecked vessel.

wren (ren), *n.* any of numerous small singing birds, of a dark-brown color, mottled with black, and having a short tail and round, short wings; [W-], a member of the Women's Royal Naval Service, a war auxiliary, organized in England during the World War to relieve sailors from shore duty: from the initials of title, *plus* E.

wrench (rench), *v.t.* to wring or pull with a twist; strain: *n.* a violent twist; sprain; instrument for turning or unloosening nuts, bolts, pipe-joints, etc.

wrest (rest), *v.t.* to twist, wrench, or force from by violence; distort; turn from its natural meaning; pervert: *n.* violent pulling or twisting; perversion.

wrester ('ēr), *n.* one who wrests.

wrestle (res'l), *v.i.* to contend, by grappling with, or striving to trip or throw down, another; strive earnestly: *n.* the act of one who wrestles; struggle.

wrestler ('lēr), *n.* one who wrestles.

wrestling (rest'ling), *n.* sport consisting of a hand-to-hand encounter between two, each of whom endeavors to throw the other: there are several styles or forms of wrestling, as *catch-as-catch-can, Greco-Roman, Lancashire, Cumberland and Westmoreland, Cornwall and Devon,* and *Jujutsu* or Japanese style.

wretch (rech), *n.* a despicable or worthless person; one sunk in the deepest woe; a profligate; blackguard.

wretched ('ed), *adj.* miserable; unhappy; sunk in deep misery or woe; worthless; of miserable quality or character.

wrig (rig), *n.* [Scotch], the weakling of the family; also, youngest of the family.

wriggle (rig'l), *v.i.* to twist to and fro: *v.t.* to move by, or as by, wriggling: *n.* a wriggling motion.

wriggler ('lēr), *n.* one who wriggles; the larva or pupa of a mosquito.

wright (rīt), *n.* one occupied in some mechanical operation; artificer; carpenter.

wring (ring), *v.t.* to twist; turn and strain; force or compress; extort: *n.* a forcible twist.

wringer ('ēr), *n.* one who, or that which, wrings; specifically, a machine for pressing water out of clothes after washing.

wrinkle (ring'kl), *n.* a small ridge or furrow on a smooth surface; crease; useful hint or idea; suggestion; trick or device: *v.t.* to form or cause wrinkles; crease: *v.i.* to become wrinkled.

wrinkled (ring'kl'd), *adj.* marked with wrinkles; rugous.

wrist (rist), *n.* the joint uniting the hand to the arm.

wristband ('band), *n.* the band of a sleeve, as of a shirt, for covering the wrist.

wristlet (rist'let), *n.* a band, usually of knitted wool, for keeping the wrist warm; [Slang], a handcuff; a bracelet.

wrist-reflex (-re'fleks), *n.* an involuntary jerk of the wrist caused by tapping the tendons, to test muscular and nervous conditions.

wrist watch (woch), a small watch set in a bracelet or attached to a strap around the wrist for the purpose of determining the time easily and quickly.

writ (rit), *n.* a mandatory written document to enforce obedience to an order of a court of justice; that which is written: now only used in referring to the Bible as *Holy Writ.*

write (rīt), *v.t.* to form with a pen or similar instrument on paper, etc.; express in writing; engrave; produce, as an author: *v.i.* to form letters with the pen; send letters; compose books.

writer ('ēr), *n.* one who, or that which,

writes; clerk or amanuensis; author; journalist.

writhe (rīth), *v.i.* to twist with violence; pervert: *v.t.* to contort the body.

writing (rīt'ing), *n.* act of one who writes; process of forming characters or letters on paper, cloth, wood, stone in such arrangement as to convey a determinate meaning; the characters themselves; that which is expressed in letters; any literary production, as a book; handwriting; script; chirography; a legal instrument; a court document.

writing desk (desk), a desk for supporting paper, book, or the like, upon which to write.

writing-machine (-mâ-shēn'), *n.* a typewriter.

writing table (tā'bl), a table fitted with writing materials.

written (writ'n), *adj.* designating that which has been set down in letters in print or script; denoting finished action of the verb to write.

written law (law), a law which has been enacted by legislative act and set down in the statute-books of a nation or country as part of its constitution or polity, as distinguished from *unwritten law.*

wrong (rông), *n.* that which is contrary, or opposed, to right and justice; a moral infringement; disobedience to lawful authority; in law, a tort; a crime: *adj.* not morally right; false; unjust; mistaken; not fit or suitable; incorrect: *adv.* unjustly; erroneously: *v.t.* to do injustice to; violate the right of; injure; obstruct; harass.

wrongdoer (-dōō-ẽr), *n.* one who does wrong; one who breaks the moral law; a wicked or sinful person; in law, a trespasser; one who commits a tort.

wrongdoing (-ing), *n.* evil behaviour; malfeasance; wickedness.

wrongful ('fool), *adj.* contrary to moral law or justice; injurious.

wrongfully (-i), *adv.* in a wrongful manner.

wrong-headed (-hed-ed), *adj.* wrong in principle; stubborn in false opinion; having a perverse mind or intellect.

wroth (rawth), *adj.* much exasperated; angry; incensed.

wrought (rawt), *p.adj.* shaped; elaborated: said of carpentry and masonry.

wrought iron (ī-ẽrn), *n.* iron made malleable in a puddling-furnace and capable of being welded.

wry (rī), *adj.* distorted; twisted; turned to one side; perverted; false; showing distaste, disgust, impatience, etc.: *v.t.* to turn or twist aside; wrest; distort: *v.i.* to bend; write; deviate from the right.

wrybill (rī'bil), *n.* a New Zealand shore bird, resembling a plover, having the bill bent to one side.

wry face (fās), a distortion of the countenance indicating disgust; a grimace.

wryly ('li), *adv.* in a wry manner.

wrymouth (-mouth), *n.* a marine fish with an elongated body and having the ventral fin jugular: sometimes called *ghost-fish;* a person with a twisted or distorted mouth.

wryneck ('nek), *n.* a kind of woodpecker which writhes its head and neck; an affection of the human neck, called *torticollis,* due to contraction of the muscles, which causes the head to assume an unnatural position by leaning to one side; a person with a twisted or distorted neck, causing the head to lean to one side.

wryness ('nes), *n.* the state or quality of being wry or distorted.

wulfenite (wul'fen-īt), *n.* a resinous, yellow, partially transparent element of the chronium group crystallizing in the tetragonal system: after F. X. von Wulfen, Austrian mineralogist.

Wyandotte (wī'an-dot), *n.* one of a tribe of Iroquoian Indians; a tribe of such Indians taken collectively; [w-], one of a North American breed of domestic fowls: there are several varieties, as the *silver, golden, buff,* and *partridge* wyandottes.

wych-elm (wich'elm), *n.* the common elm of the British Islands: planted for an ornamental and shade tree: commonly called *Scotch elm.*

Wycliffism (wik'lif-izm), *n.* the theory or doctrine of John Wycliffe (d. 1384), a religious reformer, who denied transubstantiation: the first translation of the whole Bible into English was undertaken by Wycliffe who did the greater part of the work unaided.

Wycliffite ('lif-īt), *n.* a follower of Wycliffe: *adj.* pertaining to Wycliffe.

wye (wī), *n.* the letter Y; an object shaped like Y.

wynn (win), *n.* a kind of timber truck.

wyvern, same as wivern.

X

X, x (eks), *n.* the twenty-fourth letter of the English alphabet; the sound of this letter: it represents three sounds, *ks*, *gz* and *z*.

X, x, *n.* an abbreviation: in the form **X,** various personal names beginning with this letter, as Xavier, Xephina; various proper names and geographical designations beginning with this letter, as Xeller, Xiques, Xochimilco, Xuanday; any outstanding word beginning with this letter, as Xylography (wood engraving); in *Stocks*, ex dividend, ex interest, ex coupon,—used on ticker-tape: in the form **x,** any word beginning with this letter which can be inferred readily from the context, or the subject.

X, x, *n.* a symbol: the twenty-fourth (or twenty-third) in a class, order, or group; Christ; Christian; in *Chemistry*, xenon; in *Mathematics*, an unknown quantity; in *Electricity*, reactance.

X, x, *n.* the twenty-fourth letter of the alphabet impressed on a type-bar; the perforation of this letter in a paper-roll for machine-casting.

X, *n.* in *Wireless*, an air-wave, due to atmospheric electricity that interferes with the receiver.

X, *n.* a numeral in the Roman notation denoting 10; with a bar (X̄), 10,000; horizontally placed (ⱾⱾ), 1,000.

X, *n.* an object shaped like X: *adj.* of, or resembling, the shape of X.

X, *n.* [U. S. Slang], a ten-dollar bill.

xanorphica (za-nôr'fi-kå), *n.* a stringed musical instrument played with bows.

xanthalin (zan'thå-lēn), *n.* a white alkaloid powder obtained from opium and forming yellow salts.

xanthate (zan'thāt), *n.* a salt of xanthic acid.

xanthein (zan'the-in), *n.* the yellow coloring matter found in yellow flowers, as the sunflower.

xanthelasma, see xanthoma.

xanthene (-thēn), *n.* a colorless crystalline compound obtained by treating phenol with aluminum chloride.

xanthic ('thik), *adj.* tending to a yellow color; specifically, denoting flowers with a yellow tint; pertaining to xanthine.

xanthic acid (as'id), *n.* a heavy, colorless, oily liquid consisting of bisulphuret of carbon, water, and an oxide of ethyl.

xanthine (zan'thin), *n.* a white nitrogeneous compound, allied to uric acid, present in the spleen, pancreas, liver and also in normal urine, in small quantity: leaves a yellow sediment when evaporated with nitric acid, hence, the name.

xanthinuria (zan-thi-nū'ri-å), *n.* excess of exanthine in the urine.

Xanthippe (zan-tip'ē), *n.* the termagant wife of Socrates; hence [x-], a scolding woman.

xantho-, a combining form from the Greek *xanthos*, yellow: also, used to designate certain yellow salts.

xanthocarpous (zan-tho-kär'pus), *adj.* yellow-fruited.

Xanthochroi (zan-thok'ro-ī), *n.* that division of the Caucasian race comprised of the yellowish whites of northern Europe.

xanthochroia (zan-tho-kroi'å), *n.* yellowness of the skin.

xanthochroic (-krō'ik), *adj.* of a light yellow complexion; pertaining to the Xanthochroi.

xanthochroid (zan'tho-kroid), *adj.* characterized by a yellowish complexion: *n.* a person having such complexion.

xanthochroism (zan-thok'ro-izm), *n.* an abnormal coloration of the feathers of certain birds, as some parrots, in which yellow replaces the normal color.

xanthochromia (zan-tho-krō'mi-å), *n.* yellowish discoloration of the skin; specifically, a yellowish discoloration of cerebro-spinal fluid.

xanthochroous (zan-thok'ro-us), *adj.* yellow-skinned.

xanthocyanopia (zan-tho-si-å-nō'pi-å), **xanthocyanopsia** (-nop'si-å), *n.* a form of color blindness in which blue and yellow are the only colors which can be distinguished.

xanthoderma (-dēr'må), *n.* yellow discoloration of the skin.

xanthodont (zan'tho-dont), **xanthodontous** (-don'tus), *adj.* having yellow teeth.

xanthoma (zan-thō'må), *n.* a skin disease characterized by irregular yellow patches, especially on the eyelids.

xanthophyll ('thō-fil), *n.* the yellow coloring matter of withering leaves.

xanthopsia (zan-thop'si-å), *n.* an abnormal condition in which objects appear yellow.

xanthopsydracia (-thop-si-drā'si-å), *n.* a skin disease characterized by small yellow pustules.

xanthosis (zan-thō'sis), *n.* the yellow discoloration of the skin around a cancerous tumor.

xanthous ('thus), *adj.* yellow; designating peoples of yellow complexion, as the Mongolians; also, noting races having brown, flaxen, or red hair and blue eyes.

Xaverian (zā-vē'ri-an), *adj.* pertaining to, or named after, St. Francis Xavier.

Xaverian Brothers (bru*th*'ērz), a congre-

gation of professed Brothers in the R. C. Church who devote themselves to the education of youth.

xebec (zē'bek), *n.* a small three-masted vessel with lateen and square sails, used on the Mediterranean.

xenia (zē'ni-a), *adj.* the immediate influence of pollen on the seed, as when corn of a white-eared strain produces ears bearing yellow kernels, proving pollenation by a yellow-eared variety.

xenium (zē'ni-um), *n.* in ancient Greece, a present given to a guest or foreign ambassador.

xeno-, a combining form from the Greek *xenos*, strange, foreign.

xenobiosis (zen'ō-bi-ō'sis), *n.* a form of communal life among ants when two colonies of different species live together on friendly terms for mutual protection or benefit.

xenoderm (zen'o-dĕrm), *n.* a wart snake.

xenodochium (zen-o-do-kĭ'um), *n.* in ancient times, a public building for the reception of strangers; in medieval times, a room in a monastery for the reception of guests; in modern Greece, an inn or hotel.

xenodochy (ze-nod'o-ki), *n.* hospitality; kindness to strangers.

xenogamy (ze-nog'å-mi), *n.* cross-fertilization.

xenogenesis (zen-o-jen'e-sis), *n.* the fancied production of an organism unlike either of its parents.

xenomenia (-mē'ni-å), vicarious menstruation, that is, a discharge from an organ other than the vagina.

xenon (zē'non), *n.* a newly discovered gas, associated with argon.

xenoparasite (zen-ō-par'a-sīt), *n.* a parasitic fungus that can grow on its host plant only when the latter is injured or diseased.

xerasia (zē'rā'si-å), *n.* a disease of the scalp, characterized by dryness.

xeres (zer'es), *n.* sherry.

xero-, a combining form from the Greek *xeros*, dry.

xeroderma (zē-rō-dĕr'må), *n.* a disease of the skin characterized by dryness.

xeroform (zē'ro-fôrm), *n.* a yellowish-green powder, consisting of a compound of bismuth, used as an antiseptic in treating wounds.

xerophagy (ze-rof'å-ji), *n.* the practice of living on a diet of dried food.

xerophil (ze'ro-fil), *n.* a plant adapted to drought.

xerophilous (ze-rof'i-lus), *adj.* able to withstand the absence of moisture; drought-loving.

xerophthalmia (-rof-thal'mi-å), *n.* abnormal dryness of the eyeball, accompanied by redness and irritation.

xerophyte (zē'ro-fīt), *n.* a xerophilous plant.

xerosis (ze-rō'sis), *n.* abnormal dryness, as of a scaly, thickened condition of the skin.

xerostatic (ze-rō-stat'ik), *adj.* growing under practically uniform conditions of dryness of soil and climate.

xerostoma (ze-ros'to-må), *n.* abnormal dryness of the mouth.

xerotes (zē'ro-tēz), dryness of, or a dry habit of, the body.

xerotropic (ze-ro-trop'ik), *adj.* induced by sudden change from moist to dry conditions of climate and soil.

xerotic (-rot'ik), *adj.* dry.

xerotripsis (ze-ro-trip'sis), *n.* dry friction.

xerotropism (ze-ro-trop'izm), *n.* the tendency of plants to change their position so as to escape drought and keep from withering.

xi (zi), *n.* the fourteenth letter of the Greek alphabet, corresponding to *x* and *z* in English.

xiphisternum (zif-i-stēr'num), *n.* the posterior extremity of the sternum: in man, known as the *ensiform process*.

xiphoid (zī'foid), *adj.* sword-shaped.

X-rays (rāz), the Roentgen rays, a form of radiant energy generated when the cathode rays of a Crookes tube come in contact with the sides of the tube or an object within it: they pass through substances opaque to other forms of radiant energy: much used in diagnosing diseases and in surgery: discovered by Prof. W. K. Roentgen, at Wurzburg, Germany, 1895.

xylan (zī'lan), *n.* a gummy substance in wood tissue; tree gum.

xylene (zī'lēn), *n.* a colorless oily liquid found in coal and wood tar.

xylenol (zī-le-nōl), *n.* a phenol derivative of xylene.

xylic (zī'lik), *adj.* pertaining to, or derived from, xylene.

xylite (zī'līt), *n.* a sirupy liquid obtained through the reduction of xylose; a kind of asbestos.

xylo-, a combining form from the Greek *xylon*, wood.

xylobalsamum (zī-lō-bal'så-mum), *n.* a balsam obtained from the dried wood of the balsam-tree.

xylocarp (zī'lo-kärp), *n.* a hard fruit.

xylogen ('lō-jen), *n.* lignin; woody tissue.

xyloglyphy (zī-log'li-fi), *n.* fanciful wood carving.

xylograph ('lō-gråf), *n.* an engraving on wood; an impression from such an engraving.

xylographic (-gråf'ik), *adj.* pertaining to xylography or wood engraving.

xylography (-log'rå-fi), *n.* the art or process of engraving on wood and taking impressions from the engravings thus made; a kind of decorative painting on wood.

xyloid (zī'loid), *adj.* like wood.

xyloidin (-loid'in), *n.* an explosive compound produced by the action of nitric acid on starch.

xylol, same as xylene.

xylology (zī-lol'o-ji), *n.* a study of the structure of wood; a treatise on the fibrous structure of wood.

xylometer (zī-lom'e-tĕr), *n.* an instrument for determining the specific gravity of wood.

xylonite ('lō-nīt), *n.* a kind of compressed gun-cotton, resembling ivory, used for making various articles, as combs, ornaments, etc.; celluloid.

xylophagous (zī-lof'ā-gus), *adj.* boring in, destroying, or eating wood: said of certain crustaceans, mollusks and larvæ.

xylophone ('lō-fōn), *n.* a musical instrument consisting of a graduated series of wooden bars, and sounded by means of small wooden hammers; also, an instrument for determining the vibratory properties of different woods.

xyloplastic (zī-lo-plas'tik), *adj.* relating to casts made from wood pulp; formed of wood pulp.

xylopyrography (zī-lo-pī-rog'rå-fi), *n.* pyrography upon wood.

xylose (zī'lōs), *n.* wood sugar.

xylostein (zī-los'tē-in), *n.* a bitter crystalline glucoside found in the poisonous berries of the honeysuckle.

xylotile (zī'lo-tīl), *n.* a hydrous silicate of magnesium and iron from altered asbestos; formerly, celluloid.

xylotomy (zī-lot'o-mi), *n.* the preparation of minute pieces of wood for microscopic purposes.

Xyris (zī'ris), *n.* a genus of tropical sedge-like plants with yellow flowers.

xyst (zist), *n.* in ancient Greece and Rome, a long portico built for athletic games and exercises in stormy weather.

xyster (zis'tĕr), *n.* a surgical instrument for scraping bones.

xystus (zis'tus), *n.* same as xyst.

Y

Y, y (wī), *n.* the twenty-fifth letter of the English alphabet; the sound of this letter.

Y, y, *n.* an abbreviation: in the form **Y,** various personal names beginning with this letter, as Yarrel, Yetta; various proper names and geographical designations beginning with this letter, as Yates, Youatt, York, Yukon; any outstanding word beginning with this letter, as Year; in *Signaling,* why: in the form **y,** any word beginning with this letter which can be inferred readily from the context, or the subject.

Y, y, *n.* a symbol: in the form **Y,** the twenty-fifth (or twenty-fourth) in a class, order, or group; in *Chemistry,* yttrium: in the form **y,** in *Mathematics,* an unknown quantity; in *Electricity,* admittance.

Y, y, *n.* the twenty-fifth letter of the alphabet impressed on a type-bar; the perforation of this letter in a paper-roll for machine-casting.

Y, *n.* a numeral in the Roman notation denoting 150; with a bar (Ȳ), 150,000.

Y, *n.* an object shaped like Y: *adj.* of, or resembling, the shape of this letter.

Yabba (yä'bä), *n.* the bark of the West Indian cabbage-tree: used as a vermifuge.

Yabber ((yab'ẽr), *v.i.* [Australian], to jabber; talk in broken English.

yabber-yabber, *n.* the broken English spoken by the aborigines of Australia.

yabbi (yab'i), *n.* a smooth-haired, dog-like marsupial of Tasmania, colored brown with black bands on the hinder back; a crawfish of Australia that burrows in creeks and water-holes.

yabu (yä'bōō), *n.* a mountain pony of Alfghanistan.

yacal (yä'käl), *n.* a hardwood tree of the Philippines yielding a transparent resin.

yacare (yak'ä-rā), *n.* a South American crocodile.

yacca (yak'ä), *n.* a coniferous West Indian tree of the yew family which yields a hard wood used in cabinet-work.

yacht (yot), *n.* a light and quick-sailing vessel used for pleasure or racing: *v.i.* to sail or cruise about in a yacht.

yachting ('ing), *adj.* pertaining to a yacht: *n.* the practice of sailing a yacht.

yachtsman (yots'man), *n.* the owner or sailer of a yacht.

yager, same as jäger.

yahoo (yä-hōō'), *n.* a savage; a brutal person; a vicious character; an ignorant lout; raw countryman; greenhorn: from the race of brutes in "Gulliver's Travels."

Yahweh (yä'we), *n.* the Jehovah of the Bible: a modern transliteration of the word.

yak (yak), *n.* the large wild ox of Tibet and Central Asia, having long silky hair on the sides and legs, often reaching the ground: when domesticated it is used as a beast of burden.

yakka (yak'ä), *v.t.* & *v.i.* [Australia], to work; toil laboriously.

yakker (yak'ẽr), *n.* [Australia], hard work.

yak-lace ('lās), *n.* pillow lace made from the long, silky hair of the yak.

yaksha ('shä), *n.* a Hindu gnome.

Yakui (yä'kē), one of a tribe of belligerent Indians along the Yakui River in Mexico.

yam (yam), *n.* a large edible tuber of various climbing plants: it much resembles the potato, is cooked the same way, and forms a staple food in the tropics.

Yama (yam'ä), *n.* lord of the infernal regions and judge of the dead in Hindu mythology.

yammer (yam'ẽr), *v.i.* [Eng. Slang], to whine; querulously complain.

yamen, yamun (yä'men, 'mun), *n.* the residence of a Chinese official, or mandarin.

yank (yangk), *v.t.* to jerk or twist: *v.i.* to work cleverly and pushingly: *n.* a jerk or twist.

Yankee ('ē), *n.* the popular name of a New England American: used generally for a citizen of the U. S.: *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, citizens of the U. S.

Yankee-Doodle (-dōō'dl), *n.* a popular melody of the U. S.

Yankeeism (-izm), *n.* a Yankee idiom, practice, or custom.

Yankeeland (-land), *n.* New England; by extension the U. S.

yanking ('ing), *adj.* active; pushing.

yanolite (yan'ō-līt), *n.* a kind of garnet.

yaourt (yourt), *n.* a fermented liquor prepared from milk, similar to koumiss.

yap (yap), *v.i.* to yelp or bark, as a dog; [Slang], to jabber; talk nonsensically: *n.* a yelp or bark.

yapock (yap'uk), *n.* a South American aquatic opossum.

yapon (yaw'pun), *n.* a kind of holly, the leaves of which are used as tea by Indians and some of the poor whites in southern U. S.

yapp (yap), *n.* a style of bookbinding in limp cover which bends over the edges, without being cut at the corners.

yappy (yap'i), *a.* inclined to yelp or bark.

yard (yärd), *n.* a standard measure of length = 3 ft.; a long piece of timber on

a mast for spreading square sails; an enclosure adjoining or attached to a house, or where some manufacture is carried on.

yardarm (yärd'arm), *n.* one of the two ends of a ship's yard.

yardstick (yärd'stik), *n.* a measuring stick of three feet in length.

yarn (yärn), *n.* spun wool; one of the threads of a rope; a sailor's story, especially one of doubtful veracity: *v.i.* to tell a story.

yarrow (yar'ō), *n.* a strong-scented herb of the aster family, the leaves of which formerly were used for smoking, as tobacco.

yashmak (yäsh-mäk'), *n.* a veil worn over the face by Mohammedan women when not in privacy.

yataghan (yat'ă-găn), *n.* a dagger-like, double-curved saber without a cross-piece.

yaup (yawp), *n.* the blue titmouse; a cry of distress, as of one in pain.

yautia (you-tē'ä), *n.* a West Indian plant with a tuberous starchy root, which is cooked and eaten, like a yam.

yaw (yaw), *n.* a raspberry-like tubercle resulting from yaws; deviation from a straight or right course: *v.i.* to rise, as a tumor or blister; rise in white froth, as beer in the brewing; steer, as a ship, from the right course; deviate, as an airplane, from the angle of flight.

yawl (yawl), *n.* a light, decked, two-masted boat; jolly-boat.

yawn (yawn), *n.* an involuntary opening of the jaws through drowsiness; a chasm or opening: *v.i.* to gape involuntarily; open the mouth widely.

yawning ('ing), *adj.* gaping; drowsy: *n.* act of opening the mouth in a gape.

yawp (yawp), same as yelp.

yaws (yaws), *n.* a contagious skin disease characterized by red spots that develop into tumors from which tubercles result; frambœsia.

ye (*thē*), *def. art.* an old form of *the*.

ye (yē), *pron.* the personal pronoun of the second person: used as nominative and objective plural of *thou*, also as nominative and objective singular instead of *thou* or *you*, but now only in poetry and solemn language.

yea (yā), *adv.* yes; truly; not only so: *n.* an affirmative reply; a vote in the affirmative; a person who votes in the affirmative.

yean (yēn), *v.t.* & *v.i.* to lamb.

yeanling ('ling), *n.* a lamb.

year (yēr), *n.* the period during which the earth makes one complete revolution round the sun ($365\frac{1}{4}$ days): *pl.* age; old age.

year bird (bĕrd), the white-tailed hornbill of East India.

yearbook (yēr'book), *n.* a book published at the end of the year, filled with statistics and information regarding the preceding twelve months.

yearling (-ling), *n.* an animal one year old, or in its second year: applied to cattle, sheep and horses.

yearly ('li), *adj.* occurring once a year; annual; lasting a year: *adv.* once a year; annually.

yearn (yĕrn), *v.i.* to feel an earnest desire; be filled with eager longing or desire.

yearning ('ing), *n.* strong desire; longing with emotion.

yeast (yēst), *n.* an aggregation of minute cells of fungi that form a yellowish froth which when brought in contact with saccharine matter develops alcoholic fermentation; froth; spume; foam; any substance for raising dough.

yeastiness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being yeasty.

yeasty ('i), *adj.* pertaining to, like, or containing, yeast.

yeggman (yeg'man), *n.* a burglar; a safe-blower.

yell (yel), *n.* a sharp, discordant cry, as of agony: *v.t.* to scream: *v.i.* to utter a sharp, discordant cry.

yellow ('ō), *adj.* of a bright, pure color resembling gold; jaundiced; [Slang], cowardly; dishonorable; mean; sensational: last, said of newspapers: *n.* the color between green and orange in the spectrum; a pigment that colors yellow; the yolk of an egg; jaundice; woad-waxen; a yellow butterfly: *pl.* a disease of the peach tree: *v.t.* to make yellow: *v.i.* to become yellow.

yellow-belly (-bel-i), *n.* the bream; a squawfish; a fresh-water fish of Australian rivers; in Ireland, a contemptuous name for an Orangeman.

yellow-bird (-bĕrd), *n.* in England, the golden oriole; in U. S., the goldfinch.

yellow fever (fē'vĕr), an acute infectious fever, accompanied by jaundice and vomiting, endemic in the Tropics and epidemic in temperate countries: often called *Yellow Jack:* it is transmitted by a species of mosquito, and is usually fatal.

yellow-hammer (-ham-ĕr), *n.* the European finch or bunting, the male of which has a bright yellow head and neck; a woodpecker commonly called the *flicker*.

yellowish ('ish), *adj.* somewhat yellow.

yellow-legs (-legz), *n.* the North American sandpiper; a shore-bird with long, yellow legs.

Yellow Race (rās), the Mongolian race of mankind.

yellow snake (snāk), the West Indian boa, a huge snake of from ten to twelve feet long.

yellow-tail (-tāl), *n.* one of various fishes having a yellow tail.

yellow-throat (-thrōt), *n.* a small North American ground warbler.

yellow-weed (-wēd), *n.* goldenrod; rape.
yellow-wood (-wood), *n.* a fabaceous tree of southern U. S., producing showy white flowers: often called *Kentucky Gopher*; the hard wood of this tree, which yields a yellow dye.
yellow yam (yam), a sweet potato.
yelp (yelp), *v.i.* to utter a sharp bark: *n.* a sharp bark.
yen (yen), *n.* the monetary unit of Japan, equal to 100 sen and worth about half-a-dollar in U. S. currency.
yeoman (yō'mǎn), *n.* in England, a man possessed of a small landed estate; farmer; freeholder; an officer of the Royal household; in the U. S. navy, a petty officer in charge of stores.
yeomanry (-ri), *n.* yeomen collectively; volunteer cavalry.
yerba (yēr'bå), *n.* a South American plant; maté; Paraguay tea.
yerga (yēr'gå), *n.* a coarse woolen stuff, used for horse blankets.
yes (yes), *adv.* yea: opposed to *no*: *n.* an affirmative answer or reply.
yesterday ('tēr-dā), *n.* the day last past; recent time: *adv.* on the day last past.
yet (yet), *adv.* in addition; still; moreover: *conj.* nevertheless; however.
yew (yōō), *n.* a large evergreen coniferous tree with dark-green foliage, yielding a fine red wood much used in cabinet work: sometimes called the *mourning tree*, as it is much planted in cemeteries.
Yezidi (yez'ī-dē), *n.* a sect of reputed Armenian Devil-worshipers who believe Satan was reinstated after his fall.
Ygdrasil (ig'dra-sil), *n.* in Norse mythology, the world-tree, the roots of which bind heaven, hell, and earth.
Yiddish (yid'ish), *adj.* Jewish: *n.* a Middle German dialect used by Jews: it includes many Germanized Hebrew words, and its literature is written in Hebrew characters.
yield (yēld), *v.t.* to submit; produce; concede: *v.i.* to assent; comply; give way; cease opposition; give a return or produce: *n.* product; return.
yielder ('ēr), *n.* one who yields.
yielding ('ing), *adj.* inclined to give way or comply; accommodating: *n.* the act of producing; submission; compliance.
yield-point (yēld'point), *n.* the amount of load or stress that will produce permanent injury through deformation or rupture of a ductile material, as a steel or iron girder.
Y-level (wī'lev-el), *n.* an instrument for measuring heights and distances mounted on a Y-shaped rest.
yodel (yō'd'l), *n.* a song or refrain sung in a warbling voice, after the manner of Swiss mountaineers: *v.t.* & *v.i.* to sing in a warbling or falsetto voice.
Yoga (yō'gå), *n.* a form of Hindu ascetic philosophy which inculcates the abandonment of all worldly interests and objects.
yogi (yō'gē), *n.* one of a religious order in India, popularly supposed to have occult powers; an ascetic; one who subscribes to the Yoga philosophy or doctrine.
yogurt (yō'goort), *n.* the curd of fermented milk: a food staple in Turkey and the Near East.
yojan ('jån), *n.* in the East Indies, a measure of length = 5 miles.
yoke (yōk), *n.* a piece of hollowed timber for connecting two draught oxen together; a frame of wood fitted to a person's shoulders for carrying a pail, etc.; bond, tie, or link; pair or couple; service; mark of slavery; bar attached to the rudder-head to which the steering lines are fastened: *v.t.* to join together; attach a draft animal to a wagon; couple; place a yoke upon; enslave; confine.
yokel (yō'kl), *n.* a rustic.
yolk (yōk), *n.* yellow part of an egg; the vitellus; the oily secretion from the skin of a sheep which renders the wool soft and pliable.
yom (yōm), *n.* [Hebrew], day.
Yom Kippur (kip'ēr), *n.* the Jewish Day of Atonement.
Yom Teruah (ter'oo-ā), the Jewish Feast of Trumpets.
yon (yon), *n.* that or those yonder: *adj.* & *adv.* yonder: poetical and rarely used.
yonder (yon'dēr), *adj.* denoting at a distance, but in view: *adv.* in that place, there.
yore (yōr), *adv.* in old time; long ago: poetical.
you (ū) *pron.* the personal pronoun of the 2nd person, plural; the person, place, or thing addressed: used in the singular for *thou* and *thee*.
young (yung), *adj.* being in the early part of life or growth; inexperienced; not matured; raw; vigorous; fresh; pertaining to youth; of youthful appearance: *n.* offspring collectively.
Young America (å-mer'ī-kå), American youth collectively; a personification of their qualities or characteristics.
Young Ireland (īr'land), a famous band of Irish patriots and agitators who opposed Daniel O'Connell's pacific policy and advocated physical force for the freeing of Ireland from England: several of them were transported to the Australian colonies.
youngish ('ish), *adj.* somewhat young.
Young Men's Christian Association (kris'chǎn as-sō-shi-å'shun), an organization, founded in London, 1844, by George Williams, for promoting the moral, intellectual, social and physical welfare of young men of the various Protestant denominations: extended to the U. S. and Canada 1855, and now spread over the entire world.

youngster ('stĕr), *n.* a young person; lad.
Young Turkey (tĕr'ki), a party of Turks reorganized at Geneva, 1891, for the purpose of bringing about radical changes in the Ottoman Empire: they accomplished the deposition of Sultan Abdul-Hamid II, 1909, and the elevation of his brother, Mehmed V, to the throne.
Young Women's Christian Association (woom'enz), an organization for women, similar to the Y. M. C. A., originating 1855, with Lady Kinnaird's "Home for Women," in London.
younker ('kĕr), *n.* [Slang], a young fellow; stripling.
your (yōōr), *adj.* belonging to you: used in *sing.* and *pl.*
yours (yōōrz), *pron.* the possessive case of *you;* used in *sing.* and *pl.*
yourself (-self'), *pron.* emphatic form of *you;* you in your own person.
yourts (yōōrts), *n.pl.* the underground dwellings of the Eskimos.
youth (yōōth), *n.* early life; a young person; young persons collectively; condition of being young.
youthful ('fool), *adj.* pertaining to youth or the early part of life; fresh; vigorous.
youthfully (-i), *adv.* in a youthful manner.
youze (yōōz), *n.* the East Indian cheetah.
yowl (youl), *n.* a howl: *v.i.* to howl or yell.
yperite (ī'pĕr-īt), *n.* mustard gas: from Ypres.
Ypres (ī'pr), *n.* a town in Belgium where the Germans were repulsed again and again during the World War: nicknamed *Wipers* by the soldiers.
ytterbia (i-tĕr'bi-å), *n.* an oxide of ytterbium, obtained as a heavy, gray powder.
ytterbium (i-tĕr'bi-um), a rare metallic element closely resembling yttrium, and combined in certain minerals.
yttria (it'ri-å), *n.* the oxiffe of yttrium, obtained as a heavy, white powder.
yttrium ('ri-um), *n.* a rare steel-gray metallic element occurring in combination with certain minerals.
yttrocerite (-rō-sē'rīt), *n.* hydrous fluoride of yttrium, of a blue, or brown, color.
yucca (yuk'å), *n.* a sub-tropical American plant characterized by its stiff lanceolate leaves and panicles of bell-shaped white flowers.
yufts (yufts), *n.* a kind of Russian leather.
yufu (yu'fōō), *n.* a crude fabric made from the bark of the paper-mulberry tree.
yuga (yōō'gä), *n.* according to the Hindu belief, one of the four ages of the world; a period of long duration: the four ages combined, called the *Maha-yuga*, equal 4,320,000 years; the present age, called *Kali*, which began 3094 B. C., will cover a period of 432,000 years.
yulan (yōō'lan), *n.* a Chinese flower of the magnolia species; a species of magnolia with snow-white flowers.
Yule (yōōl), *n.* Christmas; Christmastide.
Yule-log ('log), *n.* a large block of wood formerly put upon the hearth on Christmas eve to form the basis of the Christmas fire.
Yuletide ('tīd), *n.* Christmastide.
Yuma (yōō'må), *n.* one of the American Indians of Yuman stock.
Yuman (yōō'man), *n.* an Indian linguistic stock of southwestern U. S. and Mexico.
Yuzen process (yoo'zen pros'es), a Japanese secret method of dyeing painted fabrics, as silk, or velvet, keeping true to the outlines of design: after *Yuzen*, the inventor.
yuzluk (yōōz'look), *n.* a small silver coin of Turkey, worth about five cents in U. S. currency; a Turkish gold coin, the medjidie, worth about $4.35 in U. S. currency.

Z

Z, z (zē), *n.* the twenty-sixth and last letter of the English alphabet; the sound of this letter.

Z, z, *n.* an abbreviation: in the form **Z,** various personal names beginning with this letter, as Zebedee, Zipporah; various proper names and geographical designations beginning with this letter, as Zeller, Zwingli, Zion, Zurich; any outstanding word beginning with this letter, as Zero, Zenith: in the form **z,** any word beginning with this letter which can be inferred readily from the context, or the subject.

Z, z, *n.* a symbol: in the form **Z,** the twenty-sixth (or twenty-fifth) in a class order, or group,—twenty-fourth (or twenty-third) when *v* and *w* are omitted; in the form **z** or **Z,** in *Mathematics,* an unknown quantity; in *Engineering,* modulus of a section; in *Electricity,* impedance; in *Astronomy,* zenith distance.

Z, *n.* a numeral in the Roman notation denoting 2,000; with a bar ($\overline{Z}$), 2,000,000.

Z, z, *n.* the twenty-sixth letter of the alphabet impressed on a type-bar; the perforation of this letter in a paper-roll for machine-casting.

Z, *n.* an object shaped like Z: *adj.* of, or resembling, the shape of this letter.

zacatilla (sä-kä-tel'yä), *n.* black cochineal.

zaffer, zaffre (zaf'ēr), *n.* impure oxide of cobalt, of an intensely blue color, used in enameling, pottery, etc.

zaim (zä'im), *n.* a Turkisk military chief.

zain (zān), *n.* a horse of a uniform dark color.

zamang (zå-mang'), *n.* a tropical tree of the mimosa family, having bipinnate leaves and round clusters of flowers with crimson stalks; also, called the *rain tree.*

zamarra (thä-mär'rä), *n.* the sheepskin coat of a Spanish shepherd.

zamindar (zä-mīn-där'), *n.* an East Indian land-owner; one who rents lands from the government.

zamouse (zå-mōōs'), *n.* a West African buffalo, with hair-fringed ears, and without a dewlap.

zander (zån'der), *n.* a pike perch allied to the wall-eyed perch.

zandmole (zand'mōl), *n.* the mole rat of South Africa.

zanella (zå-nel'å), *n.* a twilled fabric used for umbrella covers.

zany (zā'ni), *n.* a buffoon; merry-andrew

zanze (zän'ze), *n.* an African musical instrument resembling a drum with metallic tongues inside which are struck with a stick.

zapote (sä-pō'tā), *n.* the West Indian sapodilla; in the Philippines, the persimmon or date plum.

zaptiah (zap'ti-å), *n.* Turkish policeman.

zax (zaks), *n.* a tool for puncturing and trimming roof-slates.

zeal (zēl), *n.* ardor or enthusiasm in the pursuit of a desire; eager attention; active interest.

zealot (zel'ut), *n.* one who is eager in the pursuit of an object; an enthusiast; one fanatically devoted to a cause; [Z-], one of a fanatical sect of Jews who bitterly opposed Roman rule in Palestine.

zealous ('us), *adj.* ardent in the pursuit of an object; enthusiastic.

zebec, same as xebec.

zebra (zē'brå), *n.* a wild equine animal of Africa, with black and white stripes; a black butterfly, with yellow stripes, of southern U. S. and Mexico.

zebra-wolf (-woolf), *n.* a grayish-brown marsupial of Tasmania with black stripes on the hinder part of the back.

zebra-wood (-wood), *n.* the striped wood of several trees, especially that of an East Indian tree of the myrtle family which bears flowers that yield a fragrant perfume.

zebrine (zē'brīn), *adj.* pertaining to, or like, a zebra

zebrinny (ze-brin'i), *n.* a cross between a male horse and female zebra.

zebrula (zē'broo-lå), *n.* a cross between a male zebra and a female horse.

zebu ('bū), *n.* the Indian ox or cow, with long pendulous ears, and large prominent hump on the shoulders.

zebub (zē'bub), *n.* a large Abyssinian fly, very destructive to cattle.

zechstein (zek'stīn), *n.* magnesium limestone.

zeeman effect (zē'män ef-fekt'), *n.* a distortion of spectral lines due to the influence of a magnetic field on the source of light: discovered by Prof. Zeeman, of Amsterdam.

zemstvo (zemst'vō), *n.* formerly, a provincial administrative assembly in Russia.

zenana (ze-nä-nå), *n.* in India, that part of a house reserved exclusively for women.

Zend (zend), *n.* the Iranian language of ancient Persia.

Zend-Avesta (-å-ves'tå), *n.* the sacred writings of the Zoroastrians: ascribed to Zoroaster.

zendik ('dik), *n.* in the East, an unbeliever; a heretic.

zenith (zē'nith), *n.* the point in the heavens directly over the head of the spectator; greatest height.

zenu (zē′nōō), *n.* one of a West African breed of sheep with a dewlap and large round protuberance on the throat.

zeolite (zē′ō-līt), *n.* an extensive group of minerals, consisting of hydrated silicates: so called from their frothing when under the blowpipe.

zephyr (zef′ẽr), *n.* the west wind; soft, gentle breeze.

Zeppelin (zep′e-lin), *n.* a dirigible passenger-carrying airship, named after its inventor.

zero (zē′rō), *n.* nothing; a cipher; the numeral 0; point on a scale from which measures or degrees are counted; lowest point in a standard of comparison.

zero hour (our), in military tactics, the hour in which an attack, which has been previously planned, is begun.

zest (zest), *n.* relish; keen enjoyment: *v.t.* to give relish to; cut into slips; peel.

zeta (zē′tå), *n.* the sixth letter of the Greek alphabet, corresponding to English *z*.

zetetic (ze-tet′ik), *adj.* seeking; inquiring: *n.* a seeker; inquirer.

zeugma (zūg′må), *n.* a figure in grammar by which a verb, adjective, or other part of speech, relating to one noun is referred to another.

Zeus (zūs), *n.* father of the gods, in Greek mythology; the Jupiter of Roman mythology; god of the elements; god of power and majesty.

zibet (zib′et), *n.* the striped civet cat of southern Asia: it yields a scent.

ziega (zē′gå), *n.* curd formed on milk by adding acetic acid after the rennet is no longer effective in producing coagulation.

Zif (zif), *n.* the second month of the Jewish ecclesiastical year (part of May-June) and eighth of the civil year.

zigzag (zig′zag), *adj.* having short, sharp turns: *n.* something with short, sharp turns: *v.t.* & *v.i.* to form zigzags; move in zigzags.

zikkurat (zik′oo-rat), *n.* a Babylonian temple built in the form of a pyramid.

zimb (zimb), *n.* a dipterous insect resembling the tsetse.

zinc (zingk), *n.* a bluish-white metal: *v.t.* to treat or coat with zinc.

zincic (zin′sik), *adj.* pertaining to, or containing, zinc.

zincograph (′ō-gräf), *n.* an impression from a zinc plate.

zincography (-og′rå-fi), *n.* the art of drawing upon, or printing from, zinc plates.

zincoid (′oid), *adj.* zinc-like.

zingaro (tsin-gä′rō), *n.* [Italian], a gipsy.

zingel (zing′el), *n.* a perch found in European rivers.

zinkenite (zingk′en-īt), *n.* a steel-grey mineral, a sulphide of antimony and lead.

Zion (zī′un), *n.* a hill in Jerusalem, the royal residence of King David and his successors, seat of the temple, and place of Hebrew worship; hence, the Church of God; the chosen people; the Israelites.

Zionism (-izm), *n.* a project for the reëstablishment of the Jews as a nation in Palestine.

zip (zip), *n.* a hissing or sibilant sound, as of a flying bullet: imitative.

zircon (zẽr′kon), *n.* a heavy, hard, sparkling mineral.

zirconia (-kō′ni-å), *n.* the oxide of zirconium.

zirconium (′ni-um), *n.* a rare metallic element, found in zircon and other minerals: obtained as a black powder.

zircon light (līt), a light resembling calcium, resulting from incandescent zirconia.

zither (zith′ẽr), *n.* a stringed musical instrument consisting of a sounding board over which is stretched from 30 to 40 strings which are played or plucked by the right thumb and stopped with the fingers of the left hand.

zizith (zē′zith), *n.pl.* the tassels on the shawls worn by Jews at prayer.

zoanthropy (zō-an′thrō′pi), *n.* a kind of mania, in which the patient believes himself to be transformed into an animal.

zobo (′bō), *n.* an ox-like animal of India: said to be a hybrid from the yak and zebu.

zodiac (′di-ak), *n.* an imaginary broad belt in the heavens, containing twelve constellations or signs which the sun traverses annually.

zodiacal (-dī′å-kål), *adj.* pertaining to, or situated within, the zodiac.

zodiacal light (līt), *n.* a luminous tract of the sky of triangular shape, its base being on the horizon: seen in the evening at twilight, and before dawn.

zoetrope (′ē-trōp), *n.* an optical instrument by means of which figures, etc., on a circular card appear to be in active motion when viewed through slots in the upper side; also, called wheel of life.

zofra (′frå), *n.* a Moorish carpet.

zoïatria (zō-i-å-trī′å), **zoïatrics** (zō-i-at′riks), *n.* the treatment of the diseases and injuries of the lower animals.

zoidogamous (zō-i-dog′a-mus), *adj.* fertilized by motile male cells comparable to those of animals, as in case of certain flowerless plants.

zoism (zō′izm), *n.* a reverence for animal life; the theory of vital force, that is, that the phenomena of life are due to vital principle.

zokor (zo′kor), *n.* a burrowing rodent of the mountains of Central Asia.

Zolaism (′lå-izm), *n.* excessive realism in the literary treatment of the worse side of human life or nature: from Emile Zola, the French realistic novelist.

Zollverein (tsol′fẽr-in), *n.* the German customs union, formed 1827, and further

extended in 1867 to establish uniform rates; a customs union.

zomotherapy (zō-mo-ther'å-pi), *n.* treatment of disease, especially tuberculosis, with a raw-meat diet.

zonal (zō'nål), *adj.* pertaining to or formed of, a zone or zones.

Zonate (zōn'āt), *adj.* ringed or belted.

zonation (zo-nā'shun), *n.* arrangement in zones.

zonda (son'dä), *n.* a hot wind which blows across the Argentine pampas.

zone (zōn), *n.* one of the 5 great belts into which the surface of the earth is divided with respect to latitude and temperature; that belt or district within which certain animal or plant forms of life are confined; a girdle or belt, one of the areas covered by the U. S. parcel-post system: *v.t.* to encircle with, or as with, a zone; to partition into zones, as for manufacturing purposes; divide into zones to suit governmental or other purpose.

zoned (zōnd), *n.* wearing a belt or girdle; having zones; striped.

zone-plate (zōn'plāt), *n.* a plate consisting of alternate series of opaque and transparent concentric rings which bring light to a focus by diffraction.

zoö-(zō'o), a combining form from the Greek *zoön*, an animal.

zoo (zōō), *n.* a park or other large inclosure in which live animals are kept for public exhibition; zoölogical garden.

zoöchemistry (zō-o-kem'is-tri), *n.* the chemistry of animal bodies; a description of the chemical elements in the animal economy.

zoöchore (zō'ō-kōr), *n.* a plant disseminated with the aid of animals.

zoöcurrent (zō'ō-kur-ent), *n.* an ocean current carrying living organisms.

zoögamy (zo-og'å-mi), *n.* the sexual reproduction of animals.

zoögene (zō'ō-jēn), *adj.* of animal origin, as coral islands, or beds of limestone.

zoögenic (zō'ō-jen'ik), *adj.* of animal, as distinguished from vegetable, origin.

zoögenous, (zō-oj'e-nus), *adj.* of animal origin; acquired by man from the lower animals, as in case of certain diseases.

zoögeography (zō-o-je-og'rå-fi), *n.* faunal geography; a description of the distribution of animals throughout the world: each division of the earth's surface maintains groups of animals peculiar to itself.

zoögeographical (-ō-graf'i-kål), *adj.* pertaining to zoögeography.

zoöglœa (-ō-glē'å), *n.* a mass of bacteria inclosed in a viscous or gelatinous substance.

zoögraphic (-gråf'ik), *adj.* pertaining to zoögraphy.

zoögraphy (-og'rå-fi), *n.* the description of animals, their forms and habits.

zoöid ('oid), *adj.* having the nature of an animal: *n.* an animal in one of its interior stages of development; an individual of a compound or colonial animal organization, produced by a nonsexual method, as proliferation, or fission: an organic cell having power of movement within itself.

zoölatry (-ol'å-tri), *n.* animal-worship.

zoölite (zō'o-lit), *n.* a fossil animal.

zoölogical (-ō-loj'i-kål), *adj.* pertaining to zoölogy.

zoölogically (-li), *adv.* according to the principles of zoölogy.

zoölogist (-ol'ō-jist), *n.* one skilled in zoölogy.

zoölogy (-ol'ō-ji), *n.* that part of biology that treats of animals, their structure, classification, habits, and distribution; zoögraphy.

zoömechanics (zo-o-me-kan'iks), *n.* the theory that all vital processes are explicable in terms of matter and notion.

zoomelanin (zō-o-mel'å-nin), *n.* a black pigment found in the feathers of many kinds of birds.

zoömetry (zo-om'e-tri), *n.* the scientific measurement of animals.

zoömagnetism (zō-o-mag'net-izm), *n.* animal magnetism.

zoömancy (zō'o-man-si), *n.* divination from observation of animals.

zoömorphism (-môr'fizm), *n.* the representation of a deity in the form, or with the attributes, of an animal.

zoön ('ōn), *n.* an animal which is the sole product of a single ovum: opposed to *zoöid*.

zoönomy (zo-on'o-mi), *n.* the science which treats of the various phenomena displayed by animal life.

zoönoses (zō-o-nō'sēz), *n.* diseases communicable by animals to humans.

zoonosology (-no-sol'o-ji), same as zoöpathology.

zoöparasite (-par'å-sīt), *n.* any animal parasite.

zoöpathology (-på-thol'o-ji), *n.* the study of the diseases of the lower animals.

Zoöphaga (zo-of'å-gå), *n.pl.* the Carnivora; flesh-eating animals.

zoöphilist (-of'i-list), *n.* a lover of animals.

zoöphily (zo-of'i-li), *n.* love of animals.

zoöphobia (zō-o-fō'bi-å), a morbid fear or dread of animals.

zoöphysics (zō-o-fiz'iks), *n.* that branch of zoölogy which treats of the physical structure and functions of the organs of animals.

zoöphysiology (-ō-fiz-i-ol'ō-gi), *n.* physiology of the lower animals.

zoöphyte ('fīt), *n.* an animal of low organization bearing some external resemblance to a plant.

zoöplasty (zō-o-plas'ti), *n.* the operation or process of grafting animal tissue into human bodies.

zoösperm ('ō-spērm), *n.* a spermatozoon; a spermatic particle.

zoöspore (′ō-spōr), *n.* one of the active spores of certain algæ endowed with motion by means of ciliated processes.

zoötechnics (zō-o-tek′niks), *n.* scientific breeding and domestication of animals.

zoötheism (zō-o-thē-izm), a belief in animal gods.

zoötomist (-ot′ō-mist), *n.* a comparative anatomist.

zoötomy (′ō-mi), *n.* the dissection or anatomy of animals.

zoötrophic (zō-o-trof′ik), *adj.* pertaining to the nourishment of animals.

zoril (zor′il), a South African skunk of the size and shape of the common polecat: it is marked like the American skunk and emits a very offensive odor: commonly called the *Cape polecat.*

Zoroastrian (zō-rō-as′tri-ån), *adj.* pertaining to Zoroaster, the reputed founder of the Parsi religion, or to his doctrines.

Zoroastrianism (-izm), *n.* the religious system, contained in the Zend-Avesta, said to have been founded by Zoroaster (1000 B. C.), the legislator and prophet of ancient Persia: it was the religion of the Persians previous to their conversion to Mohammedanism.

zoster (zos′tẽr), *n.* an ancient Greek belt of girdle; herpes; the shingles.

zouave (zōō-ȧv′), *n.* a soldier of a light infantry corps of the French army, wearing an Arab dress.

zounds (zoundz), *interj.* expression of anger.

zuchetto (tsōō-kät′ō), *n.* a skull-cap, worn by R. C. ecclesiastics, covering the tonsure and worn under the biretta.

Zulu (zōō′lōō), *n.* one of the warlike tribe of Kaffirs, north of Natal.

zumbooruk (zum′boo-ruk), *n.* a small swivel cannon used in the Near East, and fired from the back of a camel.

Zuni (zōō′nyē), *n.* one of a tribe of Pueblo Indians of New Mexico.

zweibund (tsvī′boont), *n.* a dual alliance of nations.

zwieback (tsvē′bȧk), *n.* bread toasted in crisp slices.

Zwinglian (tsving′li-an), *adj.* pertaining to Ulrich Zwingli (1484–1531), a Swiss Protestant reformer who taught that the Eucharist is but a symbolic memorial of the death of Christ and does not contain his body in essence or reality: *n.* a follower of Zwingli.

zygo- (zig′o), a combining form from the Greek *zygon*, a yoke.

zygodactyl (zig-o-dak′til), *adj.* yoke-footed; having two toes behind and two in front, as a woodpecker, or a parrot: *n.* a bird having two toes in front and two behind.

zygoma (zī-gō′mȧ), *n.* the cheek bone; the arch that joins the molar and temporal bones on the side of the head.

zygomorphous (zig-ō-môr′fus), *adj.* shaped like a yoke: said of flowers divisible into similar halves on one plane; bilaterally symmetrical: said of organs capable of being divided into two symmetrical halves.

zygophyte (zig′o-fīt), *n.* a plant in which reproduction is effected through zygospores, or the union of two similar cells.

zygospore (zig′o-spōr), *n.* a spore resulting from the conjugation of two similar sexual cells.

zygote (zī′got), *n.* the living product of the union of two germ cells, whether animal or vegetable.

zygotic (zī-got′ik), *adj.* relating to zygotes or fertilized egg-cells.

zymase (zī′mās), *n.* the transforming substance in yeast cells which effects alcoholic fermentation.

zyme (zīm), *n.* the germ supposed to be the poisonous cause of zymotic diseases; a ferment.

zymic (zim′ik), *adj.* produced by fermentation.

zymo- (zī′mo), a combining form from the Greek *zyme*, leaven.

zymocyte (zī′mō-sīt), *n.* a microörganism that produces fermentation.

zymogen (zī′mō-jen), *n.* any substance that by internal changes gives rise to a ferment.

zymogenesis (zī-mo-jen′e-sis), *n.* the transformation of a zymogen into an enzyme.

zymologist (-mol′ō-jist), *n.* one skilled in zymology.

zymology (′ō-ji), *n.* the doctrine of fermentation; a treatise on fermentation of liquids.

zymolysis (zī-mol′i-sis), *n.* normal digestion as produced by non-living ferments; morbific fermentation.

zymometer (-mom′e-tẽr), *n.* an instrument for ascertaining the degree of fermentation in different liquids.

zymophore (zī′mō-fōr), *adj.* bearing a toxin or poison.

zymophyte (zī′mō-fīt), *n.* a bacteroid ferment.

zymosis (zī-mō′sis), *n.* a fermentation; the process by which an infectious disease is believed to be developed.

zymotic (-mot′ik), *adj.* relating to, or produced by, fermentation.

zymotic disease (dis′ēz), a contagious or epidemic disease, supposed to be produced by a virus or organism which acts like a ferment.

zymurgy (zī′mẽr-ji), *n.* that branch of industrial chemistry which deals with the processes of fermentation in brewing, wine-making, etc.

Zyrian (zir′i-an), *n.* member of a tribe of people living in northeastern Russia.

zythum (zī′thum), *n.* an ancient beverage made from malted wheat.

zyzzle (ziz′l), *v.i.* to make a spluttering or hizzing sound; sizzle.

ADDITIONAL HELPS

TO

The Study and Use of To-day's English

MORE than a list of words is needed by those who wish to keep pace with the growth of our language. The preceding vocabulary is the largest, the newest and most usable list of words and word information to be found in any similar Dictionary.

Added to this, the following pages contain dramatic accounts of how our language originated and grew, stories of word building, the choice of words, the correct arrangement of words, the sources of our vocabulary, punctuation, when to use capital letters, etc., etc., and a classified Supplementary Dictionary of sporting, technical, professional and political terms, such as cannot be found in any other one book.

THE EVOLUTION OF ENGLISH DICTIONARIES

By JOHN C. ROLFE, Ph. D.

Professor in the University of Pennsylvania, Member of the National Academy of Social Science

The Dictionary is our most general and most helpful book of reference. Few homes are without some one of its manifold forms, and it is appealed to as an authority on the correct spelling of words, their pronunciation, and their exact shades of meaning. In the larger dictionaries, and to some extent in their abridgments, we expect to find also the derivation of words, as well as a certain amount of encyclopedic information, frequently made clearer by appropriate illustrations. There is commonly an Appendix too, containing a variety of miscellaneous information, judiciously selected and conveniently arranged. In short, if one were for any reason limited to a single book of reference, one's choice would ordinarily, and quite naturally, be the Dictionary.

The evolution of so convenient and comprehensive a manual has been the result of a long process of development, extending over many centuries. Its course is marked by a relatively small number of epoch-making works, each of which held the field, directly or indirectly through revisions and imitations, for long terms of years. Like so many other of our institutions, its origin and growth cannot clearly be understood without going back to those peoples to whom we owe so much that they must always hold a prominent place in any sound educational system, the Greeks and Romans.

The name "dictionary," from *dictionarius* (*liber*) or *dictionarium*, originally meant a "word-book." It had as rivals numerous other terms, such as lexicon (the Greek form of "word-book"), glossary, vocabulary, and the like. Its victory over all of them has been so complete, that "dictionary" is not only the most common designation of a word-book, but is extended to other handbooks alphabetically arranged, such as dictionaries of antiquities, of quotations, of biography, and similar works. Even the alphabetical order, or "dictionary order" as it is sometimes called, which seems to us so obviously the best, had a long contest with the arrangement by subjects or classes, and was not universally adopted until toward the end of the sixteenth century. The alphabetical arrangement itself passed through various stages, beginning with lists of words having the same initial letter but not otherwise differentiated, passing to lists alphabetized by the first two letters, and culminating in our present system.

Dictionaries are in general of two kinds: those in which the words of one language are defined in terms of another, and those in which the words of a language are explained or defined in the same tongue. The former become necessary when foreign languages are studied, the latter when a speech has reached such a stage of development as to contain words which are not readily understood by the general public.

The first word-books were the glossaries used by the Greek schoolboys of the fifth century before our era, to master the meanings of the obsolete and poetic words in their national reading-book, the poems of Homer. These glossaries were gradually expanded and amplified until Philetas of Cos, who lived between 325 and 265 B.C., compiled what might be called the first Homeric Lexicon. As time went on, other special lexicons were made, and finally, toward the end of the first century of our era, the first general Greek Dictionary was begun by Zophyrion and completed by Pamphilus of Alexandria.

Similar educational conditions existed among the Romans, and the glossaries made to explain unfamiliar words led at last to the great dictionary of Verrius Flaccus, of the time of Augustus. This lexicon was so large that it was twice abridged, by Festus and Paulus Diaconus. Only the latter has been preserved, along with some portions of the earlier epitome of Festus. Verrius illustrated the meaning and use of words by quotations, which give the work its principal value for modern scholars, and also introduced some encyclopedic matter. It will be seen that much of the ground gained in the course of so many centuries was lost during the Dark Ages, and that our English dictionaries practically began again at the beginning and passed through the same stages of growth, although at last they far outstripped their prototypes in the ancient world.

After lexicography had lain dormant for some time, it was given a fresh impulse by the Revival of Learning and the use of Latin as a means of communication among

educated men of different nationalities. Vocabularies became necessary, which at first explained the meaning of words in simpler Latin, but tended more and more to use the vernacular. In England the making of such word-books began between 600 and 700 A.D., but their development was retarded for more than three centuries by the Norman Conquest, since it was not until the close of the fourteenth century that English finally gained the ascendancy over French and became the recognized language of the schools.

The period which followed the victory of the mother tongue is marked by the appearance of a great number of Latin-English word-books, not yet called dictionaries, but bearing various fanciful titles, such as *Medulla Grammatices*, or "Marrow of Grammar," *Ortus* (i.e. *Hortus*) *Vocabulorum*, or "Garden of Words," and the like. A second stage is represented by the *Promptorium Parvulorum*, the "Children's Storehouse," which contained about 10,000 English words with their Latin equivalents. The first work of the kind to be termed a "Dictionary" was that of Sir Thomas Elyot, Knight, issued in 1538. The number of Latin-English and English-Latin lexicons is very large and they show a consistent improvement. Space does not permit an enumeration even of those of epoch-making importance; it may merely be remarked that owing to the high demands made by the modern science of lexicography, we have as yet no dictionary either of Greek or of Latin which is regarded as adequate. In the case of Latin the deficiency is gradually being supplied at this writing by the *Thesaurus Linguae Latinae*, published with the support of a number of great Academies of Europe. The printing of this mammoth work began in 1900.

The next forward step was made by Richard Howlet, whose *Abecedarium*, issued in 1552, besides giving the Latin equivalents for a large number of English words, also gave English definitions of some of the more difficult terms. Next, the dying out of Latin as a means of communication led to a more general study of the modern languages. Dante had long since made an appeal for greater attention to Italian in his *De Vulgari Eloquio*, but it was not until the early part of the sixteenth century that Dictionaries of English in connection with a modern language were put forth. One of the earliest was the *Esclarcissement de la Langue Francoyse* (1530), which was soon followed by dictionaries of Spanish and Italian, and shortly afterwards by a polyglot lexicon in eleven languages, called the *Ductor in Linguas*, or "Guide into Tongues."

Dictionaries of Greek, Latin and the modern foreign languages had an obvious practical purpose, but the necessity for an English dictionary did not suggest itself until the end of the sixteenth century, when it was brought to mind by the introduction into our tongue of many learned or "book" words, the meaning of which could not be grasped in the ordinary way, but required definition by specialists. Thus English dictionaries had in the beginning the same aim as the glossaries of the Greeks and Romans; that is, the definition of the "hard" words of the language.

This is explicitly set forth in the title of Robert Cawdrey's *Table Alphabeticall of Hard Words*, published in 1604, in which he explains the meaning of about 3,000 such terms. His work passed through three editions and then gave place to the *English Expositor*, or *Exposition of Hard Words*, of John Bullokar (1616). A new departure was made by the *English Dictionary* of Henry Cockeram (1623), which consisted of three parts. The first contained the "hard" words with their definitions, but the second gave a list of ordinary words provided with their learned equivalents, thus enabling the ambitious and industrious to substitute elegant and high-sounding terms for those current in every-day life, and so improve their style and conversation. The third part furnished an explanation of the classical, historical and mythological allusions met with in literature, besides giving information about important personages, marvellous animals, and the like.

In 1656 a *Glossographia*, an explanation of obscure legal terms, was published by Thomas Blount, who enlivened the sober annals of the science by his controversy with Edward Phillips, declaring that the latter's *New World of Words* and *Nomothetes* were clumsy plagiarisms of his own books. But the general tendency was to add more and more of the common words of the language. A series of dictionaries by Coles (1677), Cocker (1704), and Kersey (1708), continued this good work, and finally, in 1721, Nathaniel Bailey issued his *Universal Etymological English Dictionary*. This was the first work of the kind to aim at a complete collection of all the words of our mother tongue, a step made necessary by the special attention which was given to etymology. For while the editor did not consider it essential to give a common word like "cat" a fuller definition than "a creature well known," the derivation of all words was equally important. Bailey's work at once proved popular and went through a number of editions. In that of 1731 he marked a further advance by indicating the proper accentuation of the words. His Dictionary also included many legal and technical terms, as well as "the Etymology and Interpretation of Proper Names of Men and Women and Remarkable Places in Great Britain." In 1730, with the help of several specialists, Bailey brought out his folio edition, into which he introduced diagrams and proverbs. An interleaved copy of this edition formed the working basis for Johnson's Dictionary.

Dr. James A. H. Murray has pointed out in his Romanes lecture of 1900 that many of these dictionaries owed their existence to the needs of women, whose educational advantages were less than those of men, a fact which is given quaint expression in their dedications and title-pages. Cockeram's book, for example, announced its purpose as being that of "enabling as well as Ladies and Gentlewomen . . . as also Strangers of any Nation to the understanding of the more difficult authors already printed in our language, and the more speedy attaining of an elegant perfection of the English tongue, both in reading, speaking, and writing," while Blount's *Glossographia* was dedicated to the use of "the more-knowing Women and less-knowing Men."

Bailey had many rivals and competitors, who followed the same general plan, among them Dyche and Pardon (1735), B. N. Defoe (1735) and Benjamin Martin (1749). The next step in advance was prompted by a feeling among literary men and booksellers of the need for a "standard dictionary," the purpose of which should be to "fix the language" and prevent its deterioration. This erroneous conception of the nature of speech was not confined to England, but the example had already been set by the Accademia della Crusca in Italy and the Académie Française. The latter had in fact published a dictionary, the fruit of twenty years of preparation and forty of labor, from which all technical terms were rigidly excluded, as well as all other words which did not receive the stamp of academic approval. We now realize that such a notion is a perverted one, and that a dictionary should be an inventory of the language and not a "Who's Who?" of diction. At the time, however, the plan met with general approval, and in 1747 a syndicate of London booksellers contracted with Samuel Johnson to produce such a book within three years for the consideration of 1500 guineas. Johnson thereupon addressed a memorial on the "Plan of a Dictionary of the English Language" to Lord Chesterfield, in the hope of securing his patronage for the enterprise. It was not until Johnson had nearly completed his great task that the noble lord paid any attention to the matter, and then his tardy aid and encouragement were rejected by the indignant lexicographer. The work had in fact taken eight years and a half, and the greater part of the stipend had been exhausted in the pay of six amanuenses and in other incidental expenses.

The feature which made Johnson's Dictionary epoch-making was the attention given to the historical development of the language and the illustration of the uses of words by well-selected quotations. These quotations were entirely supplied by the editor and were for the most part made from memory; but though frequently not verbally exact, they are almost always sufficiently so to be entirely adequate to their purpose. Johnson also prided himself on his etymologies, but his original contributions in that line have gone the way of the greater number of those which preceded the modern days of scientific etymology. There are some definitions in which the editor allowed his sense of humor or his personal feelings to get the better of strict accuracy and literary decorum. Thus he defines a lexicographer as "a maker of dictionaries, a harmless drudge," and a pensioner as "a Slave of the State, hired by a stipend to obey his master." Other well-known examples are oats, whig, tory, and excise, which is said to be a "hateful tax, levied upon commodities and adjudged not by the common judges of property, but by *wretches* hired by those to whom the excise is paid." His work was not free from errors, but he in part disarmed criticism in his Preface by freely admitting their possibility. He was true scholar enough to acknowledge his slips, and when a lady once asked him how he came to define pastern as "the knee of a horse," he replied, "Ignorance, Madam, pure ignorance."

The value of Johnson's work was immediately recognized and it passed into a second edition within a year. It was some forty years, however, in wholly supplanting Bailey's Dictionary and others of that type; but it finally became the standard and held the field for many years.

The next feature to be added to our dictionaries was the systematic and accurate indication of pronunciation. Bailey and Johnson had indicated the proper accentuation of words, but had made no further attempt to show their sounds. This was first done by William Kenrick (1773), who was followed in 1780 by Thomas Sheridan, father of the famous dramatist. In 1791 John Walker, a former actor and lecturer on elocution, issued his *Critical Pronouncing Dictionary*, which became as great an authority on pronunciation as Johnson was on definition and quotation. Except for this addition, the efforts of lexicographers for many years after the publication of Johnson's Dictionary were confined to attempts to supplement and perfect that work. It was reprinted and revised many times, the best edition being that of the Rev. H. J. Todd (London, 1818), which is not yet wholly superseded.

The first to enter into competition with Johnson by making an independent work was Charles Richardson, whose *New Dictionary of the English Language* (1837) was based upon the theory that definition was a subordinate matter and illustration by quotation the essential thing. The result was an extremely valuable repertory of passages from the

best writers from 1300 down to his own time, but the plan of the work prevented it from being a popular success.

Meanwhile the first great American lexicographer, Noah Webster (1758–1843), had begun a series of dictionaries which culminated in the *American Dictionary of the English Language.* This work was based upon a new and extensive collection of material, and as the name implies, was an American dictionary, introducing words which had hitherto been regarded as provincial and illustrating usage by quotations from American as well as from British writers. He did not even confine himself to the best authors, believing that "language was an instrument not so much of literature as of daily association." He gave elaborate rules for spelling and pronunciation and in various appendices, as well as in the definitions of certain words, he included much encyclopedic matter. The work appeared in several editions during its author's lifetime, and was continued after his death by his son-in-law Chauncey Allen Goodrich (1790–1860), and later by Noah Porter (1811–1892), President of Yale College. For many years the supremacy of Webster's Dictionary in America was disputed by that of Joseph Emerson Worcester (1784–1865), who differed from Webster on many points of spelling and pronunciation, as well as in treating the language objectively rather than didactically. The victory in the "war of dictionaries" seems to have rested with Webster, although his etymologies, which were the least successful part of his work, have been generally discarded, while many of the characteristic features of the book have been modified or dropped. It still bears the name of its founder, but in its title *American* has given place to *International.*

The final step in English lexicography is represented by the *New English Dictionary on Historical Principles*, the publication of which began at Oxford in 1884 and is now nearing completion. Its aim is to record the full history of every word which has ever existed in our language during the last 800 years, with its proper spellings, pronunciation, etymology and definitions, and with quotations illustrating its usage.

This monumental work is purely a word-book, without encyclopedic matter. The latter feature was given special prominence by John Ogilvie in his *English Dictionary, Technical and Scientific*, first published in 1850 and afterwards in several editions, finally appearing as the *Imperial Dictionary of the English Language.* This work has had a profound influence on all our dictionaries except the New Oxford, all of which contain a greater or less amount of encyclopedic material and a profusion of illustrations.

STANDARD ENGLISH

By PERCY W. LONG, A.M., Ph.D.

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The choice of words, among the many thousands which are available for general use, marks, better than any other criterion, the range of one's command of the resources of a language. For although accuracy in pronunciation serves, as a rule, to distinguish the educated from the uneducated, and to gain for them that recognition which is accorded to persons sensitive to the finer elements of culture, it is among such persons a token of intellectual distinction to find at the right moment the right word, showing in this nicety of adjustment a precision of idea and a command of the means of expression beyond what is common. So much is not demanded of the majority of moderately educated men; to them the use of the standard language is a matter, not of artistic proficiency, but of everyday correctness. And the importance of this correctness is obvious to the business man as well as to the student in so far as it concerns his own social and commercial life. What is usually less obvious is its importance to the community; that is to the nation, or more generally the several countries which in common speak the English language. The great convenience of a language which encircles the globe and is understood from Alaska to Cape Town would be seriously diminished if the great agencies of our common culture, the schools, the pulpit, the newspapers, and the dictionaries, did not labor incessantly to keep in check the little variations which tend to disintegrate our common heritage. Local peculiarities of pronunciation, local innovations in words and new meanings attached to the old words would in no long time establish a variety of dialects such as those of Italy, where the peasant from near Naples cannot converse with his countryman of Venice unless through an artificial literary language acquired in school.

From some such variety of dialects the English standard language arose at the time of Chaucer and of Wyclif's translation of the Bible. Since that time, though in England the dialects have maintained themselves among the illiterate, a clear tradition established by the court, the church and the universities has been disseminated throughout the masses of English-speaking people. To this tradition it is encumbent on those who wish to speak and write well to conform.

The court of appeal to which the average individual must resort in case of doubt is the dictionary. But the consulter of the dictionary should recognize that its function—at any rate in recent times—is not to legislate regarding usages. Dr. Johnson, indeed, did so. But his celebrated dictionary of 1755 represented a movement initiated in the group of Swift, Addison, and Pope to compose a dictionary which should fix in one perfect form forever an unalterable English language. Many scholars then believed, and all now know, that even greater recognition than the following which Johnson secured among American as well as English authors, could not stay the flux of language. Even the Roman rhetorician Quintilian had recognized that fashions in words must change. The dictionary therefore records what is in good use now. Its sources are the great conservative centers of intellectual authority—the educational world, the pulpit, and distinguished authors. To these in Europe, notably in England and Germany, may be added the spoken language of classical and serious modern drama. That no one of these constitutes an ideal guide results from the inevitable intellectual and temperamental variations to which individual professions are subject. The pedantry of the schoolmaster contrasts with the simple emotional appeal of the actor; the wit of a keen editorial would not become the decorum of the cloth. As in the well-educated man almost any one of the elements that go to make up education may be lacking, so in the speaker or writer of good English individual virtues and vices of language distinguish the real from the ideal.

Yet certain principles of choice will keep one from going far wrong. One should use in language that sense of refinement, which checks one from conspicuousness or eccentricity in clothes and in conduct. To say that one should be unobtrusive is good advice only to those who cannot excel. But in seeking to excel one should avoid the outlandish, using only such language as good sense warrants. Long words which call

attention to themselves are rarely in good taste. This is as much as to say that language should be adapted to the hearers, to the audience and to the occasion. An address concerning a coal strike delivered at a Bostonian *thé dansant* would not serve for miners in their shirt sleeves. Without citing extremes, everyone will recognize the difference between formal occasions, such as public lectures, and informal, when a simpler range of words and certainly a simpler form of sentences would alone be in keeping.

Often in conflict with this principle of adapting language not only to the temperament but to the intelligence of those about one, a principle of even greater importance should control one bent on acquiring command of language —that of seeking to express one's idea with precision. Often to convey an idea with clearness will require a phrase, when to express it exactly requires but a word, because the specific word does not come to mind or because the audience cannot be trusted to comprehend its meaning. The "*provenience of seicentismo concetti*" serves for some one hundred words not of an elaborately technical character, but should be used only in addressing truly erudite persons. The very citation of such a phrase emphasizes the supreme importance of simplicity as a means to clearness. And yet undeviating allegiance to simplicity would leave everyone in the language of childhood. A compromise between such simplicity and an endeavor to carry upward the standard of one's environment is truer taste than the safer nonchalance of negative unobtrusiveness.

Regarding less these general principles of choice in the tenor of one's language, certain criteria for individual words have been formulated by rhetoricians. It should be observed that not all words are necessarily, because they are in the dictionary, good words. On the contrary, many are labelled *colloquial* or *slang* or *archaic*. Nor does the dictionary necessarily ban other words, sometimes rarely used or highly technical, which it would not be advisable to publish. Many a word formed with the prefix *un* or the suffix *ly* it would be quite legitimate to coin without express authority. Careful observance of eytmology in order to prevent formation of hybrids is here the main requisite.

Of the words which come to us from unaccredited sources, Americans are peculiarly exposed to the influx of foreign words, creating in local centers temporary mixed languages which permanently affect in various small ways the speech of districts. Especially difficult to avoid is the influence on pronunciation. A standard American pronunciation, enforced throughout our schools as a counter to the growing individualization of the northeast, southeast, and west, would do more to resist this tendency than individual efforts can hope to. To nationalize the British standard is a futile endeavor; we must say *ben* or *bin*, and not *been*. We cannot pronounce *trait* as *tray* or *chivalry* with *tch*. But any large influx of foreign words would go further; it would make for serious difficulty in intelligibility.

The outcome of this tendency usage will decide in time. For time, though slowly, transforms speech so that the speech of five hundred years ago would be hard to follow, and Juliet would seem to us to speak with a brogue. Changes are constantly in progress. New words creep in; old words fade gradually from memory. One can hardly do better than quote Pope's famous couplet:

"Be not the first by whom the new are tried,
Nor yet the last to lay the old aside."

Today one would not hesitate as in 1900 to use the words *graft* and *automobile*. Perhaps in 1930 *peeved* will have won its way to good repute. It has not done so as yet. On the other hand, certain authors have sustained injury by a fondness for words already nearly obsolete. They spoiled for many the golden melody of Spenser's verse. And we deem it an affectation when a writer uses *whilom*, *forsooth*, and the like, as a part of his own speech.

A danger less likely to beset consulters of dictionaries, but certainly more conspicuous in general conversation, especially at the showing-off age, is that of indiscriminately using slang. While only pedantry will deprecate the occasional use of a slang term when it felicitously conveys a specific thought or feeling, a regard for definiteness in thinking will condemn the meaningless iteration of a few stock phrases as equally applicable to the most incongruous things. Besides the vagueness, slang injures through its tendency to express the more vulgar, trivial, and commonplace points of view toward life, insensibly cheapening the whole intellectual tone of one habituated to its influence. The expression *I should worry*, is but equivalent to the similar Old French *non mi cale*, from which we have *nonchalance;* but the user of the latter term, if aware of its meaning, looks at that meaning critically rather than feels it. Soon, however, the slang lost its expressiveness of a mood, becoming a mere catchword or gag. Other slang satisfies a permanent need, gains favor, and is in repute. Swift fought for years the abbreviation *mob* for *mobile vulgus*, fickle rabble, as disconcerted faculties today combat *prof.*

Standard English

The standard language consists of those expressions which are exempt from criticism on the scores of being (1) too old or too new; (2) too local or still alien; and (3) beneath a reasonable tone of refinement. But within this chosen group must be distinguished two classes of terms: one to be used universally and one only to special groups of persons; namely, general and technical words. General words, in this sense are those known to the generality of people and embrace relatively but a few thousand, to which, however, in the main this article has been confined. Technical words, to the contrary, will be recognized by few not specially interested in the subject matter of the art, game, science, or craft with which they are involved. *Castling* in chess will serve as an example. Such words can be used but sparingly unless to persons of the particular group which they serve.

In addition to choosing words which are in themselves exempt from criticism, which express one's meaning and are suited to one's audience, the discriminating user of language is influenced by certain intellectual qualities. Of these the most essential is temperateness of expression. The hyperbole of vague enthusiasm or distaste manifests an uncritical and unreflective attitude of mind. It is usually a quickly recognized mark of intellectual inferiority, manifesting itself not only in the exaggeration which individual words imply, but even more in the use of such intensive expressions as *very* or less common incremental adverbs. Similar to this vice of hyperbole, though of more various character, is the tendency to use frequently qualifying words which modify the positive content of one's statements. Such an expression as *of course* when, if it be of course the statement need not be made, and when if it be not the expression is at best an irritating form of flattery, should be avoided. *No doubt* often implies actually the existence of doubt. Or, one's expression overstates and must be qualified, indicating original inability to achieve precise expression. This reveals poverty of vocabulary.

Within the compass of individual words not infrequently there exists a considerable choice, where several meanings of a word are still well known. *Dainty* is an instance; whether to apply it to a person of fastidious habits or to a thing palatable or otherwise agreeable to such a person. But applied to the person it may concern appearance or manner or tastes. There is, chiefly, a danger of too greatly extending the meaning of a word by confusion with some other through close association. This type of error, called "impropriety," or "malaprop" from Mrs. Malaprop in the "School for Scandal," is well illustrated by her own saying, "I'll *precede* along after you." Close akin to it are such solecisms as that which arise commonly in the misuse of *liable* for *likely*. One may be *liable* to arrest for overspeeding, and yet not *likely* to be arrested. *Liable* usually accompanies a noun, *likely* a verb. Another instance is the confusion between *due* and *owing*. This error arises from using *due* as if it also were a participle.

Among the correct uses of a word, it was once widely maintained that the primary or original meaning of a word is that toward which one should incline. Ruskin especially was addicted to resuscitating the original significance. This conservative tendency, so long as it avoids eccentricity, makes for stability. But its fundamental inapplicability appears in such a word as *passion*, which then must be used to denote "suffering," as occasionally it still does ("the passion of our Lord"); or in the word *take*, which originally meant "to give." A better principle for choosing is to use those meanings only which are widely intelligible, and of those that one which no other word conveys so clearly. Among synonyms choose the meanings which are least synonymous. This makes for clearness. Avoid the error of the schoolboy who wrote: "One fine day we took a nice drive up and got an elegant view."

As to the extent of his vocabulary, it were better not to inquire. The well-educated person uses from two to five thousand words; exceptionally gifted authors rarely double that number. And yet the acquisition of a vocabulary, which is so highly commended in Professor Palmer's *Self Cultivation in English*, is no great task if one were to resolve upon his advice to acquire regularly and use two new words a week. Ability to choose words rests upon the ready command of many, just as lapses into error usually arise from command of too few. Therefore to enlarge the vocabulary best makes for the attainment and spread of standard English.

PRACTICAL SYNTAX

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It is the purpose of this article to present to the general reader in a brief and somewhat informal manner the more common principles of syntax. The historical phase of syntax is not presented. The clientele to which such a volume as this will appeal will find the following discussion of syntactical relationships of practical value.

When we express our thoughts in ordinary conversation we generally take little thought of the relation the words we are using bear to each other. What we mean to say is brought out clearly and vividly, as much by the tone of voice, inflection, facial expression, body gestures, and manner, as by the words themselves. But when we set our thoughts down in written form we are without these valuable aids of voice and manner to make clear what we are trying to say. Our thoughts must be understood because the relations which exist between the various parts of our sentences are clear. If the relations between the parts of our sentences are not clear, or if they do not follow the generally accepted rules governing syntactical relations, the thoughts we are trying to express will not be understood.

Good usage, common practice, society—whatever you will—has decided what is good form, what is proper, in this field of syntax, just as it has in the fields of morals, etiquette, or fashions. Therefore the man or woman who has occasion to set his thoughts down in writing should observe the common practice, the universally understood rules which govern the relationship of words. If he fails to do so, or if he attempts to make his own rules, he will be considered as outside the pale of cultured, educated people. From this it will be seen that the ability to construct sentences properly is hardly less important than the power to speak.

The term used when referring to this relation which must exist between the various parts of sentences is *Syntax*. As has been said, Syntax involves the observance of established rules in the correct arrangement of words in good use. This phase of syntax is known as *Grammar*. In languages which are highly inflected the relations between the words is shown by the inflections. The English language is not highly inflected, having lost most of its inflected forms; the relations between the words in English sentences is shown by their grammatical order. The normal order of the words in English sentences is: first, the noun, with its modifiers; then the verb with its modifiers. The adjective modifiers of a noun usually follow it. In the case of verbs the modifiers may come before or after the verb. The modifiers of both the nouns and the verbs should be placed near to the words they are intended to modify.

All sentences may be divided into three general forms, namely:

(*a*) The simple sentence, which consists of one subject and one predicate, as *The boy runs*. In such a sentence *boy* is the subject, *runs* is the predicate.

(*b*) The compound sentence, which consists of two or more clauses of equal value, joined by a co-ordinate conjunction, as "*The way was long and the day was cold.*" Here the clause *the day was cold* is equal in value to *the way was long*, and is joined to the first clause by the co-ordinate conjunction *and*.

(*c*) The complex sentence, which contains a main or principal clause and one or more subordinate clauses joined to the main clause by a subordinate conjunction, as *The boy ran when he heard the bell.* The main clause is *the boy ran;* the subordinate clause is *when he heard the bell;* the subordinate conjunction joining the two clauses is *when*. These three definitions classify all the sentence forms.

Every sentence requires a subject; this subject is said to be in the nominative case. It answers the question Who? or What? and the predicate or verb asserts something about it. The subject of a sentence may be either a noun or a pronoun or other word, phrase, or clause which may take the place of a noun or pronoun.

Illustrations: 1. Mary plays with her doll. *Mary*, a proper noun, is the subject of *plays*. 2. He went home. *He*, a personal pronoun is the subject of *went*. 3. To give

aid is a great privilege. *To give aid*, an infinitive phrase, is the subject of *is*. 4. Swimming is good exercise. *Swimming*, a verbal noun, is the subject of *is*. 5. That the man knew his business was evident to all. *That the man knew his business*, a noun clause, is the subject of *was*. 6. The wicked are punished. *Wicked*, an adjective, is the subject of *are punished*. 7. Now is the time to strike. *Now*, an adverb, is the subject of *is*.

When one noun is used to explain or to describe another noun it is said to be in Apposition with that noun; and they are always put in the same case. Illustration: Mr. Smith, the minister, has gone abroad. The noun *minister* describes the Mr. Smith referred to and is in the nominative case to agree with Mr. Smith, which is the subject of the sentence.

The nominative case has additional uses. The verb *to be* and verbs of a like nature such as *seem, become, look*, etc., take two nominatives, one for a subject and the other to complete their meanings. Examples: The king is a great man. *Man*, a nominative, completes the meaning of the copula *is*. She looks every inch a queen. *Queen*, a nominative, completes the predicate *looks*. A noun and an adjective or a noun and an adjective phrase or a noun and a participle, not connected with any other words in the sentence are put in the *Nominative Absolute*. Illustration: The bridges having been burned, the convicts were unable to escape. *The bridges having been burned* is the *Nominative Absolute*.

Other Uses of Nouns

When a noun denotes ownership it is said to be in the *Possessive Case*. The possessive is the only case in English denoted by a separate form. The possessive singular is formed by adding the apostrophe and *s* to the singular: e.g., cat, cat's; Dickens, Dickens's. The possessive plural is formed by adding apostrophe *s* to the plural if it does not end in *s:* e.g., men, men's; children, children's. If the plural form ends in *s*, the possessive adds only an apostrophe, e.g., dog, dogs'.

When a noun is the object of a verb, verbal, or of a preposition, it is said to be in the *objective* case. Illustration: John built the house. *House* is in the objective case because it completes the meaning and receives the action of the verb *built*. The man taking the picture is my uncle. Here *picture* is in the objective case because it completes the meaning and receives the action of the participle *taking*. The boy of honor will not steal. In this sentence *honor* is in the objective case because it is the adjunct of the preposition *of*.

There are some peculiar uses of the objective which should be mentioned. One is the use of the objective as the indirect object, or as the object of the preposition *to*, expressed, as understood.

Another peculiar use of the objective should be noted in the adverbial use of the objective case to denote time, measure, and distance. Illustration: He stayed in Rome two weeks. *Two weeks* is in the objective case because it denotes time. The retained object will be treated under the government of verbs.

Pronouns

Pronouns must agree in person, number and gender with the nouns for which they stand. In the sentence John lost his book, *his* is a personal pronoun of the third person, singular number, and masculine gender to agree with the proper noun *John*, for which it stands. The personal pronouns are: I, you, he, she and it.

Sometimes doubt arises as to which case of the personal pronoun one should use after parts of the verb *to be*. The nominative case is the correct one, although the objective is growing in common usage. Right: It is *I*. It is *he*.

The possessive case of the pronoun and also of the noun should be used before a gerund. (The gerund is a verbal noun which still retains its power of governing a noun.) Illustration: We heard of *his* writing a novel. In such sentences the possessive must be used, *not* the objective.

The relative pronouns are *who, which, what* and *that*. These pronouns have a double function, that of conjunctions and pronouns combined. As conjunctions they may be either co-ordinating or restrictive. Some writers insist that *who* cannot be restrictive, but others insist that it may be used either way. *Which* may also be either, but *that* is practically always restrictive. Illustrations: I wrote a check for James, who went home. This is the same as saying: I wrote a check for James and he went home. Here *who* is a co-ordinating conjunction. The street that you crossed is West End Avenue. *That* limits a particular street and is, therefore, restrictive.

Who is the only relative pronoun which has different case endings. *Who* is used when referring to persons, *which* to things, and *that* may be used of either person or things. A very common error is the use of the nominative case *who* for the objective *whom* and vice-versa. Illustration: The woman who (whom) I thought was honest deceived me. *Who* must be used instead of *whom* because it is the subject of *was*. Who (whom), did

they say won? Who must be used because it is the subject of *won*. The man whom (who) you saw is Mr. Blank. Whom must be used because it is the object of the verb *saw*.

As is sometimes used as a relative pronoun and must be mentioned. It is used after *same, such, so much*, etc. Illustrations: Harry was working along the same lines as his father. This is equivalent to saying, Harry was working along the same lines that his father was working along.

Before leaving pronouns, the adjective pronouns must be mentioned. *Each other* is used when two or more than two are referred to; e.g. They fought each other for standing room. *Each other* may refer to any number here. *One another* is used when only two are referred to; e.g. John and James played with one another when they were children. *Any* is almost always treated as plural. *Anyone* is usually used for the singular. Illustrations: Are any of you going to the matinee? Has anyone a pencil? The pronoun *any* must not be confused with the adjective *any*.

Adjectives

In Old English, adjectives agreed with the noun which they modified, in number, gender and case. This agreement has long been discarded. Now the only two adjectives that agree in any way with the nouns they modify are *this* and *that*, which still retain their plural forms *these* and *those*.

Some adjectives have three degrees, the positive, the comparative, and the superlative. Examples: *Good* is the positive degree. It is used in speaking of one person or thing; e.g., John is a good boy. *Better* is the comparative degree which is used when but two things are compared; e.g., John is better than Jack. *Best* is the superlative degree. It is used when three or more things are compared, e.g., Of all the boys in the neighborhood, John is the *best*. Some adjectives are compared by adding *er* and *est* to the positive, as dark, darker, darkest; high, higher, highest. There are other adjectives which are compared by adding *more* and *most* to the positive degree: as, beautiful, more beautiful, most beautiful; cruel, more cruel, most cruel. The distributive adjectives *each, every, either* and *neither* go with the singular nouns only.

The definite article *the* and the indefinite articles *a* and *an* are probably used more than any other words. *The* is not usually repeated before each of two or more modifiers of a noun unless emphasis is desired. Illustrations: The big black cat is dead. The cat was the biggest and blackest cat I ever saw.

The is called the definite article because it points out one particular object. *A* and *an* are called indefinite because they do not point out any particular object, but limit any one of a class of things. They are sometimes repeated for emphasis before each of a series of nouns; e.g., He was a thief, a forger, and a murderer.

Verbs.

The relation of a verb to its subject has already been discussed. When a sentence has a collective noun such as mob, fleet, cavalry, crowd, or committee for a subject, that regards many units as one, syntax requires a singular verb. Illustrations: The mob is coming. The fleet is ready to sail. The committee is ready to make its report. If the subject consists of two or more singular nouns joined by *or* the singular verb is used. If these nouns are joined by *and* the plural form of the verb is used. If the subject is plural in form but singular in meaning, a singular verb is used; e.g., Thirty years is a long time to wait for a fortune.

Verbs are either transitive or intransitive. *Transitive* comes from the Latin word *transire*, which means to go over. Therefore, a transitive verb is one which requires an object to receive the action expressed and to complete its meaning. An intransitive verb does not require an object to complete its meaning. A transitive verb in the active voice governs its direct object in the objective case; e.g., John likes his dog. *Dog* is in the objective case because it completes the meaning of the verb and receives its expressed action. A verb is said to be in the active voice when the subject is represented as acting upon the object. The passive voice is that form of the verb which represents the subject as being acted upon; e.g., The apple was eaten by Mary. Some transitive verbs, such as *giving, paying, promising*, etc., govern the direct object, which is also in the objective case.

Factitive verbs, verbs of making, when active are transitive and take two objects; one the direct object and the other the second or factitive object. Some writers call the latter an object complement. An object complement is a word added to an incomplete verb to complete its meaning. If the verb is transitive, the complement often defines the action that is exerted upon the direct object. Illustration: They made him foreman. *Foreman* is the second object or object complement; it completes the act performed upon *him*.

Some transitive verbs which have two objects retain one of them when they are changed from active to passive voice. This object is called the retained object. Example: (active voice) He gave me the house. (passive voice with the retained object) I was given the house.

When two or more clauses in a sentence are dependent upon a principal verb, all the verbs must be arranged in a proper sequence of tenses to convey the true meaning of the sentence. Example: The man went home after the boy came. *Went* is in the past tense, so *came* must be in the past or past perfect tense, because that action occurred before the man *went*.

In simple sentences care should be taken to use the proper tenses of verbs to express the time intended to be expressed. Some common errors are the use of *come* for *came; seen* for *saw; done* for *did; drug* for *dragged;* and *had went* for *had gone*. A verb may govern another verb if the second verb is an infinitive. Example: We heard her sing. *Sing*, the infinitive, is the object of heard, with *her* for its subject. The subject of an infinitive is always in the objective case.

Participles, although they are adjectives, retain their verbal power of governing nouns or pronouns. Example: The girl playing the piano is my sister. *Piano* is governed by *playing*.

Adverbs

Adverbs modify verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs. Illustration: The old man walked slowly. *Slowly* modifies *walked*. The sun was very bright. *Very* modifies the adjective *bright*. The fox ran so swiftly that the dogs could not catch him. *So*, an adverb, modifies another adverb, *swiftly*. Adverbs should be placed as close as possible to the words which they modify. Some adverbs, like adjectives, have three degrees, the positive, comparative, and superlative, and are compared as adjectives are. Illustration: Mary sewed rapidly. Mary sewed more rapidly than Jane. Mary sewed most rapidly when alone.

Prepositions

Prepositions govern nouns and pronouns in the objective case. Prepositional phrases may be used as adverbs or adjectives; e.g., John went to Boston. *To Boston* is a prepositional phrase modifying the verb *went*. The Madonna of the Chair is a famous painting. *Of the Chair* is a prepositional phrase modifying the noun Madonna.

The following is a partial list of special prepositions which require special attention: Agree *with* (a person); agree *to* (a proposal); change *for* (a thing); change *with* (a person); differ *from* (a statement or opinion); differ *with* (a person); different *from*. For a complete list consult a good grammar.

Conjunctions

The main co-ordinate conjunctions, those which join clauses of equal value, are: *and, also, as well as, but, or, yet, still,* and the correlatives which go in pairs or groups of three, as: *both—and, not only—but, neither—nor, either—or*, etc. Care must be taken always to use *nor* with *neither* and *or* with *either*.

Some of the subordinate conjunctions are *while, when, since, if, because,* and *whenever*.

Syntax shows the agreement and government between the various parts of speech. The foregoing discussion is but a brief presentation of the syntax of English sentences. For a complete discussion, consult some good English grammar.

ETYMOLOGY

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Definition

We shall here interpret the term *etymology* to mean a study of the sources of our vocabulary, the elements of words, the causes of change in the form and meaning of words, and the principles of derivation.

The Sources of Our Vocabulary

The English vocabulary has grown to great size. The number of words found in extant Old English literature does not exceed thirty thousand; Webster's *New International Dictionary* (1910) lists more than four hundred thousand. Most of these are of foreign origin. Of the 14,286 words listed in Skeat's *Etymological Dictionary*, only about four thousand are native words. Yet if we count every word on the page as often as it occurs we find that most writers use mainly English words. Shakespeare used 90 per cent; the English Bible, 94 per cent; Milton, 81 per cent; Addison, 82 per cent; Tennyson, 88 per cent. Most of our shortest and simplest words are native.

If any language comes into close contact with another, there is likelihood of word-borrowing. English is one of the most cosmopolitan of languages. From the French it began to borrow even before the Norman Conquest; after that, as intercourse with France increased, it borrowed heavily from both Norman and Parisian French. Layamon's *Brut* (c. 1200) has 150 words of French origin. Behrens lists some 1,250 words borrowed before 1250, of which 64 belong to religion and the church, and 28 to war and chivalry. The romance of *King Alexander* (before 1300) has over 760 words of French origin. Many Spanish and Italian words have also come in as a result of commercial activity.

Another large group of borrowings is from the Latin. Because of its use as the language of the church, Latin was familiar to the educated classes, and even in OE. times contributed about fifty words, including *apostle, clerk, deacon, evangelist, martyr, mass, patriarch, pope, prophet, tunic.* A few Latin words were borrowed from the Britons themselves (*-caster, -cester, -chester,* from *castra,* "a camp," *lake, mount, mile, port, wall, -wick, wine,* possibly *-coln* in *Lincoln, street*). In ME. times, because of the influence of Latin literature, more words were borrowed, many coming from the Vulgate. Latin has continued to be, down to our times, the language of men of science, in which Bacon wrote his *Novum Organum,* Copernicus his *De Orbium Celestium Revolutionibus,* and Linnæus his *Systema Naturæ.* It has been estimated that about four-fifths of all borrowed words in English come from French and Latin. Of Skeat's 14,286 words, about eight thousand are of Latin and Romance origin.

The number of words coming from Greek is small, though important. From the Continent the Angles brought *church* and *devil.* Down to modern times Greek words came in only through Latin. Since the Renaissance, Greek has contributed many scientific words; indeed, owing to the influence of Latin and Greek, English has nearly lost the power of coining words out of native elements. We speak not of a "sound-writer," but of a *phonograph;* not of a "force-measure," but a *dynamometer.*

Then there is a large Scandinavian element. As is well known, in the eighth and ninth centuries, Danish invaders overran northeastern England. With the gradual amalgamation of Danes and Angles came the introduction of many Danish words, e.g., *bask, churn, club, skin, kill, dream,* "vision," *-by* in place names, *thwaite, thrust, tidings, tight, call, law, they, take, hit, knife.* Most Danish borrowings belong to our everyday vocabulary.

A small number of words comes from Celtic sources. In OE. times were borrowed *bannock, brat, brock, -comb* in place names, *down,* "hill," *dun* (color), *mattock,* possibly *rock* and *slough;* in later times, from the Irish, *bog, brogue, gallowglass, glib,* "lock of hair," *kern,* "soldier," *shamrock, shanty;* from the Scotch Gaelic, *cairn, claymore, clan, coronach, crag, gillie, glen, mackintosh, pibroch, slogan, Tory, whiskey;* from the Welsh *bragget, coracle, cromlech, crowd* (musical instrument), *flannel, flummery, maggot.*

Etymology

From other languages we have borrowed a considerable number of words: e.g., Dutch, *derrick, frolic, jerkin, mumps, plug, skipper;* Persian, *bazaar, divan, mogul, shawl, orange, pajamas, arsenic;* Hebrew, *bedlam, cherub, seraph, shekel, rabbi, camel, elephant;* Arabic, *alkali, emir, harem, mohair, sheik, sherbert, sofa;* American Indian, *hickory, hominy, moccasin, moose, skunk, toboggan.* Some words from these sources are used in a religious connection; others have been derived from commerce. There is hardly a language spoken on the earth that has not contributed something to our vocabulary.

Finally, we have many hybrid words, derived from two or more sources. *Macadamization* is Gaelic, Hebrew, Greek, Latin, French. *Cablegram* is French and Greek. *Linseed* is Latin and English. *Michaelmas* is French (from Hebrew) and Latin.

The Elements of Words

In general it may be said that simple words are composed of *roots* (the most primitive forms of words), *prefixes*, and *suffixes*. The combination of a root with a single prefix or suffix may form a *stem* (e.g., *stagnat-* in *stagnation*). To the stem were attached the inflectional endings which denoted differences of case, voice, mood, and tense, e.g., *respect* is made up of the prefix *re-*, the Latin root *spec*, "see" and the suffix *-t*, which is the survival of Latin *-tum*. From a kindred Greek root *skep, skop*, we get *telescope* (*tele*, "far") and *skeptic*. From the root *swad* we get *sweet, suave* (Lat. *suavis* for *suaduis*), *persuade, assuage*. From the root *kap* we get *have, hawk* (OE. *haf-oc*), *haven, capacious cap-ital* (*Lat. caput*, "head"), *chapter, recipe, reception, head*. From the root *dam*, "tame," we get *tame, dame, damsel, duenna, dominion, domino*. From the root *pak*, "bind, fasten," we get *pacify* (Lat. *pec-us*, "that which is tethered up, cattle"), *pecuniary* "relating to cattle," which formerly served as money, *fee*, which in OE. meant "cattle," *pact* in *compact, fair, fain*. Skeat enumerates over 460 Indo-European roots occurring in English words.

The chief prefixes are English *be-* (same as *by*), *for-, fore-, forth-, mis-*, "wrongly," *on-, out-, over-, twi-*, "two," *un-*, "not," *under-, with-*, "against"; Lat. *ab-*, "from," *ad-*, "to," sometimes disguised as in *ac-cede, af-fix, al-lude, ap-pend, ambi-*, "both," *ante-*, "before," *bi-*, "double," *com-*, "together" (*com-pound, con-tact, collision*), *contra-* "against," *de-*, "down," *dis-*, "apart," *du-*, "two," *ex-*, "out of," *extra-*, "beyond," *in-*, "not," *inter-*, "between," *multi-*, "many," *non-, ob-*, "near," *per-*, "through," *post-* "after," *pre-*, "before," *pro-*, "instead of," *re-*, "again," *retro-*, "backward," *semi-*, "half," *sub-*, "under," *super-*, "above, over," *trans-*, "beyond," Greek *anti-*, "against," *apo-*, "off," *arch-, auto-*, "self," *di-*, "double," *dia-*, "through," *epi-*, "upon," *hemi-*, "half," *hypo-*, "under," *meta-*, "among, after," *pan-*, "all," *para-*, "beside," *poly-*, "many," *pro-*, "before," *proto-*, "first."

The suffixes are so numerous that we can mention only a few: English, *-dom, -er, -hood*, "state," *-ness, -red* (*hat-red*), *-ric* (*bishop-ric*), *-ship, -th* (*you-th*); diminutives, *-ock, -ling, -kin* (*Per-kin*, "little Peter"), *-ing*, patronymic (*Buck-ing-ham*, "home of the Buck family"); adjectival, *-fast, -fold, -ful, -ish, -less, -some, -ward, -y;* adverbial, *-ling* (*dark-ling*), *-long, -ly, -meal, -ward, -ways, -wise;* Latin, *-an, -and* (*vi-ands*), *-end, -ant, -ary, -ate, -cle, -ee* (*refer-ee*), *-ion* (*un-ion*), *-tion, -ment, -or, -ory;* Greek, nominal *-ad, -ant, -asm, -ast, -ics, -isk, -ism, -ist, -oid, -tre* (*scep-tre*); adjectival, *-ic, -astic, -istic;* verbal, *-ize;* French, *-age, -als, -ance, -ard, -aire, -ar, -cer, -ier, -acy, -ess* (*larg-ess*), *-et, -ette, -eur, -ery, -tude, -ty;* adjectival, *-ese, -esque* (originally diminutive), *-ous;* verbal, *-ish, -fy, -y,* (*marr-y*).

Our vocabulary has also been greatly enriched by combining words into groups (compounds) of two or more. Sometimes the two elements mean the same (*gangway, pathway, sledgehammer, haphazard*); usually the first element modifies the second (*steamboat, typewriter, quickstep*); sometimes the two are in the relation of subject and predicate (*skinflint*), or verb and object (*spitfire*), (*scarecrow*), or verb and adverb (*come-down, dug-out*). In some compounds the two elements have become welded together so completely that the compounding has been forgotten (*window*, from *wind* and *eage*, "eye"; *stirrup*, from *stig* and *rap*, "mounting rope"; *barn*, "barley building").

Changes in Form and Meaning

Our language, like every other, is in a constant state of flux or change. Words are constantly changing both form and meaning, and syntactical conceptions are constantly shifting. The growth of printing has probably retarded these processes to some extent; yet they still go on. Their progress, like that of the glacier, can be perceived only by measurements at long intervals. In OE. *ham* the vowel was pronounced as in *father;* in time, through imperceptible changes, it came to be pronounced as in *law;* and it is now pronounced like *oa* in *boat*. The changes in this vowel influenced and were influenced by the same vowel in other words; hence, we have the phonetic law, OE. *a* >

ME. *aw* > MnE. *ō*. In a similar manner other vowels have shifted since OE. times. OE. *ē* (as in *hay*) has become *ee* (*geese*); OE. *i* (as in *eel*) has become *ai* (*while*); OE. *ō* (as in *tone*) has become *oo* (*boon*); OE. *u* (as in *fool*) has become *au* (*foul*); OE. *æ* (as in *there*) has become *ea* (*heal*).

Other phenomena are due to earlier changes, some of which we will now enumerate. Grimm's Law, or the Great Consonant Shift, holds good of all the Teutonic languages. About 400 B.C. Indo-European, *p, t, k* became Teutonic *ph, f, th, kh* (cf. Latin *pedem foot;* Latin *tres, three;* Latin *cornu, horn*). Then all IE. *ph's, th's, kh's,* which had been stops (*loop-hole, knot-hole, block-house*), became the spirants (capable of being prolonged) *f, th* (*thin*), *ch* (Ger. *ach*). Thirdly, IE. *bh, dh, gh,* which had been stops, became spirants and then *b, d, g* (cf. Sanskirt *bhratar,* Latin, *frater, brother*). Lastly, before or about 100 B.C., IE. *b, d, g* became Teutonic *p, t, k* (cf. Latin *lubricus, slippery;* Latin *turba, thorpe;* Latin, *duo, two;* Latin *genu, knee;* Latin *jugum,* yoke).

An exception to this law was formulated by Karl Verner in 1875 (Verner's Law). When the accent did not rest on the vowel immediately preceding the consonant in question, the medial and final voiceless spirants *f, th* (*thin*), *h, s* (from IE. *p, t, k, s*) became the voiced spirants *v, th* (*then*), *g, z*. This accounts for the difference between *was* and *were;* singular *wæs,* plural *wǽsúmn,* became *wæzun,* became *wærun,* became *were.* So comparing Greek *hekaton* with *hundred,* we see that the IE. *kmtóm* became first Teutonic *hunth* (*th* voiced as in *then*), and then *hund-*.

This helps us to see what an important part accent has played in language. It is accent, indeed, which has given us our series of Vowel Gradations, seen in *sing, sang, sung, drive, drove, driven, bear, bore, take, took, fight, fought. Sang* differs from *sing* because, owing to different accentuation in the original Indo-European, the vowel of the original *sang*-form was not pronounced with quite the same stress, and as a result became a different vowel.

In early times, too, Teutonic vowels underwent change because of a *y* or *i* sound in the next syllable. Thus, though *hal* became *whole, haljan* became *hælan,* now *heal.* The plural of *mann* (*manniz*) became *menn.* The plural of *cū,* "cow" (*cū-iz*) became *cy,* and with the addition of another plural ending, *kine.* Thus we account for the difference between *foot* and *feet, gold* and *gild, long* and *length, full, fill, doom, deem, food, feed, fox, vixen.*

Not only do vowels change because of being near consonants; they sometimes change those consonants themselves. The vowels *a, o, u* are called back vowels; *e, i,* are front vowels and may cause a consonant to be fronted (palatalization). Thus *kirk, scg, brig, flick* (still heard in some parts of Britain) have become our *church, sedge, bridge, flitch;* and we have both *seek* and *be-seech.*

In a few words one sound has taken the place of another (substitution). We still write *laugh, cough, enough,* but we say *læf, cawf, enuf.* In Cornwall they also say *thoft* (thought) and *broft* (brought).

Moreover, there is always a tendency to cut off the ends, or to cut out parts, of words (Abbreviation). This has caused us to lose most of our inflectional endings. Teutonic *drankidēdum* (four syllables) has become *drenched.* All infinitives formerly ended in *-an. Pea* was formerly *peas; cherry* is from *cheris; any* is from *ænig.* Medial consonants have been lost from various words (*Wooster* from *Worcester, Norfolk* from *Northfolk, speak* from *sprecan, worship* from *worthship, hail* from *hægel, fortnight* from *fourteen-night, England* from *Ænglaland, either* from *agehwæther.*

On the other hand a few words have gained sounds (*yew,* from OE. *iw, newt* from *ewt, bridegroom* from *bridguma, nightingale* from *nihtegal, nickname* from *eke-name*). In many words, however, a consonant added in the spelling was rarely or never pronounced (*island, debt, corps*).

One of the most powerful influences at work upon words is Analogy. We all like to have regularity in language as in other things, and our minds tend to put words into groups. On the analogy of *kingdom* we made *dukedom, Christendom.* OE. *rihtwis* has become *righteous* on the analogy of words like *gracious, vicious.* Two persons can be friends; so we sometimes hear, "I'll *be friends* with him." On the analogy of *lemonade* we have *orangeade.* The folk mind sometimes makes mistakes which lead to curious changes (Folk-Etymologies). *Asparagus* becomes *sparrow-grass;* Old French *pick-ois* becomes *pick-ax. Jerked beef* has nothing to do with jerking, but is connected with Peruvian *charqui,* "dried meat." *Rothschild,* "red shield," has come to be pronounced as if it were *Roth's-child. Shamefaced* was formerly *shamefast. Penthouse* is not really related to either *pent* or *house* (formerly *pentus* from French *pentis*). In *admiral* there is confusion of Arabic *amir al bahr,* "commander of the sea," with Latin *admirari,* "admire."

Likewise words are constantly shifting in meaning. These changes may be grouped roughly as follows:

Generalization of meaning. *Circumstances,* formerly "the things that surround

us," now means "conditions over us" ("under these *circumstances*"). *Virtue*, formerly "manliness," now has various meanings, which the context helps to decide. *Fire* as a verb is more general than its noun equivalent.

Specialization. *Meat*, once "food," now means only "flesh." *Disease* formerly "discomfort," is now confined to sickness. *Minister* formerly meant any kind of "servant." *Undertaker* was once "a contractor" in general.

Division. Many words have split into two or more. Latin *persona*, "mask," has given us *parson* in the ecclesiastical sense and *person* in the sense of "human being." Latin *ex-agium* has yielded both *assay* and *essay*. *Head* has widely different meanings.

Transference of meaning. *Bead* originally meant "prayer"; as perforated balls on a string were used to count prayers, they gradually took on the word for prayers themselves. *Exchequer*, originally "a chess-board," has come to mean "a national banking account." *Moustache* originally meant "the face between the end of the nose and the upper lip." *Quaint*, formerly "wise, skilful," now means "fanciful, odd, old-fashioned." *Game* in the hunter's language means not "sport," but the result of it—what is taken.

Degeneration. *Villain* formerly meant merely "a slave attached to a country estate (*villa*); later it meant "a farm laborer." *Caitiff* formerly meant "captive." *Counterfeit* formerly meant simply "to copy."

Euphemism. The desire to speak decently concerning subjects which one is loath or afraid to mention specifically leads us to use many words in senses different from the original. Disliking to say *died*, we substitute *passed away*, *fell asleep*, *breathed his last*. *Trowsers* is found better than *breeches* or *pants*. One who steals large sums is often called an *embezzler*. We *perspire* rather than *sweat*. Disliking to swear, we get around it by saying *Gee! Jerusalem! golly!*

Slang is also an important feeder of language. *Graft*, originally "a twig attached to a branch," has now come into good use for "illegitimate income." *Off one's base*, borrowed from baseball language, is often used to describe one who expresses a wrong opinion. To *freeze out*, to *give one the cold shoulder*, are by many preferred to *treat coldly*.

The Principles of Derivation

From these illustrations we get some notion of how language has grown and continues to grow. The etymologist must bear all these processes in mind. In tracing the history of words one should observe the following canons, based on those of Skeat:

1. Ascertain the earliest form and use of the word; observe chronology.
2. Observe history and geography. Borrowings are due to actual contact.
3. Observe phonetic law strictly. This is of fundamental importance.
4. Account for the whole of a word, not merely a part.
5. Disregard resemblances of form or even connection in sense between words in languages which have different phonetic laws or no necessary connection.
6. No explanation of a word is valid which will not account also for all its cognate forms.

PUNCTUATION

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The number of punctuation marks in common use has gradually increased during the last five hundred years, because the art of representing the meaning of discourse to the eye of the reader has been made more important by the invention of printing and the great increase in the number of persons who can read. Originally the period was the only mark used, and from this single sign all the others were made by slight changes in its form. At least this is the commoner theory as to their origin.

The comma came first, which was made by adding a downward stroke to the period. Then the need was felt for a mark which should show a pause longer than that indicated by the comma, yet shorter than that marked by the period. Hence, the modern use of the semi-colon, which is a period above a comma. But still a longer pause sometimes occurs within the sentence: the colon, or two periods, serves to mark it. Even the question-mark was originally only a period with an inverted comma above it, that is, it was an inverted semi-colon, and from this the present form of the sign was evolved.

Still the number of marks is comparatively small. There are only twelve in common use, though this number could be increased by counting certain printers' signs rarely used in writing. And of these twelve there are only four or five which it is difficult to use intelligently and well. Indeed the comma is the only one that is very generally misused. For those who find themselves in a state of confusion or uncertainty concerning the uses of this important mark, it will be well to lay down the rule that the comma is not to be used unless there is good reason for it. The purpose of it, as of all marks, is to make the meaning as clear as possible to the eye, and in a case of doubt it is a good plan to omit the comma unless it serves this purpose.

However there are certain uses of all the points which are recognized as standard and regular, are found in all good books (with some variations, it is true), and must be learned by one who wishes to write not only clearly, but also according to the customs of his language and his time. The more important of these uses are described in the following rules, and the observance of them will remove most of the difficulties that arise in ordinary practice. But it must be remembered that punctuation is only a part of the whole art of expression; if the style is loose and familiar, punctuation must be of one kind; in exact and formal writing it will be of another; and a violation of the laws of speech may involve one in difficulties of punctuation which cannot be overcome.

The twelve marks are as follows: Period (.), comma (,), semi-colon (;), colon (:), question-mark (?), exclamation-point (!), apostrophe (’), quotation-mark, single (‘ ’), and double (“ ”), dash (—), hyphen (-), parentheses (( )), brackets ([ ]).

The Period

The period is used (1) to indicate the end of a sentence, and (2) after abbreviations; as, *Mr.*, *P.O.*, *T.B.* Macaulay, *A.M.*

The Comma

The comma is used within a sentence to mark certain pauses or changes of vocal expression which would occur if the words were spoken aloud. The principal cases where it regularly occurs are the following:

1. Between the members of a series of words or phrases which are not connected by conjunctions, as *Lawyers, doctors, clergy, all agree on this point.* When *and* occurs before the last member of such a series, present usage favors the use of the comma there also, as *Lawyers, doctors, and clergy all agree on this point.*

2. To mark off words or phrases of different address from the rest of the sentence; as:—*Friends, listen to me; I repeat, John, what I have often said.*

3. After an exclamatory word or phrase at the beginning of a sentence, when no particular emphasis is to be put upon it in utterance; as:—*No, we cannot go; Well, we shall see.* (Of course, when emphasis is desired, the exclamation point is used.)

4. Before quotations not more than one sentence long; as: — *I asked, "Where shall we stay tonight?"*

5. To mark off words which are parenthetical in their nature, that is to say, such as interrupt the forward movement of the sentence; as:—

How many men, the pessimist observes, do not speak as they think.

Woodrow Wilson, late President of the United States, died in 1924.

Cotton goods, the most valuable of all our lines, are advancing in price.

6. To mark off words or brief phrases used soon after the beginning of a sentence to indicate the relation of what one has been saying to what one is about to say, such, for instance, as *therefore, of course, however, also, to be sure.* Some persons, however, do not use the comma in this case, and the best rule perhaps is not to use it unless the word or phrase causes a real interruption in the forward movement of the sentence.

7. To mark off *non-restrictive* relative clauses. This is an important rule, which needs some explanation. A relative clause (that is, a clause which is introduced by a relative pronoun, *who, which, what,* or a relative adverb, such as *whereby, whereon*) may serve to restrict or define the noun or pronoun that it goes with, or, in other words, tell exactly which one of a number of persons or things one is speaking of, and in that case it is not separated from the noun or pronoun by a comma, as *The man whom we saw down town was wearing a new overcoat.* (Here the clause is necessary, for it tells what man we are speaking of.) But, on the other hand, the clause may not be restrictive, but only descriptive or informative, adding some fact or observation concerning a person or thing already clearly defined. In this case the clause must be set off by commas, as *John Jones, whom we met down town, was wearing a new overcoat.* (Here the clause is not necessary to the sense, but is a voluntary addition by the author.)

8. Sometimes at the end of a long or complicated clause, merely to indicate that a rest or breathing-space is needed. But the general rule laid down at the beginning, that a comma should not be used unless it is necessary for clearness, may well be followed in this case

The Semi-colon

1. The general rule for the semi-colon is that it separates clauses less closely knit together in syntax and thought than those separated by the comma; as:—

The amount of our order must depend upon the probable state of trade; and of this we shall be better able to judge after the holidays.

In the city men work and play; in the country they live.

2. As the comma is used to separate *words* and *phrases* used in series (see Rule 1 under "The Comma"), so the semi-colon is used to separate *clauses* in series. The last of such a series of clauses often begins with *and,* but there also the semi-colon should be used; as:—*Most men accept the ideas of the majority party; some follow the opinions of chosen leaders; and only a few think for themselves.*

3. Clauses beginning with certain conjunctions are more freely marked off with semi-colons than others. These are *for, so, and so, therefore,* etc.

4. In a long and comprehensive sentence, it is necessary sometimes to use the semi-colon to separate a large inclusive division of the sentence containing smaller subdivisions; as:— *Now, as the night begins to deepen, we will leave you and seek the moor; but to-morrow morning, at the first fall of dew, we will again find out the dwellings of men.*

5. Sometimes after an exclamatory word, such as *No, Yes, Come,* a semi-colon is used to indicate a longer pause or a different expression of the voice than that indicated by the comma.

The Colon

The colon is used:—

1. Before a list of particulars or items; as:—

We have made several statements to your firm: first, that . . . ; secondly, that . . . ; [etc].

The reasons are the following: [*etc.*].

2. To introduce a quotation, especially one that is more than a sentence in length; as:—*She said in reply: "I will tell you the whole story."*

3. After a salutation in a letter; as:—*Messrs. J. H. Gideon and Company, Gentlemen:* [*etc.*].

4. The dash may be used with the colon in all the above cases, especially when that which follows is written as a separate paragraph. Many examples of this will be observed in the present discussion.

The Question-Mark

The question-mark is used:—

1. At the end of a question, as *Is he here?* If, however, the question is put indirectly (that is, not in the exact words of the speaker), no question-mark is used, as *He asks what we are now to do.*

2. To suggest doubt as to the correctness of a word or statement, or to indicate a suggested correction; as:—

There are said to be 30 (?) *hogsheads.*

He reports that ten (?eleven) cases are still to arrive.

The Exclamation-Point

The exclamation-point is used to indicate a sense of wonder or intense feeling, as *What a catastrophe it was!*

The Apostrophe

The apostrophe is used:—

1. To indicate the possessive case, singular and plural, of nouns. (*a*) The rule for the singular number is to place the apostrophe before the letter *s*, which is the sign of the possessive, as *man's, horse's.* If, however, the noun is a proper name and ends in *s*, we may either write the possessive in the usual way, as just described, or we may omit the regular possessive ending *s* and indicate the possessive by merely placing the apostrophe after the final *s* of the word, as *Dickens' works*, or *Dickens's works.* (*b*) If the plural of a noun is formed in the usual way, by adding *s* or *es* (or *x*, as in some nouns from the French), the possessive plural is formed by adding an apostrophe after the *s*, as *boys' books; asses' milk; the beaux' stratagem.* But if the plural is formed without *s* or *es*, the possessive plural is indicated by adding an apostrophe and *s*, as in the singular, as *men's clothes; women's wraps. Note.*—The apostrophe is never used in the possessive case of pronouns, as *its, theirs, whose.*

2. In writing the plural of figures, signs, letters, and the like; as: *Cross your t's and dot your i's; the* 6's *should be written in a column.*

3. To show that letters are omitted in contracted forms of words, as *doesn't, isn't, gov't. Note*—It is wrong to use the apostrophe to indicate the plural of proper names, as *The Joneses*, not *the Jones's.*

The Quotation-Mark

1. The double quotation-mark is used at the beginning and at the end of a direct quotation; as: *I heard him say: "How many trains run on Sunday?"*

2. The single quotation mark is used at the beginning and at the end of a quotation within a quotation; as:—

In the course of his speech he said: "I will now read my opponent's words. In a Nashville newspaper he declared, on October 5th, 1913, 'I will not accept office in any circumstances.' I need make no comment."

3. When the main quotation and the quotation within it end at the same place, both the single and the double quotation-mark must be used at the end, thus ' ".

The Dash

1. The dash is used to indicate a sudden interruption of what is being said, or a violent break in the construction of a sentence; as: *What would have happened to us—but I can't bear to think of the possibility.*

2. Sometimes the dash is used to indicate a parenthetical statement, but ordinarily the parenthesis, or even the comma, will serve the purpose better. And, in general, the dash should not be used to take the place of other marks.

The Hyphen

1. The hyphen is used between the parts of a compound word, as *to-day, to-morrow, twenty-three, frost-bitten.*

2. At the end of a line to indicate that a word begun is to be finished at the beginning of the next line. The rule with regard to such division is that the part carried over to the following line should constitute a complete syllable (or more than one syllable): that is, a syllable should not be broken in the middle, as *propo-sal*, not *propos-al; sim-ple*, not *simp-le.*

Parentheses

Parentheses are used to mark off words thrown into the midst of a sentence, but not regarded as a part of it; as: *Please meet me (I will let you know the time later) at the Grand Central Station.*

Brackets

Brackets are used to mark off words thrown in by the writer or speaker while he is quoting the words of another; as:—

The writer continues as follows: "In the year preceding [that is, twenty-six years before the present date] nothing had happened."

CAPITALIZATION

Capital letters should be used:

1. At the beginning of a sentence, and at the beginning of a quotation within a sentence. A direct question put in the midst of a sentence should also begin with a capital letter, even when it is not quoted from another speaker; as: *I ask you, What are we to do?*

2. In so-called proper names, that is, names formally given to a particular person or thing, such as the names of persons, corporations, cities, mountains, buildings, countries, etc., as *Napoleon, The Vesuvius Life Insurance Company, New Brunswick, City Hall*, etc.

3. In adjectives derived from proper names, as *English, Napoleonic, Democratic.* Sometimes adjectives which are parts of proper names are not derived from nouns; they must also be capitalized; as: *Episcopal Church.*

4. Names of the Deity and of sacred objects associated with the Deity. Pronouns referring to the Deity are also usually capitalized. As: *The Bible, the Cross, hallowed be Thy name.*

5. Titles when they are used as naming the particular persons that are bearing them; as: *He wrote to the President; King Albert.* But when they are used without being meant to name a particular person they are not capitalized; as: *A president may be as powerful as a king; the presidents of companies are usually elected.*

6. In the names of the days of the week and the names of the months, as *Wednesday, July.* The names of the seasons are not capitalized.

7. In titles of books, stories, magazines, etc., as *Twelfth Night, The Gentle Boy.* But small and unimportant words in such titles are not capitalized as *A Trip to the Moon.*

DICTIONARY OF BASKETBALL TERMS

B

back boards, these must be located at each end of the playing court at right angles to the floor and parallel to the end lines. They must measure 6 feet horizontally and 4 feet vertically.

ball, this must be a rubber bladder, covered with a leather case, not less than 30 nor more than 32 inches in circumference, and weighing not less than 20 nor more than 23 ounces.

basket, a net of white cord, hung from black metal rings 18 inches in diameter; the bottom of the net is open.

blocking, impeding the progress of an opponent who has not the ball.

C

captain, the head of each team, who directs and controls its play.

center circle, a circle with a radius of 2 feet marked in the center of the court.

choice of baskets, the visiting team has the choice of baskets in the first half; baskets are changed for the second half.

D

dead ball, a ball is dead and the play stops, when a goal is made; when a ball is "held"; when "time out" is declared; when there is a foul or violation; when the ball goes out of bounds; after each of the 2 free throws following a double foul; at the expiration of the playing time; when the ball lodges in the supports of the basket and after each free throw except the last.

dribble, a play which gives impetus to the ball by throwing, batting, bouncing, rolling, fumbling or muffing it and touching it again before it touches another player.

F

foul, any infraction of a rule, for which a free throw is allowed.

free throw, the privilege given to a team to throw for goal from a position directly behind the free throw line.

free throw lanes, spaces marked on the court by lines perpendicular to the end lines, 3 feet on either side from the middle points of the end lines.

G

goal, the entering and passing through of a ball into the basket from above.

goal zones, areas at each end of the court between the goal zone line and the boundary line.

H

held ball, when two players of opposing teams have one or both hands on the ball or when one closely guarded player withholds the ball from play.

O

object of the game, the purpose of each opposing team is to score as many points as possible by tossing the ball into its own basket and at the same time preventing the other team from seizing the ball or scoring.

out of bounds, a player is out of bounds when any part of his body touches the boundary line or the floor outside of the boundary line. The ball is out of bounds under the same conditions and when it is touched by a player who is out of bounds or touches the supports, edges or backs of the back boards.

P

players, the game is played by 2 teams, each with 5 men; the ball is passed from one player to another.

playing court, a rectangular area not more than 94 or less than 60 feet in length and not more than 50 or less than 35 feet in width.

R

referee, an official who places the ball in play, decides when it is in play or dead, to which side it belongs and when a goal has been made. He is also judge of violations and fouls and administers all penalties.

running with the ball, progressing in any direction while the ball is retained.

S

score, a goal from the field counts 2 points; a goal from a free throw 1 point.

scorers, officials who record the goals made and the fouls committed.

T

tie, if the score is tied at the expiration of the second half, the play continues for an extra period of 5 minutes for as long as the tie continues.

time keepers, officials who note when the game starts, deduct time and terminate by signal, the playing time in each half.

U

umpire, an official who assists the referee in making decisions.

DICTIONARY OF BASEBALL

A

a, on score cards, assists.
amble, a slow run to a base.
assist, when a player handles the ball in a play that results in a base-runner being put out, or would so result if the play fail through no fault of the assisting player.
at bat, a batsman in his box ready to bat.

B

b. h., on score cards, base hits.
back-stop, a fence or other contrivance about 90 feet behind the home plate for stopping balls that pass the catcher.
balk, where the pitcher seems about to deliver the ball but does not do so; a base-runner gets the next base as a result.
ball, the leather-covered sphere with which the game is played; about 3 inches in diameter.
base hit, (1) when a batted ball strikes the ground on or within the foul lines and out of reach of the fielders; (2) when a fair-hit ball is wholly or partially stopped by a fielder in motion; (3) when the ball is hit with such force to an infielder or pitcher that he cannot handle it in time to put out the batsman or force out a base-runner; (4) when the ball is hit so slowly toward a fielder that he cannot handle it in time to put out the batsman or force out a base-runner; (5) when a base-runner is retired by being hit by a batted ball, or when a batted ball hits the person or clothing of the umpire, the batsman is credited with a base hit.
base lines, markings on the field where the players must run from base to base.
baseman, a fielder at either base.
base on ball, a base credited to a batsman after the pitcher has delivered four balls.
base-runner, a batsman immediately he hits a ball.
bat, instrument for striking the ball; made of willow, basswood, or ash; $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter; not over 42 inches in length.
batsman's box, the place on either side of the home plate where the batsman must stand at play.
batsman's outs, making three foul bunts or hitting the ball so that it is caught by an opponent before alighting.
battery, the pitcher and catcher.
battery-errors, wild pitches, bases on balls, hitting batsman and passed balls by the catcher.
bean ball, the same as a curved ball.
beating the ball, a player reaching a base before the ball gets there.
bench, place where the players of a side assemble when not in play.
bender, the same as a curved ball.
biffed ball, a ball hit uncommonly hard.
blanked, the retirement of a side without a run.
block ball, a ball in play touched by a spectator or one of the batting side when not in play.
blocked, when a fielder gets between a runner and a base, thus keeping him from touching the base.
body protector, same as breast-plate.
bone-head, a player who makes a blunder.
bounder, a ball that bounds along the ground before being stopped.
box, station of the pitcher, batsman, and coacher, in play.
breast-plate, a shield of padded leather or canvas; also an inflatable rubber bag.
breezed, the same as earned run.
bumped, a fair hit by the batsman.
bungle, the same as base hit.
bunt, hit, a ball batted so lightly to the infield that it cannot be fielded in time to put out the runner.

C

cage, a long, low alley bounded by two walls and a wire netting, in which beginners practice pitching and batting.
called balls, balls called by umpire for reason not over home plate; above batsman's shoulder or below his knee.
called strike, a ball that the batsman does not strike at; called by the umpire.
captain, the official head of the team, who directs the movements of the players while on the field, and who is the only person permitted to address the umpire, and then only on a question of interpretation of the rules.
carrom, catching a ball on its rebound from the outfield fence.
catcher, the member of the battery who catches the ball thrown or delivered by the pitcher.
catcher's position, varying with conditions; sometimes close behind the batsman; at others, as when no runner is on the bases and the batsman has not had his last strike, about 70 feet back of the home plate.
center field, the part of the field back of second base.

center fielder, the player stationed on the center field.
center field hit, a batted ball that reaches the center field.
chances offered, a chance for an out.
change of pace, pitcher changing speed of delivery.
chop, to bat the ball directly to the ground so that it bounds to the infield.
circuit, all the bases.
circuit clout, the same as earned run.
clean hit, a hit made so there is no chance for the fielders to retire the batsman.
clean steal, a base stolen without catcher attempting to throw out the runner.
clouted ball, a heavily hit ball.
clouting the ball, where a batsman gets more safe hits than usual.
club, the same as bat.
coacher, one of the side at play who directs the base-runners.
coacher's box, space in foul territory near the first and third bases assigned to the coacher.
control, first class pitching.
corralled, where a ball is caught or fielded with precision.
curve, the direction from a straight line a ball is made to take by the pitcher while passing to the batsman. See in-curve, out-curve, and spit-ball.
curved ball, a ball deflected by the pitcher from a straight line, as an in-curve, out-curve, and spit-ball.
cushion, the same as base.
cutting corners, delivery of the ball by the pitcher over the corner of the home-plate.

D

daisy cutter, the same as grounder.
dead ball, a ball that strikes any part of the batsman's person before being struck, or any part of the umpire's person, while on foul ground, without first passing the catcher.
dead on base, a player or players left on a base or bases at the end of an inning.
deep field, far outfield, left, right or center.
deep-short, the ground back of the short-stop's position between the second and third bases.
delivery, the throw of a ball by the pitcher.
diamond, space in which the game is played; a square with 90 foot sides.
died, a player put out by any means under the rules.
dish, the same as home plate.
double hit, a ball batted so that a base-runner can make two bases.
double play, a play where the ball is handled quickly enough to retire two men.
drop, a peculiar twist given to a ball by a pitcher which causes it to drop toward the ground.

E

e, on score cards, errors.
earned run, a run made when a player makes the circuit of the bases without the assistance, by errors, of the opposite team; but a run is not counted as earned under any circumstances after the opponents in the field have had three chances to retire the side at bat and have not taken advantage of them.
error, a misplay which prolongs the time of the batsman at the bat or allows the base-runner to make one or more bases when perfect play would have insured his being put out.

F

fair ball, a ball that passes over the home plate at an altitude between the batsman's shoulder and knee.
fair catch, a catch of a fair hit before it touched the ground or any other object.
fair hit, a ball that falls in front of the foul lines.
fan, an enthusiastic spectator of a game.
field, place where the game is played; should be at least 350 feet wide by 500 feet long.
fielded, a ball caught or stopped by a fielder.
fielders, players of the side not batting. See in-fielders, out-fielders.
flinger, the same as pitcher.
floater, an average sped ball.
fly ball, a ball batted high into the air, affording a comparatively easy chance for a fielder to catch it; if caught before touching the ground, whether on fair or foul territory, the batsman is out.
foozle, a weak or poor play.
forced out, a base-runner compelled to make room for his successor and is touched by the ball held by a fielder; also when the base-runner cannot reach the next base as soon as the fielder holding the ball.
foul ball, a ball batted into foul territory.
foul lines, lines extending from the home plate through the first and third bases to the extremity of the field.
foul strike, a ball batted when the batsman is out of position, or a ball bunted which rolls into foul territory; also a foul ball batted before the batsman has two strikes.
foul tip, a ball that does not rise above the batsman's head.
fumble, where a fielder trying to catch a batted ball misses by miscalculation.
fungo ball, a ball that makes an unusually long flight in the air.

G

game, nine innings played by each side.

garden, the same as out-field.
gobbled, a ball caught.
grass cutter, the same as grounder.
ground, area on which the game is played; includes in-field, out-field, and stands.
grounder, a ball that keeps close to the ground.

H

hammered ball, one hit extra hard.
head work, skill in play resulting in effective team work.
heave, the same as throw.
hefties, extra heavy hits.
hit and run play, where a batsman signals to a base-runner that he will hit the next ball pitched.
hit in the slats, where a pitched ball strikes the batsman.
home base, the same as home plate.
home plate, a piece of iron, wood, or marble about one foot square, whitened, and sunk flush with the ground; sometimes called the home base. The batsman stands here when at play.
home run, a complete circuit of the bases made on a hit.
honor, a particularly creditable play.
hugging the base, a runner keeping close to base, fearing a surprise play.

I

in-curve, the deviation of a pitched ball toward the batsman.
in-field, space inclosed by base lines.
in-fielders, the first, second, and third basemen and the short stop.
inner works, where the in-fielders play.
innings, the time at the bat of the nine players representing a club in the game; is completed when three of such players have been legally put out.

J

judge, the umpire; the first where there are two.

K

kick, to dispute the umpire.

L

left field, area behind third base and short stop.
left fielders, the players stationed in the left field.
left on base, the same as dead on base.
leg protectors, short trousers heavily padded at the knees and along the side of the leg and thigh, to prevent injury when sliding to a base.
lifted, a suspended or retired player.
lobbed ball, one thrown with slight speed.
lofted, a ball struck high into the air.
long fly, a ball batted a long distance in the air.
low ball, a ball delivered to the bat below the line of batsman's knee.
low liner, a ball driven in a straight line without touching the ground.

M

manager, the business man of the team.
mask, a face protector of leather and wire, worn by the catcher and umpire while in play.
meander, when a runner is not compelled to make speed.
mound, the same as pitcher's box.
mound-man, the same as pitcher.
muff, failure to hold a ball when catching it.

N

nine, synonymous with club or team.
no game, an interrupted game in which less than five innings have been played.

O

out, as to a runner, when he can advance no further; as to the side at the bat, three outs retire the side.
out-curve, the deviation of a pitched ball from the batsman.
outer works, where the out-fielders play.
out-field, space in fair territory behind the in-field.
out-fielders, the right, center, and left fielders.
out of form, a batsman is out of form if not ready to hit a good ball when delivered.
out, one, two, three, the retirement of three batsman in the order of going to bat.
over-run base, where the speed of the runner prevents his stopping at a base.
over-slid base, where the runner slides over the base.

P

pace, speed of the ball in delivery.
p. o., on score cards, put-outs.
pan, the same as home plate.
pass, the same as base on ball.
passed ball, a ball that passes the catcher and permits the base-runner to gain the next base.
pick-up, a ball caught just after touching ground.
pill, the same as ball.
pitcher, the member of the battery who throws or delivers the ball.

pitcher's box, the place where the pitcher must have one foot when delivering a ball, 60 feet 6 inches from the home plate, and on a straight line with the home and second base; marked the same as the home plate.
placing the ball, to hit the ball so as to send it to any desired part of the field.
plate, the same as home plate.
play ball, the call of the umpire when starting play.
pop a foul, when a ball goes more than 10 feet in the air and lies outside the fair territory.
pound, heavy drive with the bat.

R

r, on score cards, runs.
raise ball, a pitched ball which raises just before it reaches the batsman.
rally, the advance of a lagging team.
receiver, the same as catcher.
retiring, putting out a base-runner by any authorized means.
right field, area back of first base and to the right of second base.
right fielders, the players stationed in the right field.
rise, a peculiar twist given to a ball by a pitcher which causes it to rise.
roller, a ball that rolls along the ground after alighting.
rode home, made an easy home run.
rubber, the same as home plate and pitcher's plate.
run, successful circuit of all bases.
run down, a base runner caught between the bases.
runner, the same as base-runner.
running in, a fielder closing in on a batted ball.

S

s. b., on score cards, stolen bases.
sacrifice hit, a hit by the batsman who, when no one is out or when but one man is out, advances a runner a base by a bunt hit, which results in the batsman being put out before he reaches first, or would so result if it were handled without error.
safe hit, a clean hit, which advances the batsman a base.
scalped field, a field destitute of turf.
scoop the pill, to pick up the ball.
scratch hit, where a ball should be caught, but for some reason cannot be.
short field, area between second and third bases.
short stop, a player stationed midway between the second and third bases.
shot ball, the same as biffed ball.
shut out, failure of a team to score in the number of innings played.
side, nine players.
side out. See out.
skied ball, a very high ball.
skin diamond, the same as scalped field.
slab, the pitcher's position.
slide, where a base-runner slides feet or head first to a base to prevent being put out.
sliding bag, a canvas bag or cushion used by beginners in learning to slide to bases.
sliding spool, a spool attached to a taut, inclined rope, used by beginners in learning to throw a ball.
slow ball, a slowly delivered curved ball.
slugger, a batsman who hits long distances.
snapped ball, a short quick throw.
soft fly, a ball batted a short distance in the air.
spit-ball, a ball on which the pitcher has spit, causing it to deviate in an uncertain direction from a straight line, as it moves against the air; now forbidden.
spot light, a momentary center of attraction.
squeeze play, base runner on third attempting to reach home when batsman bunts the ball.
stolen base, a base gained by a runner without help from a hit by the batsman.
straight ball, balls delivered to the bat without rotary motion.
strike, when a batsman tries and fails to hit a delivered ball, or does not strike at a fair ball.
strike-out, when three strikes have been called on a batsman.
strolled, the same as base on ball.
substitute, one who takes the place of another player at any stage of the game; a relieved player cannot again enter that game.
support, the same as assist.

T

tag, the same as touch.
team, the same as nine.
three-base hit, when the batsman makes a hit that enables him to reach third base without stopping and without being put out.
throw, the same as delivery.
tickey, a batted ball caught immediately by the catcher.
time, the call of the umpire when suspending play.
timing the ball, judging the pace of a pitched ball.
toss, a delivery by one fielder to another.
touch, where a base-runner is touched by the ball in the hand of a fielder.
triple play, a play where the ball is handed sufficiently quick to "retire" three men.

twirl, the same as delivery.

two-base hit, when the batsman makes a hit that enables him to reach second base without stopping and without being put out.

U

unfair ball, the reverse of a fair ball.

umpire, a person satisfactory to both sides, who sees that the rules are observed and judges various points and disputes. Sometimes there are two, one at the plate and the other on the bases.

underhand throw, delivery by a peculiar twist of the wrist.

W

warm-up, a pitcher exercising to limber his arm.

white wash, the retirement of a nine in a game without a run.

wild pitch, a ball pitched out of the reach of the catcher, enabling a base-runner to gain one or more bases.

wild throw, a ball thrown beyond the reach of the fielder to whom it was directed; also one thrown too low.

DICTIONARY OF BOXING TERMS

A

announcer, an official who announces names and weights of contestants, also the decisions of the referee.

B

blocking, interposing the hand or arm to ward off a blow.

C

chancery hold, to encircle an opponent's neck and draw his head toward one's self.

clinch, to throw the arms around an opponent, pinning his elbows to his body.

corkscrew blow, punch delivered with the left hand on an opponent's chin, with the arm straightened, palm down, at the moment of impact.

D

defense, guarding the face or body from attack.

down, a contestant is "down" when any part of his body other than his feet is on the floor or when his body hangs helpless over the ropes.

ducking, a movement to avoid a swing to the head.

F

feint, to feign a blow and draw an opponent off his guard.

foul blows, those struck or placed contrary to the rules.

G

gloves, these must be new and must not weigh over five ounces each.

H

heart blow, heavy blow dealt over an opponent's heart.

holding, to clutch an opponent's arm or body to prevent his giving a blow. It constitutes a foul.

J

judges, two officials who assist the referee in making decisions.

K

knockout, a blow that disables an opponent for ten seconds or more.

M

Marquis of Queensberry rules, code formerly governing boxing contests, now superseded by National Association Rules.

N

navy double punch, quick delivery of two blows, one to the face and one to the body.

P

pinning, pressing an opponent's hand against his body.

R

rabbit punch, blow delivered at the base of opponent's skull or back of neck while in a clinch. It is considered unsportsmanlike.

referee, the chief official at a contest.

ring, by National Boxing Association Rules must be not less than 18 or more than 20 feet square within the ropes.

rounds, not more than 15, each of not more than 3 minutes duration.

S

seconds, assistants who handle boxers during a contest.

side stepping, evading an opponent's rush by stepping back or to the side.

slipping, moving the head or body to avoid a blow.

solar plexus punch, blow delivered in the pit of opponent's stomach.

spar for an opening, to draw an opponent by feinting a shifting position.

T

time-keeper, an official, outside the ring, who keeps a record of the time, and indicates the beginning and end of each round.

W

weights, the weights and classes of boxers are as follows:

flyweight	112 pounds
bantamweight	118 pounds
featherweight	126 pounds
lightweight	135 pounds
welterweight	147 pounds
middleweight	160 pounds
light heavyweight	175 pounds
heavyweight	all over

DICTIONARY OF FOOTBALL

A

advance, distance gained by a ball through kicking or running.

B

backward pass, a pass or throw of the ball in any direction excepting toward the opponents' goal.

ball, oval-shaped, inflated rubber, covered with leather, measuring 28½ and 23 inches on circumference of extreme axes, and weighing about 15 ounces.

batting the ball, any player on either side may bat or strike with his hand or fist a fly-ball in any direction, excepting toward his opponent's goal, to keep an opponent from getting it.

block, to interfere with or obstruct the movement of an opponent.

blocked kick, a ball so kicked that it strikes an opponent before crossing the scrimmage line.

break through, to force a passage through an opposing line.

buck, to dash against or break through a scrimmage line with the ball.

C

captain, the leader of a team or side.

center, the player on the center of the forward line who snaps the ball back between his feet for a kick, putting the ball into play.

cleats, small knobs on soles of shoes to prevent slipping.

coach, a director or instructor of a team or side.

consecutive, a continuous possession of the ball by a side.

crawling, an attempt by a runner to carry a dead ball forward; prohibited.

cross-bar, the strip of wood attached to the top of the two goal posts.

D

dead ball, when the holder or the referee has cried "down"; when a goal has been gained; when the ball has gone into touch or touch-in-goal, excepting for a punt-out; when a touchdown has been made; where a fair catch has been heeled; and where for any other reason the ball is out of play.

defense, the play of the side opposing the side with the ball.

delay, if either team fails to be ready ten minutes after the scheduled time for beginning, the offending side may be penalized twenty-five yards.

distance-kick, a ball kicked off, kicked out, or kicked from a fair catch; must be kicked a distance of at least 10 yards toward the opponents' goal line.

down, when a referee blows his whistle or declares a ball dead.

drop-kick, a kick the instant the ball rises after the player has dropped it from his hands.

E

eleven, a full team.

end, the player at each end of the forward line.

end lines, lines marked on the field at each end.

end zones, the space between the goal, end, and side lines.

F

fair catch, catching a ball kicked by an opponent before it alights, or catching a punt-out.

field, level tract of ground or lawn, 360 feet long by 160 feet wide.

field of play, the space between the goal lines and end lines.

fly-ball, a ball kicked high in the air.

forward line, seven players, *viz.* the center, two ends, two guards and two tackles.

forward pass, a pass or throw of the ball from a point at least 5 yards back of the scrimmage line.

foul, a violation of a rule.

free kick, any kick when the rules restrain the opponents from advancing beyond a certain point before the ball is put into play.

full-back, a player on the last line who co-operates with the half-backs.

G

goal, two upright posts at least 20 feet in height and 18½ feet apart, with a cross-bar 10 feet above the ground, erected in the center of each end goal line.

goal from field, where a ball is kicked in any way excepting a punt, from the field of play over the cross-bar of the opponents' goal, but without touching the ground or any player after the kick.

goal from touchdown, where the ball is kicked from the field over the cross-bar of the opponents' goal without touching the ground.
goal lines, lines marked on the field 10 yards from, and parallel to the end lines.
gridiron, popular name of the field of play.
guard, the player on each side of the center.

H

half-backs, two players in rear of the quarter-back, who do most of the running with the ball.
head coach, the chief coach.
holding, to hold an opponent is prohibited.
hurdling, in general, jumping or attempting to jump, over an opponent still on his feet; prohibited.

I

interference, any one of several authorized means by which a player holding the ball may interpose his body so as to prevent opponents from tackling.
interlocked interference, where the players of the side having the ball grasp one another or form a mass of men so as to keep off tacklers; prohibited.

K

kick-off, the opening play of the first and third periods. It is a place-kick from the forty yard line of the team entitled to kick.
kick-out, a place-kick by a player of the side which has touched the ball down in their own goal, or into whose touch-in-goal the ball has gone.
kneeing, the same as striking.

L

line coach, the instructor for the forward line.
line of scrimmage, an imaginary line for each side, parallel to the goal lines, and about 12 inches apart.
linesman, an official who marks the distances gained or lost, remains on or near one of the side lines during the game, has two assistants, who are stationed outside of the field of play, and acts as an assistant to the referee and umpire.
loose-ball, a ball on the ground out of possession of either side; kicking it or at it prohibited.

M

mark of the catch, indication where a fair catch has been made.
mark of the line, indication where the side or goal line has been crossed.
measuring the position of a dead ball, when a ball has been declared dead its position must be measured from its forward point; rotating it prohibited.
muff, the failure to catch a ball.

N

neutral zone, the space between the scrimmage lines; about 12 inches.

O

officials of the game, the referee, umpire and linesman.
out of bounds, when the ball or the player holding it touches the ground beyond the side line or its extension.

P

passing, the reception of the ball from the snap-back by the quarter-back and its delivery by him to another player.
periods, the four parts into which the game is divided; 15 minutes each.
piling-up, players jumping or throwing themselves on a prostrate player after the ball has been declared dead; prohibited.
place-kick, a kick after the ball has been placed on the ground.
punt-kick, a kick before a dropped ball touches the ground.
punt-out, a punt-kick by a player on the side that has made a touchdown toward another player on his own side to enable the latter to make a fair catch.
putting the ball in play, restoring a dead ball for play.

Q

quarter-back, the player immediately back of the center, who receives the ball and endeavors to place it in the hands of a third man before an advance can be made.

R

referee, the official whose decisions on all questions are final; superior on occasions to the umpire.
restraining line, the line on or behind which players of the side must stand when free kicks are made.
run-in, when a player, excepting in a scrimmage, picks up a rolling or bounding ball and succeeds in running with it till he gets behind his opponents' goal line, and there touches it down.
running-in, interference with a player kicking the ball by opponents running into or otherwise roughly treating him; prohibited.

safety, when the ball in possession of a player guarding his own goal is declared dead; when a player on the side in possession of the ball makes a forward pass which becomes incompleted behind his goal line, or commits a foul that would give the ball to the opponents behind the offender's goal line; when a player kicks the ball behind his goal line and it crosses the extension of either side line.

scoring, points in a game and their values, *viz.*, touchdown, 6 points; goal from touchdown, 1 point; goal from the field, 3 points; safety by opponents, 2 points; a forfeited game, 1 to 0 in favor of the offended side.

scrimmage, when the holder of the ball, being in the field of play, puts it down in front of him, and all players who have closed around on their respective sides endeavor to push their opponents back, and, by kicking the ball, to drive it in the direction of the opposite goal-line; the scrimmage ends when the ball is in touch or goal.

scrub, a team picked up at random for practice; also the team playing against the one with the ball.

side, the same as team.

side lines, lines marked on the field at each side.

snapper-back, in a scrimmage, the player who puts the ball into play.

snapping the ball, in a scrimmage, sending the ball back from its position on the ground by a quick motion of the hand or hands.

striking, striking of a player with the fist, elbow, or knee of another; prohibited.

T

tackle, the player next to each guard, who in defensive play breaks through the opposing line to seize the player having the ball; also the holding by one or more players of the opposite side of the player who has the ball.

tackling, interference with a player by an opposing player. Under the rules a player when tackling must have at least one foot on the ground. Tackling below the knee is prohibited except by players on the defensive line of scrimmage, and then only by the two players on the ends of the line.

take the man, to support a player of one's own side who is about to kick the ball by charging an opponent who is coming up to kick it.

taken over, when a player kicks, passes, or knocks the ball across his own goal line and there makes it dead.

team, eleven players and the substitutes.

time of game, in general, 60 minutes, 4 periods of 15 minutes each.

touch, when a ball crosses the touch-line, or when the holder puts a part of either foot across the touch-line; also the space at the sides of a field of play, separated from it by the touch-lines.

touchback, when a ball in possession of a player guarding his own goal is declared dead by a referee after being sent to or across the line by an opponent.

touchdown, when a ball in possession of a player is declared dead by a referee, any part of it being on, above, or behind the opponents' goal-line; also when a player puts his hand on the ball while on the ground, in touch or in goal, and stops it so that it remains dead or nearly so.

tripping, where one player trips another below the knee; prohibited.

try, gained when one of the attacking side grounds the ball over his opponent's goal line.

try at goal, a place-kick by one of the side that has made a touchdown.

try for point, the right of the side making a touchdown to try for an additional point by executing a single play from scrimmage. It must be made on or outside the five yard line.

U

umpire, the first judge of the play, who sees that the rules are observed, and decides disputes, subject to appeal to the referee.

V

volley, to kick the ball before it bounces.

W

wheeling the scrimmage, when the forwards of one side, in possession of the ball, pass to their left or right front with it, leaving their opponents on one side.

wing forward, a forward who goes late into the scrimmage and applies himself rather to breaking away and the interception of bases than to hand-shoving in the pack. Also one of the pairs of forwards on either side of the center.

DICTIONARY OF GOLF

A

addressing one's self to the ball, getting into proper position for a successful stroke.
approach shot, driving the ball to the putting green.
away, ball to play first.

B

baffing, striking the ground immediately behind the ball.
baffing spoon, shortest club of the spoon group; gives great elevation; ball does not roll far from where it falls; club once popular now growing obsolete.
birdie, one under par for a hole.
bisque, a handicap of a certain number of strokes at option of the recipient.
bogey, a certain score for each hole.
bone, a piece of horn in sole of club to prevent splitting.
brassey, club similar to the niblick, but with the sole of the head shod with a plate of brass.
bulger, club with bulging face; keeps balls low and makes them travel straight.
bunker, hazardous ground, a sand pit.
bye, unplayed hole after a match is finished.

C

caddie, person who carries a player's clubs and follows the course of the ball.
carry, the distance from where a ball is struck to where it falls.
cleek, club with iron head, used for long approaches over hazardous ground and when playing a ball out of long grass and sandy soil.
club, instrument for striking the ball, made of wood, wood with a brass sole, and iron only.
course, that portion of the links on which the game is properly played, usually bounded by rough ground or other hazards.
cup, a metal tube or circlet inserted in the holes.

D

dead ball, a ball so near the hole that the next putt is a certainty.
divot, piece of turf cut out by an iron club.
dormy, where one side has as many holes ahead as there remains holes to play.
draw, to drive wildly to the left hand.
driver, principal club; used for long distances and when driving off from the tee.
driving iron, club used for long distances and when considerable elevation of the ball is required.
driving putter, club made to drive a very low ball against a heavy wind.

E

eagle, two under par for a hole.

F

face, slope of bunker or hillock; that part of club head which strikes the ball.
fairway, cut grass between the tee and green.
fall dead, a ball that does not run after alighting.
flat, a club having head which is at very obtuse angle to the shaft.
fog, rank grass, moss.
foozle, a bungling stroke.
fore, a warning cry to any person in the way of the stroke.
foursome, a match in which two play on each side.

G

gobble, a rapid straight putt into the hole, such that otherwise the ball would have gone beyond it.
green, putting-ground surrounding the different holes.
grassed driver, club used to give elevation to the ball when struck.
grip, the grasp of the club; the part of the handle covered with leather.
gutty, a gutta percha ball.

H

half one, handicap of a stroke deducted every second hole.
half shot, less than a full swing.
halved hole, a hole is halved when all strokes are equally divided between the sides.
halved match, a drawn game.
hanging ball, one lying on a downward slope.

hazard, a bunker, or any artificial or natural obstacle on the course.
head, the lowest part of a club.
heel, the part of the head nearest the shaft.
heeling a ball, striking it with the heel of the club.
hole, excavation about $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter and depth in which the cup is placed. Outgoing holes are generally marked with white and incoming ones with red flags.
hole-out, final stroke.
honor, the right of first play from the tee.
hook, see draw, identical in its results.
horn, a piece of that or other substance inserted in the sole of a club to prevent it splitting.
hose, the socket into which the shaft is fitted.

I

iron, club made of iron with head more or less laid back to loft ball.
iron niblick, heavy club with small round head, used for extricating a ball from hazards.

J

jerk, when the club digs into the ground after striking the ball.

L

lie, the inclination of a club when held ready for striking; also the good or bad location of a ball.
lift, taking a ball out of a hazard and dropping it behind.
like-as-we-lie, when both sides have played the same number of strokes.
links, the reservation on which the game is played.
lofting, elevating a ball.
lofting iron, club used for "short approach shots," when a hazard has to be played over that is near a hole on the putting green.
long odds, when a player has to play a stroke more than his adversary, who is nearer the hole.
long spoon, club used to give elevation to the ball in windy weather or when the ball falls into long grass.

M

made, as to player and his ball, when the ball is sufficiently near the hole to be played on to the putting green at next shot.
mashy or mashie, a cross between a niblick and a lofting iron.
match, the game; sides playing against each other.
match play, where scores are reckoned by the holes.
medal play, where scores are reckoned by the strokes.
medium, or ordinary iron, club used for shorter distances than the driving iron; also when "half" and "wrist shots" are required; lofts a ball more than the driving iron.
middle spoon, club shorter than the long spoon and with stiffer shaft; a very straight driver.
miss the globe, failure to strike the ball; counts as a stroke.

N

nassau, best score out; best in; best of the match; one point each.
neck, crook of the head of a club where it joins the shaft.
niblick, club, spooned, with broad head, short from heel to toe; used for dislodging ball from a hollow, rut, bunker, etc.
nose, point or front part of the club head.

O

odd, handicap given a weak opponent by deducting one or more strokes from his total at each hole; also where one plays a stroke more than his opponent.
one off two (three, etc.), where one party plays two or more strokes more than the other, the next stroke of the latter.

P

par, the perfect score for a hole.
play club, wooden-headed club, with full length shaft; used for driving the ball the greatest distance and when the ball lies well.
press, to attempt an unusually hard hit, to recover lost ground.
putt, playing the delicate game close to the hole.
putter, club used only on level putting greens around each hole, for "putting" the ball into the hole.
putting, making a stroke on the putting green.
putting green, smooth, level, hard piece of ground or turf, about 20 yards square, around the different holes.

R

rind, strips of cloth under leather to thicken grip.
rough, long grass on either side of course.
rub on the green, a good or bad interruption of the ball, which must be played from where it alights.

run, to drive a ball along the ground toward the hole instead of lofting it; also the distance a ball goes after alighting.

S

scare, where the club-head is attached to the shaft.
sclaff, almost synonymous with baffing.
scratch player, one who plays without a handicap.
screamer, an unusually long stroke.
scruff, slightly raising grass when striking.
set, a full complement of clubs.
shaft, the handle of a club.
short game, approaching and putting.
short spoon, club shorter than the middle spoon; used for short drives.
slice, left to right spin in curve after ball has traveled greater portion of its ultimate distance.
sole, the flat bottom of the club-head.
spoons, wooden-headed clubs, long, middle, and short, with heads scooped so as to loft the ball.
spring, suppleness in the shaft.
square, an even game; neither side being any holes ahead.
stance, the place of the player's feet when about to make a stroke.
steal, holing putt from long distance; not by a gobble.
stroke, effort to hit a ball with a club, whether successful or not.
stroke hole, hole or holes at which a stroke is given in handicapping.
stymie, the location of an opponents' ball in direct line of another's play.
swing, method of handling a club when about to strike.
swipe, full stroke when driving.

T

tee, a pot of sand on which the ball is placed for the first stroke each hole.
teeing ground, area within which the ball must be teed.
the like, in odds of handicap, a player's stroke after his opponent has played one more stroke than he.
third, handicap of a stroke deducted every third hole.
threesome, match in which one plays own ball against two others, using one other ball.
toe, same as nose.
topping, striking the ball above its center.
two odds, the handicap given a weak opponent by deducting two strokes from his total at every hole.

U

undercutting, striking a ball below its center.
up, said of a player when he has gained one or more holes on his opponent.
upright, the proper inclination of a club when held ready for striking.

W

waggle, the flourish of a club prior to the upward swing.
whins, furze, gorse, or other plant in line of play.
whipping, the twine binding the head and handle of a club.
wrist shot, less than a half shot; generally played with an iron club.

DICTIONARY OF LACROSSE

A

attack. See fielders.

attacking position, players must have their left side toward the goal they are attacking.

B

ball, the one ball with which the game is played is of rubber sponge, not exceeding 8 inches in circumference nor 5 ounces in weight.

ball at goal, the ball must be put through the goal from the front side to score.

batting the ball, the right of a goal-keeper, while defending his goal within the goal crease, although prohibited from catching and throwing a ball with his hand, to bat it away with his hand or block it with his crosse or body.

C

catch, to scoop or pick up a ball with the crosse.

center, the player in the center of the field.

change of goals, opposing teams change goals at end of the first period.

charging, rushing into an opponent after he has thrown the ball; prohibited.

check, one player charging into another with both hands on the crosse so as to make the stick meet the body of his opponent; prohibited.

cover point, the player directly in front of the point.

crease. See goal crease.

crosse, the instrument with which the game is played; of any desired length, but not over 12 inches in width; woven with catgut into a net; with meshes close enough to hold the ball freely.

crosse-check. See check.

D

defense. See fielders.

dropping before opponent. See interference.

F

facing, the placing by the referee of the ball between and touching the reverse surfaces of the crosses of the players facing at the starting or resumption of the game.

field, the playing field must be at least 70 and not more than 85 yards wide.

field captain, a superintendent of the play chosen by each club.

fielders, the First, Second, and Third Attack and First, Second and Third Defense.

fouls, any infringement of the rules; these are of two kinds, personal and technical. They include holding an opponent and his crosse; moving from position after "time" is called; interference with another player in pursuit of an opponent, etc. Various penalties are attached for these. See violation.

free throw, where a player fouling and the one fouled are placed where they were at the moment of fouling, the player fouled having the ball on his crosse, and at the referee's order "play," each player is allowed to play in any manner allowed by the rules.

G

game. See object of game.

goal, referee's single-word decision that the ball passed through the goal according to rule.

goal crease, a marked space 18 by 12 feet inclosing a goal; goal poles placed 6 feet from the front and back lines and 6 feet from the front lines.

goal keeper, the player who defends the goal.

goal-netting, a pyramid-shaped netting attached to each set of poles and extending 7 feet back of the center of the goal, to prevent the passage of the ball put through the goal from the front.

goals, each of the two goals consists of two poles erected 6 feet apart and 6 feet out of ground, joined by a top cross-bar; placed 110 yards apart, with 20 to 35 yards of playing space behind dash goal.

H

holding an opponent, See interference.

holding back, purposely delaying the game; prohibited.

holding the ball, allowable only on a crosse.

home, either of the goals.

interference, deliberately kneeling, lying down, dropping in front of an opponent when both are in pursuit of the ball, or intervening in any manner between another player and an opponent he is pursuing; all prohibited.

K

kneeling. See interference.

L

lining-up, arranging the teams for play. Generally the opposing team is lined up along the field from goal to goal opposite the other team in reverse order, inside home being opposite point, and so on down the field.

lying down. See interference.

M

match, two 30 minute periods, with 10 minutes' intermission.

N

no goal, referee's decision that the ball did not pass through the goal according to rule.

O

object of game, to carry or throw the ball with the crosse between the opponent's goal posts and to prevent such action.

out of play, when a player loses his crosse.

outside home and **inside home,** the players nearest the opponents' goal.

P

play, the order of the referee for the beginning or the resumption of an interrupted play.

point, position of the first player out from the goal.

R

referee, a disinterested official agreed upon by both clubs, who has general control of the game, decides on fouls and claims, and administers the rules.

S

scooping, picking up the ball with the crosse.

short team, a team deficient in twelve players; opponents may equalize the side, but each side must have at least 10 players.

shouldering, striking an opponent from behind with the shoulder while he is running for or after reaching the ball; prohibited.

stand, a call or whistle signal by the referee when the ball is dead; no player must then move, unless directed otherwise by the referee, until the latter calls "play."

starting the game. See facing.

stick, another name for the crosse.

striking, giving an opponent a blow with the crosse or otherwise; prohibited.

striking the ball, a player can strike the ball off of his opponent's crosse only with his own crosse.

T

team, twelve players, regular; not less than 10 otherwise.

tie-play, continuation of the play for 15 minutes after 10 minutes' intermission; side scoring the most goals wins. In the event of a tie at the end of this time, the captains decide whether the game shall be postponed or playing continued till a goal is scored, or that it remains a tie.

time, the blowing of the referee's whistle when a foul has been called, after which the ball must not be touched nor the players change positions till the game is again started. If a foul has been claimed by either field captain and the game scored before the referee has had an opportunity to call "time," the referee has the power to decide whether or not a foul has been committed.

time-keepers, two officials appointed, one by each field captain, to keep account of the time of the game, deduct for all stoppages in play, and record all time lost between games.

toss, method of selecting the choice of goals.

tripping, the use of the legs, feet, or crosse to throw an opponent; prohibited.

U

umpires, two officials, one for each club, whose positions are behind the goals and whose duty it is to decide whether or not a goal has been made according to rule. If a complaint is made and proven against an umpire the referee may remove him and appoint another, setting aside and reversing the decision complained of. When umpires are not appointed by consent of the clubs, it becomes the duty of the referee to appoint one or more umpires as may be required, but neither of them must be one of the parties objected to by either club.

V

victory by default, award to a club when no opponents appear at appointed time.

violations, the prohibited use of threatening, profane or obscene language to any player or official during a match, and the striking of one player by another with a crosse or otherwise, are punishable by the removal of the offender for the remainder of the match.

W

wrestling, where a player grapples with an opponent and entwines legs so as to throw him; prohibited.

DICTIONARY OF LAWN TENNIS

A

ace, a point in scoring; also a good ball not returned to the court from which it came.

advantage, the score of the winner of the next stroke after a deuce.

advantage game, one in which a player has won a game after "deuce" has been called.

all, in scoring where players or sides are even.

B

back to deuce, if the winner of an "advantage" loses the next stroke this score goes back to "deuce."

backhand side, the reverse of the forehand side; in most cases, the left hand side.

backhand stroke, the reverse of the forehand stroke.

back-spin, a stroke which causes the ball to shoot and keep very low on striking the court.

back-stop, a high netting or fence about 21 feet behind the base-line to prevent balls passing out of court.

ball, a hollow rubber sphere, covered with smooth white cloth, cemented to the ball and then sewed; about 2½ inches in diameter and 2 ounces in weight.

ball in play, the moment it leaves the server's racket, excepting when it drops into the net, or goes beyond the service line, out of court, or in the wrong court.

base lines, lines marked at each end of the court parallel with the net.

bisque, the smallest odds, giving the receiver an additional point to his score once in a set.

C

cautions on play, keep your eye on the ball till you have hit it; always hit the ball with the center of the racket; in hitting the ball transfer the weight of your body from the right leg to the left one; do not try to hit the ball down into the service court; do not throw the ball up in front of you; to hit effectively always stand under or in a line with the ball.

center mark, the mark which bisects the base line and marks one of the limits of the service position.

center service line, a line which divides the court into two parts and separates right and left service courts.

change of sides, besides alternating as server and striker-out, the players change sides at the end of every set.

chop service, where the ball is thrown a little higher than the shoulder, but well to the right, so that the player can hit it a severe downwardly glancing blow.

court, the place of play; hard-rolled turf or ground, measuring 78 by 27 feet for two players and 78 by 36 for four.

D

deuce, the score when both players win three strokes.

doubles, a four-player game.

drive, a stroke which hits the ball more or less horizontally when it has travelled a considerable distance from the bouncing-point.

F

fault, where the ball drops elsewhere than as noted under serving, or touches the server's partner or anything that he wears or carries; after a fault must again serve from the same court unless the fault was caused by service from the wrong court.

fifteen, the score when the first stroke is won; also an odds of one stroke in each game.

fifteen-all, the score of a point by each player or pair.

fifteen-forty, the score of one point by the server and three points by the striker-out.

final, the last round in a match or tournament.

foot-fault, movements of the foot which violate the rule in serving.

forehand cut service, where the ball is cut across from left to right, finishing well out toward the right.

forehand side, the side of a player, when facing the net, on which is the arm wielding the racket; in most cases, the right hand side.

forehand stroke, a stroke made on the forehand side.

forty, the score when the winner of the first and second strokes wins the third; also an odds of three strokes in each game.
full volley, the same as volley.

G

games all, the score where both players win five games.
ground stroke, one imparted when the ball has bounded from ground or court.

H

half-court line, that which separates the main court into two equal minor courts.
half-fifteen, an odds giving one stroke at the beginning of the second, fourth, and each succeeding alternate game of a set.
half-forty, an odds of two strokes in the first game, three in the second, etc.
half-thirty, an odds of one stroke in the first game, two in the second, etc.
half volley, a stroke which hits the ball almost immediately after it has bounced.
handicap, the same as odds.
hold of racket, the grip of the handle; should be near the end and firmly with the second, third, and fourth fingers, but the thumb and first finger should not be relaxed.

I

in play, situation of the ball from leaving the server's hand until a decision of the point.

K

killed ball, one struck so violently that an opponent cannot return it.

L

let-ball, a ball that after service touches the net and then passes into the proper court; also one that meets other obstructions in flight.
lifting drive, a stroke in which the racket passes forwardly and upwardly in an oblique direction across the intended flight of the ball, brushing violently against the ball at the impact.
lob, a lofty stroke to carry the ball out of reach over an opponent's head.
love, in scoring, means "nothing."
love-game, one in which a player or pair fails to win a point.
love-set, a set which a player or pair fails to win a game.

M

match, ordinarily, the best of three sets; professionally, the best of five advantage sets.

N

net, a stout net dividing the court in the center and attached at each end to a post; net 3½ feet high at posts and 3 feet at center.
no-ball, a "let"-ball.

O

odds, advantages allowed a player unequal in skill to an opponent.
owed odds, when such odds are given that a single stroke may win a game, the best player must make one or more strokes before he can score.

P

pass stroke, one that sends the ball so that it strikes in court, passing an opponent at net.
poaching, in doubles, taking a ball that should be taken by the partner.
point, the smallest unit of the score; four points win unless both sides have won three; the score is then deuce and one side must win a lead of two points to win.
post, the wooden stake at each end of the net, driven 3 feet outside the side line.

R

racket, the instrument with which the ball is handled; usually made of ash, Spanish cedar, and black walnut, with a stiff mesh of catgut.
rest, a bout, round, or rally.
return, to take the ball on the racket after its rebound and throw it across the net.
reverse overhead cut service, where the ball is cut across at the moment of impact from right to left.

S

scoring, the game comprising four strokes by a player, the score for the first stroke won is called "fifteen," for the second "thirty," for the third "forty," and for the last "game," for convenience the "forty" score is usually called "forty-five."
server, the player who makes the first stroke in a game.
service lines, lines marked on each side of the net, parallel with it and 21 feet distant.
serving, in play the server stands with one foot outside of the base line and the other on or in a perpendicular line above it; delivers the ball from the right to the left courts, beginning from the right, alternately; and the ball must drop between the service line, half-court line, and side line of the court, diagonally opposite to the side of delivery.

set, the best of eleven games; won by the player who first wins six games.
side lines, lines connecting the base-lines.
singles, a two-player game.
smash, to strike down with much force a lobbed ball.
striker-out, the player to whom the server delivers the ball in the first stroke of a round.
strokes lost, either player loses a stroke if in returning a ball in play it touches a part of the net, his person, or anything he wears or carries, excepting the racket in the act of striking, or is struck by the racket more than once, or if the player touch the net or any of its supports while in play, or if he volleys the ball before it has passed the net.
strokes won, the server wins a stroke if the striker-out volleys the ball or fails to return it, or returns it in play so that it drops outside his opponent's court; the striker-out wins a stroke if the server serves two consecutive faults, fails to return the ball in play, or returns it so that it drops outside of his opponent's court.

T

tappy, a light stroke, giving a poor service.
thirty, the score when the winner of the first stroke wins the second; also an odds of two strokes in each game.
three-handed game, one in which the odd player serves in each alternate game.
top-spin, drawing the racket across the ball with a forward roll, so that after crossing the net it drops into the court.
toss, spinning or throwing the racket for choice of court or service.

V

vantage, another term for advantage.
volley, to take a ball on the racket before it touches ground.

W

weight in stroke, transfer of the weight of the body from the back to the front foot, to increase the force of the arm.

DICTIONARY OF POLO

A

attack, the attempt of players to strike a ball through a goal.

B

back, player No. 4; usually the most important member of the team; generally guards a goal; sometimes takes the ball forward, leaving No. 3 on guard.

back-hander, a stroke made when a player desires to send the ball immediately behind him, or to the off or near side, or under his pony's tail.

back-line hit, when a ball is hit behind the back-line by one of the opposing side it must be hit off without delay from where it crossed the line, but at least 12 feet from the goal post, after giving the opposing side reasonable time to get to the 30 yards line; none of the attacking side to be within 30 yards of the back-line when the ball is hit off.

ball, generally made from the willow tree root; not to exceed $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, nor $5\frac{1}{2}$ ounces in weight.

bell, the instrument rung to notify players that the $7\frac{1}{2}$ minutes period has expired; when the ball next goes out of play or hits the boards, the umpire shall blow his whistle to terminate the period.

boards, planks 11 inches high set on edge end to end along the line; on the infield side the ground is sloped upward to within about 7 inches of the top of the boards, thus forming a sort of cushion.

C

crossing. See interference.

D

dead ball, the ball is dead after the umpire blows his whistle.

defense, the attempt of players to prevent a hit ball from passing through a goal.

delays, all unnecessary delays forbidden, and, in the case of hitting out a ball, penalized by the umpire ordering the offending side to hit out at once.

disability by fouling, where a player has been disabled by a foul the side fouling may be penalized by having the offender designated and retired, after which the game may be continued with three players a side.

duration of game, 8 periods of $7\frac{1}{2}$ minutes each, with 3 minute intermission after each period, excepting in case of a tie the last period is prolonged till ball goes out of play or strikes the boards; if still a tie, after interval of 5 minutes, the ball shall be started from where it went out of play and game continued in periods of $7\frac{1}{2}$ minutes with usual intervals, until one side wins a goal.

F

falls (1) if a pony falls or if a player or pony be injured, the umpire stops the game; (2) if a player falls off his pony, the umpire will not stop the game unless he believes that the player is injured; (3) the umpire decides what constitutes a "fall."

forward drive, a strong hit at the ball on the off-side.

foul, any infringement of the rules.

G

game won, by the side that gains the most goals.

gets back to, phrase meaning that a player resumes his former position as soon as possible after a maneuver is completed, successfully or not.

giving way, in general, the player following most closely the line of the ball after the last hit must be given way to by other players, unless they can get in front of him without causing a sudden check.

goal gained, when a ball passes between the goal posts and over the goal line.

goal posts, posts at least 10 feet high, placed 24 feet apart; made of a flexible material, as rolled paper, to reduce dangers of collision.

goals, not less than 250 yards apart; each one, 8 yards wide, the board not to exceed 11 inches in height.

ground, area of play; not over 300 yards in length by 200 yards in width, if ground is unboarded, and 300 by 160 yards where ground is boarded.

H

hit in, to hit the ball into the field of play.

hooking a stick, in British play, a player is permitted to hook an opponent's stick

if the latter is in the act of striking at the ball, provided he be immediately behind him or on the same side of his pony as the ball; in American play hooking a stick is prohibited.

I

interference, a player is not allowed to cross another player who is in possession of the ball, excepting at such a distance that the player shall not have to check his pony to avoid a collision.

interposing, a player may interpose his pony before an opponent so as to prevent the latter reaching the ball, but see interference.

L

left-handed players, where two players are riding from opposite directions to hit the ball, and one of them is left-handed, the latter must give way to the other. All left-handed players must be registered before being allowed to enter a game or tournament.

line of the ball, the line of its course, or its line at the moment of a dispute.

lines, markings across the ground at each end parallel to the goal lines, and 30 and 60 yards from them.

M

mallet, the same as stick.

marking, where a player keeps close watch over an opponent to prevent his becoming unguarded.

mount, the pony.

N

near-side stroke, one where the player cannot swing his stick on the right side.

No. 1, in British play, the most undesirable position of a player on a team, as he is not allowed to hit the ball unless he has one of the opposing side nearer than himself to the opponent's goal line; American rules make him more important than the British.

No. 4. See back.

Nos. 3 and 4, the two rear players; they work in unison and on occasion change positions and guard the goal.

O

on-side, a player not in possession of the ball who has at least one opposing player between himself and the goal he is attacking.

out-ball, a ball that goes over and clear of a boundary line.

P

penalties for foul play (1) a free hit from the 40-yards line, the fouling side keeping behind the goal line; (2) a free hit from the spot where the foul occurred; (3) a hit by the fouling side from the goal line, the fouling side keeping beyond the 30-yards line; (4) a free hit from the 60-yards line, the fouling side being not within 20 yards of the ball, and the fouled side disposed at pleasure.

period, one of the 8 divisions of $7\frac{1}{2}$ minutes in which the game is played.

players, the number is limited to 4 a side.

players' line, No. 1 in front; Nos. 2, 3, and 4, stretched from No. 1 toward the protected goal; No. 1 marks No. 4 of the opposing line, No. 2 marks the opposing No. 3, etc.

pony, the mount of any height, and well trained to the game. A pony blind of an eye may not be played.

possession of the ball, credited to any player who follows the exact line of the ball from the direction from which it was last hit.

prohibitions, no player shall ride dangerously zigzag in front of a player who is on a gallop; bump at an angle dangerous to a player or his pony; pull across or over a pony's forelegs so as to risk tripping the pony; use his stick dangerously; use blinkers or spurs with rowels on his pony; intentionally strike his pony with the head of his stick; carry a ball; seize with the hand; strike or push with the head, arm, or elbow; or hit the ball or interfere with the game when dismounted.

R

referee, in important matches, an official agreeable to each side, whose decisions are final when the umpire or umpires disagree or are appealed from.

restarting the game, after a goal has been scored, the game is resumed in the same manner as started.

riding-off, attempting to impede an opposing "back" from reaching the ball without getting off-side. See interposing.

riding-out, a player may ride out an opponent so as to prevent the latter reaching the ball; but see interference.

S

scorer, official employed in all games and matches.

side-fouling, penalized by the side having to take the ball back and hit it off from behind their own goal line, from the center of goal, none of the side fouled to be within 30 yards of the goal line

produced, but the side fouling being free to place themselves where they please.

slice to the off, a hit by which the ball is centered to the players' right.

starting the game, after both sides have taken positions in the center of the ground the umpire throws the ball between the lines of players and orders "play."

stick, instrument of any desired length or weight with which the ball is struck.

striking-head, the cross-piece attached to the end of the stick, more or less curved, and turned at right angles to the direction of the stroke; American favorite, cigar-shaped.

stroke under pony's neck, a stroke made in front of a goal for scoring or driving the ball out of the danger zone.

T

team, four players on each side, known as Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4.

three-player-sides, a game continued with three players a side after the designation of any of the players of a side fouling and the retirement of the offender or offenders.

throw in, to throw the ball underhand into the field of play.

tie, where a tie occurs the game is continued till a goal is scored; see duration of game.

time-keeper, official employed in all games and matches.

U

umpire, an official for each side, nominated by the captain, unless sides agree to play with one only; his or their decisions final. See referee.

W

whistle, the instrument with which the umpire declares a ball "dead."

DICTIONARY OF YACHTING

A

abaft, behind; toward the stern.
abeam, in a line at right angles to the keel.
about, to tack.
aft, toward the stern.
after sails, those set behind a mast.
amidships, the middle part of a yacht.
astern, toward the back part of a yacht; also behind it.
athwart, transversely; from one side to another.
avast, a command to stop, hold, desist from.

B

beating, sailing against the wind by tacking.
belay, to fasten a rope to a cleat or pin.
bending a cable, fastening it to the anchor.
bending a sail, fastening it to the spars.
bilge, the bottom of a yacht's floor, where water collects from leakage.
binnacle, the receptacle of the compass, directly in front of the steering apparatus, and fitted with glass windows so that the compass is constantly visible.
blocks, the nautical name of pulleys.
bobstay, a chain, rope, or wire that ties the bowsprit end to the stem to resist the upward strain of the forestays.
boom, a spar used to extend the foot of certain sails.
bowsprit, a large spar extending forward over the bow; supports the jib-boom and the flying jib-boom.
by the head, when a yacht sinks deeper in the water at the stem than at the stern.
by the stern, when a yacht sinks deeper at the stern than at the stem.

C

cat-boat, a yacht designed for smooth water sailing; has a wide and shallow hull, large rudder hung beyond the transom, large centerboard, a single mast well forward, and a single sail on a gaff and boom; usually from 12 to 40 feet in length.
centerboard, a wooden or metallic slab working in a well at midships; extending longitudinally and vertically through the keel, and capable of being lowered and raised at will; designed to give a yacht greater stability.
clew, a corner of a sail.
clewline, the rope by which a sail is drawn together for furling.
close-hauled, a yacht sailing as close to the wind as possible.
cockpit, the open deck space near the stern.
cutter, a yacht with a single mast stepped about amidships and two headsails, a fore staysail in addition to a jib.
cut-water, the prow of a yacht.

D

davits, the iron stanchions, curved at the upper end and extending over a yacht's bow, to which the small boats are raised to be swung aboard.
downhaul, the rope by which a sail is lowered.
draught, the depth of water to which a yacht sinks by its own weight; the depth necessary for it to float.

F

falling off, the movement of the head of a yacht away from the wind.
fin-keel yacht, one having a very shoal body to which is attached a deep stationary fin of metal.
foot of a sail, its lower edge.
fore-and-aft, the entire length of a yacht.
forestay, a rope or wire reaching from the head of the foremast to the end of the bowsprit to support the mast.
furled, a square sail when tied close to a mast.

G

gaff, a spar that extends the upper edges of a fore-and-aft sail.
garboard strakes, the rows of planks nearest to and on each side of the keel.
gaskets, the short lengths of rope by which furled sails are bound close to the gaffs or yards.
gooseneck, the metallic joint which connects a boom with a mast.
gripe, when a yacht's bow is forced upward in the wind.
guy, a rope or wire to swing or steady a spar.

H

halyards, the ropes or tackle for raising a sail or flag.

hanks, the rings of wood or metal to which the after edge of a fore-and-aft sail is fastened to enable the sail to slide easily on the mast or stay in raising and lowering.
head of a sail, its upper edge.
heeled, tipped or sailing on the wind.
hove-to, a yacht made stationery by arranging the sails so that one part forces it forward and another part forces it backward.

J

jib, in general, a large triangular sail; specifically, one of various types named according to their position and use, as inner-jib, outer-jib, standing-jib, flying-jib, spindle-jib, storm-jib, jib-of-jibs, etc.
jib-boom, a spar extending beyond the bowsprit, on which is set the jib in large craft and the flying-jib in small ones.
jib-iron, the hoop attached to a jib and sliding on its boom.
jibing, passing a boom sail across a yacht when sailing off the wind.
jury-mast, a reserved mast for use when the standing one is damaged.

L

lead, a plummet attached to a rope held by hand, thrown overboard to ascertain the depth of water.
leech of a sail, its after edge.
leeside, the side of a yacht opposite to that from which the wind blows.
leeward, the direction toward which the wind blows.
long leg, the longest distance on a single tack; also the longest side of a racing course.
luff, the shifting of the head of a yacht toward the wind; also the fore edge of a sail.
lying-to, a yacht brought close to the wind for ease in heavy weather.

P

port, the left hand side of a yacht when looking toward the bow.

R

reefed, a sail reduced in size by being rolled up and having a part of it tied down to a spar.

S

schooner, a yacht with a fore and a main mast, the latter carrying the largest sail, and bowsprit and head sails rigged like those of a cutter.
sharpie, a long, flat-bottomed yacht, having a shoal draught, long rather than deep centerboard, stern extended and with round end, a foremast at the bow and a mainmast abaft the center of the boat, and carrying leg-o'-mutton sails.
sheer, in sailing, to deviate from the proper course.
sheet, a rope attached to a sail to extend or control it.
short leg, the least distance on a single tack.
shrouds, a set of ropes or wires supporting a mast or bowsprit and attached to the rail.
sloop, a yacht with hull similar to that of a cat-boat, boom and gaff mainsail, and a large jib.
sounding, finding the depth of water by the lead.
sprit, a small spar that raises diagonally the upper outer corner of an extended sail.
stand-by, an order to be ready for another order or quick action.
starboard, the right hand side of a yacht looking toward the bow.
stays, ropes which support or control a spar in a fore and aft direction.
sternboard, a yacht sailing backwards.
stowed, any sail that lowers down, when tied close to a boom.

T

tack, the lower forecorner of a sail.
tacking, changing the course of a yacht by shifting the position of its sails; advancing toward the wind's eye.
taunt, lofty.
taut, tight, stretched, secured.
throat, on a triangular sail, the upper fore corner.
tiller, the lever which controls the rudder.
topping lift, a tackle by which the end of a boom is raised and held.
truck, the upper extremity of a mast through which the halyards are rove.

U

unbend, to untie, release, cast off; opposite of bend.

V

veering, paying out a cable.

W

wake, the foamy track on the water left by a moving yacht.
watch, a division of a crew; also the period during which a part of a crew are on duty on deck.
wear, in sailing, to turn a yacht from the wind; the opposite of tacking.

weather-helm, a tiller pressed to windward to keep a yacht from flying into the wind.

weathering, passing to windward of a vessel by close sailing.

weatherside, the side of a yacht on which the wind blows.

wind's eye, the direction from which the wind blows.

windward, same as wind's eye.

Y

yacht, a sailing or steam vessel built for pleasure and combining speed and more or less luxury.

yaw, when, despite the rudder, a yacht moves vigorously from its course.

yawl, a sloop-rigged yacht with a short main boom and a second and smaller mast stepped back of the stern post, and carrying a mizzen, leg-o'-mutton, or lug sail.

DICTIONARY OF AMERICANISMS

A carefully selected list of the most common and recent words and phrases that have a peculiar significance in the United States

A

aboard, nautical word applied here also to railroad cars and other vehicles, as "all aboard," "get aboard."
approbate, to license or approve.
around, near or about.

B

backwoods, partly cleared forest region.
bad, same as ill, sick.
baggage, same as English luggage.
balance, remainder.
barking up the wrong tree, following a mistake or blunder.
batty, a stage of imbecility or insanity.
bear, in the stock market, one who depresses the value of stock to buy cheaper.
bee, assembly of persons for charitable and mutually helpful purposes.
big stick, wielding the, in politics, the withholding of his approval of a public measure by a chief executive in order to force compliance with his wishes concerning other measures.
blizzard, unusually severe wind and snow storm.
blue envelope, in many business places, a notice of discharge is placed in a blue envelope; hence, getting a blue envelope is tantamount to getting discharged.
blue-sky law, law to prevent the issue and sale of fraudulent securities, based on nothing between the ground and blue sky.
bluff, deception to gain an advantage.
board, all kinds; English pine and fir boards called "deals."
boast, to praise.
bob, women's hair cut short.
bogus, false, counterfeit, fraudulent.
bomb-men, those who destroy property or life by hand bombs.
bonanza, a rich strike in business.
booze, liquor.
bone, one dollar.
border, on lawn, garden, etc., same as English "edging."
boss, superintendent, foreman, one of superior authority.
bottoms, rich land along the course of a river.
bounced, discharged from employment.
brash, same as fresh.
buggy, light four-wheeled carriage.
bull, in the stock market, one who raises the value of stocks to sell at an advance.
bulldoze, to intimidate.
bunco, scheme or game for swindling.
buncombe, extravagant speech for temporary effect.
bunk, same as buncombe.
bureau, same as English "chest of drawers."

C

cabinet, president's, same as "ministry" and "government" in Europe.
calculate, to think, suppose.
calico, printed cotton goods; English, white cotton cloth only.
call, invitation from a congregation to a clergyman to become its pastor.
camp-meeting, religious assembly originally held in woods.
candy, same as English "sweets."
caption, heading of page, chapter, section; descriptive name of an illustration.
carpet-bagger, originally a northern politician seeking office in the South after the Civil War.
caucus, secret political or other assembly.
cheese it, a cry of warning, such as "cheese it, the cop," meaning "look out."
chores, odd jobs about a house, factory, or farm.
cinch, something easy to do or get.
clever, good-natured, quick-witted, accommodating.
conclude, to determine to do something; English, to form opinion.
cop, policeman.
corn, maize only; English, grain generally.
cracker, same as English "biscuit."
creek, small stream of water; English "small arm of the sea."
creole, native of Spanish America, Louisiana, or West Indies of European ancestry.
cut it out, to give up or abandon, as, a habit.
cute, clever, sharp.

D

dead broke, without money; a bankrupt.

deadhead, seeker of valuable privileges without payment.
divide, long ridges or stretches of mountains forming a watershed.
dope, narcotic; sleepy or dazed person.
dough, money.
doughboy, private soldier.
down east, the New England States.
dress, same as English "gown."
drummer, commercial traveler.
dry goods, same as English "haberdashery."
dump, in the stock market, to unload or sell off unprofitable stocks.

E

eats, food.
elect, to choose; as, "He elected to take" something.
elevator, same as English "lift."
endorse, to sanction, approve; on checks, notes, etc., same as English "back."
eventuate, to result in.
expect, applied to the past, as "I expect it was."

F

fall, autumn.
fan, an enthusiast for baseball, movies, radio, etc.
fierce, bad, cheap.
fix, to adjust, put into order; same as English "fasten."
faze, to disconcert.
fizzle, ridiculous or unexpected failure.
fleshy, of a person, stout.
freeze out, as to persons, to get rid of.
fresh, forward, impudent.
fruit-dealer, same as English "greengrocer."

G

galluses, same as English "braces."
gangster, one of a gang of desperadoes.
gas, gasoline.
gerrymander, to arrange a political division so that a minority party may gain advantage over the majority party.
glad hand, welcome.
glad rags, one's best clothes.
go ahead, same as English "all right."
gob, enlisted man in the navy.
go-devil, two roller skate wheels fastened at each end of a narrow piece of wood, with a small wooden box at the front end; used by youth for coasting, etc.
gone up, failed in business.
graft, a bribe in money or other consideration.
grit, pluck.
guess, to think.
gulch, deep ravine cut by water.
gunman, one of a gang of desperadoes, armed and ready at all times to shoot an opponent.
gutter-snipe, a street urchin.
guy, a cheap person.

H

hack, carriage for hire.
handle, fly off the, to lose one's temper
hang around, to loiter.
hatchet, to bury the, to end a controversy, to forgive.
hayseed, farmer.
help, servant.
high-falutin, over-flowery speech, bombast.
hike, a long walk.
hitting the pipe, smoking opium.
hobo, tramp, vagabond.
hold on, request or order to stop.
homely, ill-featured person.
hootch, illicit liquor.
hoodoo, a superstitious or imaginary influence.
hoodlum, vagabond, loafer.

I

improve, to cultivate, beautify.
insurgent, in politics, one who rebels against the leaders or policies of his party.
irrigate, to take a drink.

J

jay walker, a careless pedestrian.
Jersey lightning, apple-jack.
jitney, automobile for hire.
jolly, to flatter, tease.
Johnny-on-the-spot, one who is there when needed.
joy-riding, wild, reckless driving of horse or auto.

K

knock, severe criticism of other people.

L

let's go, start now.
levee, formal official reception.
light-fingered, as to a person, petty thief, pickpocket.
loafer, lounger, vagabond, idler.
lobby, attempt to influence members of a body by persons not members; collectively all who lobby.
locate, to determine the place of some person or thing.
long green, money.
lumber, sawn wood for building and other purposes.

lynch law, action of a mob without legal authority.

M

mad, angry.
made his pile, said of one who has become rich.
mail, method of transporting letters and packages; also articles transported; same as English "post."
main guy, one in supreme authority.
make tracks, run away.
making a bee-line, rapid, direct course toward a certain point.
mammy, negro nurse of Southern white children.
maverick, an unbranded animal.
mending his fences, looking after his political interests.
movies, motion pictures.

N

notions, in trade, all kinds of small wares.

O

obnoxious, same as English "offensive."
one-horse, mean, trivial, cheap, as "one-horse affair."

P

pants, pantaloons, same as "trousers."
peart, smart, acute.
picayune, anything small, mean, or contemptible.
pile, a quantity of money, a fortune.
pipe-laying, schemes to secure illegal votes.
pinched, caught, arrested.
plunk, one dollar.
political campaign, same as English "political contest."
posted, thoroughly informed.
pull, special favor with parties in authority.
pull a leg, to coax, beg money or favor.
pulled, of a person, arrested; of an improper resort, raided or closed by the authorities.
punk, bad, weak.

Q

quadroon, a person with one-quarter or three-quarters white blood.
quite, same as English "very" in "very cold."

R

rattle, to disconcert.
reckon, to think, suppose.
reliable, trustworthy.
right away, at once, immediately; same as English "straightway."
right smart, very well.
rile, to make angry.
roast, to criticise severely.
rock bottom, in business, as far down as one can go; on a firm foundation.
rube, countryman in a city.
run, in business, to manage or keep; as, "who runs the hotel."

S

salting a mine, secretly placing samples of rich ore on worthless tracts to sell the land.
sand, money.
scab, non-union workman.
scalawag, scapegrace, rascal.
scofflaw, one who ignores the prohibition amendment.
scratched ticket, in politics, a ticket on which certain names are erased and others substituted.
shack, slight wooden shed or shelter.
shake, to leave a person, place, or thing.
shower, simultaneous gifts of various articles to a person by friends to mark an event, such as a birthday, recovery from sickness, or marriage engagement.
skedaddle, to run away.
sleigh, same as English "sledge."
slip, an open space between two wharves or in a dock.
small potatoes, a thing or person small, mean, or of little account.
smile, to take a drink.
smudge, a smoky fire to drive away insects.
soured, of a person, one become dissatisfied with a condition.
span, pair of horses.
squatter, one who settles or squats on land without legally acquiring it.
squeal, to inform against.
squeeze, to force loss in the stock market.
stakes, pull up, to remove.
stall, to stick fast, as "train stalled by snow."
stampede, sudden flight of crowd.
stand-patter, in politics, one who sticks to his party under all circumstances.
stiff, a corpse.
stoop, door steps.
store, same as English "shop."
straight, of drinks, without water; same as English "neat."
straight ticket, in politics, a ticket voted without change.
street car, horse or electric, same as English "tram-car."

strike oil, to become rich suddenly.
stump, on the, one who travels from place to place making political speeches.
suspenders, same as English "braces."
swat, to strike.
swipe, to steal.
switch, on railroads, same as English "shunt."

T

tanglefoot, liquor.
tavern, place for entertainment and lodging of travelers; in England, place for entertainment only.
tenderfoot, a newcomer in a mining or ranching region.
ten-strike, a fortunate stroke, hit, or transaction.
ticker, a watch.
tote, to carry.
trolley, a surface car; English, tram.
truck, small fruits and vegetables.
trust, combination of business interests, illegal where in restraint of trade or competition.
turn down, same as freeze out.

U

up in the air, of a person, getting overexcited.

V

vamose, to disappear.
vendue, an auction.

W

whoop it up, to create enthusiasm or excitement.
wilt, to lose energy or interest.
wind-bag, boaster.
wire-puller, one who seeks an advantage by favor of others.

DICTIONARY OF THE AUTOMOBILE

A

accelerator, the pedal used for quickening the speed of a car.

accumulator. See storage battery.

advanced spark, adjustment of the spark between the jump and the attainment of the full pressure of the charge.

afterfire, the explosion of an accumulation of unburnt gas in the muffler, caused by misfires in one or more cylinders; makes a loud and somewhat startling report.

air cooling, cooling the engine by aid of the fan.

ammeter, an instrument which indicates whether the battery is charging or discharging, and at what rate.

armature, the rotating part of a motor.

artillery wheel, a heavy wooden wheel with steel hub.

B

back fire, the ignition of the charge in the motor cylinder prematurely causing the motion of the engine to stop or reverse.

back kick, a more or less violent kick of the crank handle when a back fire occurs while the crank is in hand.

barking. See afterfire.

bearings, the smooth, fitted hole in which a shaft turns.

beval gear, a gear in which the teeth are cut straight across the beveled edge.

bonnet, the metallic covering for the motor.

brake, a device for slackening the speed of the car; operated both by hand and by foot. See emergency-brake, service-brake.

break, a low-tension spark.

brushes, steel, brass or copper springs held against the center of a revolving part to carry the current from the stationary part.

bushings, short tubes, usually with rims or flanges to hold them in place. It provides a wearing surface for the bearings.

C

cable, the insulated wire or wires that conveys the electrical energy to the spark plug.

cantilever spring, a single spring with one end shackled to the end of the car and the other attached to the rear axle housing.

carburetter, apparatus for mixing gasoline and air for fuel.

chain, the links that convey power from one sprocket wheel to another.

charge, the mixture of gas and air in a cylinder.

chassis, the frame, including the power apparatus and the running and steering gears.

chauffeur, another name for the driver.

circuit breaker, a device which prevents excessive charging of the storage battery.

clearance, another name for the combustion chamber.

clutch cone, a short section of the cone of large diameter fitting into a recess of the same form and pressed into place by a spring.

clutch discs, a series of discs, half of which are attached to flying members attached to the fly wheel, and the other half to the shaft which transmits power to the gear set.

combustion chamber, the same as the clearance space in a steam engine cylinder.

commutator, an instrument which sends the low tension current into the coil.

compensating-gear, a gear that enables the rear wheels to rotate at different speeds, in turning.

condenser, strips of folded tinfoil insulated from each other with oiled paper. It absorbs and distributes high tension current and prevents excessive sparking at contact points.

contact breaker, a device that keeps the circuit closed excepting at the moment of the spark.

contact maker, a device that breaks the circuit at the moment of the spark.

control levers, levers mounted on the frame on the driver's side and on the steering wheel.

cooling, reducing the heat of the cylinder by means of water passing through jackets or by air circulating through radiating flanges.

cranking, turning the crank handle quickly by hand to start the engine rotating.

crypto-gear, another name for planetary-gear.

current, power produced from a chemical battery or small dynamo.

cylinder, the mechanism in which the piston works and the explosions occur.

D

dark-colored smoke, in the exhaust, indicates a too rich mixture of gas which takes fire imperfectly.

dead-axle, a non-rotating rear axle.

dead center, the point where the crank is incapable of imparting motion either forward or backward.

dense-white smoke, in the exhaust, indicates a poor oil, an excess of cylinder oil, or a deposit of soot in the cylinder.

differential gear, another name for compensating-gear.

direct drive, where power is applied direct instead of by gears.

drive final, the drive from the propeller shaft to the rear axle.

drum brake, the drum upon which the brake band is wound or is contained.

duplex carburetters, consist of two sets of nozzles and mixing tenders combined in one instrument and fed by a common throat feed chamber.

Dutchman, a small screw sticking part way into the housing and part way into the bushing. It prevents the latter from turning.

E

electrolyte, a chemical solution used in voltaic cells. It consists of two parts sulphuric acid added to five or seven parts water.

emergency-brake, a device for a sudden slackening of speed or stoppage of car, operated by a hand lever.

engine, the combustion apparatus; operated with gas and with liquid fuel.

exhaust manifold, the tube that conveys the burnt gas to the muffler.

exhaust valve, that by which the burnt gases pass out of the engine; operated mechanically; opened at every alternate upward stroke of the piston by means of a cam.

F

fan, a device mounted on adequate bearings which, by swiftly rotating, cools the engine by forcing the air against it.

feed port, an opening for the admission of steam or gas.

flash boiler, a compact type of steam generator.

float carburetter, another name for gravity carburetter.

floating axle, one in which the wheel is mounted on the housing. It is made with a flange or spider, which has teeth interlocking in the hubs of the wheel.

foot pedals, apparatus used with or without the control levers to control the motion of the car when running.

friction clutch, that which connects the engine with the first shaft.

frozen-carburetter, to be avoided by jacketing, heating the air supply, or warming the carburetter and admission pipe with boiling water.

fuel, in non-electric cars, a mixture of gasoline and air.

fuses, short strips or wires of a metal which easily melts, inserted in the various circuits, for the protection of the lamps, windings and other parts.

G

garage, a place for housing or repairing a car.

gas, the mixture of gasoline and air.

gasoline-electric car, a car in which the change-speed gear and its connections are replaced by a dynamo driven by the engine, and the electrical energy generated is utilized in operating one or more electric motors, which in turn propel the car.

gasoline fire, best extinguished by sand or a dry chemical; also by a moist blanket; a stream of water should never be used as it spreads the fire.

generator, a motor driven by a chain or gearing.

gravity carburetter, a carburetter which atomizes the fuel through a small nozzle and mixes it with a current of air.

ground circuit, the return of the current to its source by means of the metal of the engine.

H

high tension current, current which is generated in the secondary coil by interruption of the primary current, or by the rapid magnetization and demagnetization of the core and primary coil.

Hotchkiss drive, an arrangement of the propeller shaft by which the rear axle pulls the car along by the springs.

I

ignition, lighting of the fuel by an electric spark.

inlet valves, valves by means of which the explosive mixture is admitted to the combustion chamber of the engine; one kind is opened automatically by the motor itself on its suction stroke; another is operated mechanically.

inner lever, the lever that shifts the transmission-gear.

in step, valves are said to be "in step" with each other when all of them are operated by the same cam shaft.

insulation, the covering of the conductor with a non-conducting substance to prevent the spark from jumping or seeking the ground.

intake manifold, the tube that conveys

the gas from the carburetter to the cylinder.

interrupter, a contact breaker on a magneto.

J

jackets, apparatus on the cylinder walls through which water circulates for cooling the cylinder.

jack-in-the-box, another name for compensating-gear.

journal, the part of the shaft which turns in the bearing.

jump, a high-tension spark.

K

knocking, sounds caused by worn bearings.

L

live-axle, an axle that rotates with the wheels. See dead-axle.

low tension current, current which is generated in the primary winding or coil by placing it in the magnetic field.

lubrication, small gasoline motors are usually lubricated on the splash system, a charge of oil being caused to flow into the crank chamber about every 20 miles travelled; in large cars the lubrication of the engine and of the different bearings of the car is effected mechanically; bearings that do not require frequent attention are filled with grease lubricators.

M

magneto, in principle, the same as dynamo.

manifold, the tube that transmits the gas, steam, air, or water.

misfire, the skipping of one or more cylinders when the motor is firing gases.

mixer, another name for carburetter.

mixing chamber, small enclosure containing a nipple or nozzle through which the gasoline is sucked, partly by the engine, and partly by the stream of air with which it is mingled by being sprayed against a cone.

motor, the machine for transforming the electric current into mechanical energy; placed in the forepart of the frame with its crank shaft at right angles to the axles of the road wheels, and with its flywheel on the rear end of the shaft.

muffler, an apparatus for reducing the velocity of the exhaust gases, thereby reducing the noise; consists of a cylinder and a pipe, the latter full of small holes, permitting the admission of the exhaust at high pressure and its weakened release into the atmosphere.

multiplex-cylinder engine, an engine using several small cylinders instead of a large single one.

N

needle valve, a valve in the carburetter which regulates the flow of gasoline.

non-skids, chains, knobs, and other projections on tires to prevent slipping.

O

one horse power, 33,000 foot pounds of work done in one minute.

one wire system, a lighting system in which the return current to the battery is grounded.

outer lever, the lever that operates the emergency brake.

P

piston, a metallic device in the cylinder that receives the force of the explosions and conveys it to the crank shaft.

planetary-gear, a means of transmission by the use of a clutch and an enclosed system of gear wheels.

pneumatic tires, hollow rubber tires whose elasticity absorbs shocks on uneven roads.

poor mixture, the explosive mixture in which air predominates.

pre-ignition, the premature ignition of the explosive mixture.

R

radiator, tubing for cooling cylinders with water.

retarded spark, a delay of the spark to accommodate delay in combustion.

reversing-gear, gear arranged for altering the direction of road-wheels.

rich mixture, the explosive mixture in which gas predominates.

running-gear, springs, axles, wheels, and steering-gear.

S

safety gap, a pair of points in the magneto which prevent the current jumping when the magneto is working.

semi-floating axle, one in which the live shaft is carried straight out from the hub with the road wheel to which it is keyed fast.

service-break, a device for slackening the speed of a car; operated by a foot-pedal and released by a spring when the foot is removed.

shock-absorber, an apparatus for reducing shocks when driving over an uneven road.

short circuit, a defect in insulation allowing the current to leak.

skidding, the sliding of a car off of its course.

smoke. See dark-colored smoke; dense-white smoke; thin-blue smoke.

smoky exhaust, escaping burnt gases; also the smoldering of soot in a cylinder, causing pre-ignition.

spark, the electric spark that jumps across the terminals of the spark plug when the piston reaches the end of its first return or compression stroke.

spark-gap, the space between the two electrodes or points of the spark plug.

spark plug, a plug that regulates the sparks.

sprayer carburetter, another name for gravity carburetter.

spur-gears, gears for changing speed.

steering-post, the post to which is attached the steering wheel, the spark regulating handle, and the carburetter throttle; set obliquely toward the driver.

storage battery, a chemical means of producing electricity for ignition.

stroke, the distance the piston passes each way.

stud-steering axle, the front axle on which the steering wheels are hinged.

surface carburetter, a carburetter in which air is sucked from the engine over a surface moistened with liquid spirit.

synchronous vibration, vibration in the parts of the car which have the same period as the vibration of the engine.

T

tank, the container of the fuel.

tappet valve, a valve which has only one adjustment, called the tappet.

thermostat, the base of the automatic temperature regulator, which is a small, bottle-like affair containing a liquid very sensitive to temperature changes.

thin-blue smoke, in the exhaust indicates an accurate mixture of the gas and a proper ignition.

throttle, the admission valve interposed between a carburetter and the inlet valve pipe, so that the driver can vary the amount of mixture, or gas, passing to the engine.

throttle valve, a valve which controls the flow of the mixture of the engine after it has been formed in the carburetter.

timer, the revolving switch which opens and closes the primary circuit.

tonneau, a car with front seats for two persons and a rear one for several.

transmission, that part of the mechanism between the engine and the road wheels; it transmits the high speed power to the low speed road wheels.

trembler, a contact maker which makes several rapid contacts for each ignition; it is the vibrating spring blade on an induction coil, which interrupts the primary current during the time the contact is made in the commutator.

tubular radiator, a radiator with a small tank or header at the top into which the hot water from the engine flows, and another at the bottom from which it flows back into the engine. It has a series of vertical tubes connecting the two tanks.

two wire lighting system, a system in which both sides of the circuit are wired.

U

underslung, a car in which the frame is below the axles.

V

vacuum tank, a pump which obtains gasoline from the main tank and delivers it to the small tank below the pump.

valve, the apparatus which regulates the flow of mixture or gas by opening or closing its passage-way.

valve-chamber, the part of the combustion chamber which forms a pocket above the valve.

valve-face, the seating on which the valve closes.

valve-gear, of the engine; its entire mechanism.

valve, exhaust, the one through which the burnt gas passes outward.

valve, inlet, the valve through which the gas is admitted.

venturi tube, a tube constricted or made smaller in diameter near the point where the gasoline is drawn from the spray jet.

vibrator coil, a device for giving a series of sparks instead of one for each ignition.

W

water-cooled engine, one in which the cylinders are surrounded by an outer casing. The space is filled with water, which cools the engine.

water-jacket. See jackets.

wheel-base, the amount of distance between the centers of the back and front wheels.

wheel-track, the amount of distance between the paths of the front wheels.

worm bevel, one in which the teeth are cut at an angle across the face of the gear.

worm-gearing, that on which the teeth of the worm wheels are of a spiral character, and transmit the power into a sliding thrust.

DICTIONARY OF AVIATION

A

advancing edge, the front edge of plane. See following edge.

aerial transportation, a system of dirigible travel, inaugurated by Count Zeppelin, of Germany, with an elongated cylindrical airship 420 feet long and 39 feet in diameter. He made some remarkable voyages, but lost a number of airships through a variety of disasters.

aerodrome, a race-course for flying machines; also, a hangar.

aerofoil, a structure wing-like in form, with flat or curved surface, designed for the purpose of obtaining reaction upon its surface from the air through which it moves.

aeronaut, strictly, one who pursues the science of ballooning.

aeronautics, the construction and operation of flying machines, of the lighter-than-air type.

aeroplane, a flying machine of the heavier-than-air type, with one or more surfaces sufficient to support the weight of passengers.

aerostat, technical name for the machine or apparatus.

aerostatics, technical name for the science of mechanical aviation.

aerostation, the same as aeronautics.

ailerons, subsidiary horizontal planes set parallel to and between the main planes, capable of independent operation, and used for maintaining a horizontal equilibrium.

aircraft, a name given to any form of craft designed for navigating the air.

airplane. See aeroplane.

air-speed meter, an instrument designed for measuring the speed of aircraft in relation with the air.

alighting gear, the under-mechanism of an aeroplane, for lessening the impact on reaching the ground.

altimeter, an aneroid fixed on the aircraft for the purpose of indicating its height above the surface of the earth.

anemometer, a name given to any instrument used for measuring the velocity of the wind.

angle of incidence, the angle of inclination of the supporting plane to the line of flight.

appendix, the name given to hose at the bottom of the balloon used for inflation. It also serves in the case of a spherical balloon for equalization of pressure.

arch, the down curve on the end of a plane.

ascent. See initial ascent.

aspect, the upper view of the plane surface.

aspect-ratio, the proportion of the length to the width of a plane surface.

aviation, the science of the mechanical flight in heavier-than-air constructions.

aviator, strictly, one who pursues the science of aviation, or flying.

aviatrix, (ā′vi-a-trix), *n.* a woman aviator.

axes, three established lines of reference mutually rectangular and in most cases centroidal.

B

balancing flaps. See aileron.

balancing surface, any surface that may be used in steering or maintaining even balance.

ballast, bags of sand usually attached to the car of a balloon to lighten it for more upward flight by being thrown out.

ballonets, small auxiliary balloons, elongated or conical in shape, attached to the end of the main gas bag of a balloon for greater stability.

balloon, a lighter-than-air spherical or elongated bag of silk or other material, inflated with gas; the original type of a flying machine.

balloon bed, mooring place for a captive balloon.

bank, the action of inclining an aeroplane laterally.

barograph, an instrument for recording variations in barometric pressure. In flying, the charts indicate altitudes instead of barometric pressure.

barrage balloon, a small, captive balloon used as a protection in war against attacks by aeroplanes.

basket, in a balloon, the car which hangs beneath for passengers, etc.

biplane, a machine with two planes or wings, one set above the other.

blimp, a small, non-rigid balloon, in which the shape of the gas bag is preserved by means of an interior ballonet.

body, that part of a machine which contains the motor, fuel, and passengers.

bonnet, an appliance which protects the valve of a balloon against rain.

bridle, the name given to the attachment of a cable to a balloon.

bulls-eyes, small wooden or metal rings used for the connection or adjustment of ropes in the rigging of a balloon.

C

cabane, a framework on the wing of an aircraft to which are secured the stays, etc.
camber, extreme depth of curvature on an aeroplane wing.
capacity, the cubic contents of a balloon.
captive balloon, a balloon which is held to the earth by a cable.
car, the apparatus suspended from a balloon by ropes, in which the operator sits and to which are attached the bags of sand or ballast used to lighten the balloon when necessary by being thrown out.
cells. See partitions.
center of gravity, the point where the machine balances in all directions.
center of pressure, the line along which the air acts to elevate the planes; just forward of the center of gravity.
center of thrust, the point where the propulsive thrust of one or more propellers is balanced.
chord, in the aerofoil section the right line tangent at the front and rear to the under curve. The length of the chord is the length of the projection of the aerofoil section on the chord.
clinometer, see inclinometer.
compression side, the side of a plane or propeller-blade that acts against the air.
concentration ring, a hoop from which hang the ropes suspending the basket on a balloon.
control column, the lever by which certain of the chief controls are operated . . . usually those for preventing pitching and rolling.
controls, the general term given to the means for operating the speed, direction and altitude controls of an aircraft.
crow's foot, a system of short ropes for distributing the pull of a single rope.

D

decalage, the name given to the angle between the chords of the chief planes in monoplanes.
demountable, a kind of mechanism that can be readily taken apart and reassembled.
dihedral, pairs of wings inclined upward to each other.
dirigible, or **dirigible balloon,** a balloon of the lighter-than-air type, so constructed that it may be made to travel in any desired direction; operated by a propeller driven by a motor; fashioned in cigar, conical, and cylindrical shapes; some over 600 feet in length; with long passenger and operating car suspended from the gas bag.
dirigible, non-rigid, a type of dirigible in which the gas contained in its body maintains its form.
dirigible, rigid, a dirigible in which the form is maintained by a rigid structure within the envelope.
dirigible, semi-rigid, a dirigible in which the form is maintained by a rigid keep and by gas pressure combined.
diving rudder. See elevator.
dope, a term used to indicate the material used to treat the cloth surface in aeroplanes and balloons.
double monoplane, monoplane with two sustaining surfaces, one ahead of the other.
double surfaced, wings with surfaces above and below the ribs, wing bars, etc.
drag, the component which is parallel to the relative wind of the total force on an aircraft due to the air through which it moves.
drift. Same as drag.
drift meter, an instrument used for measuring the angular deviation of an aircraft from a set course.

E

edge, one of the ends of a plane.
elevator, a horizontally-placed rudder for vertical steering.
empennage. See tail.
engine, the mechanism that gives speed and power with minimum weight.
entering edge, the name given to the foremost edge of an aerofoil or propeller blade.
envelope, the name of that part of the balloon or dirigible in which the gas is contained.
equator, the name given to the largest circumference of a spherical balloon.

F

feathering, a device for securing stability in a dirigible, consists of attaching four rigid planes, arranged like a cross, at the rear of the gas bag.
fin, a single fixed plane for increasing the stability of a dirigible.
fire balloon, popular designation of the Montgolfier balloon.
flapping flight, one occasioned by a rapid reciprocation of sustaining surfaces.
flight path, the path taken by the center of gravity in an aircraft, with reference to the earth.
float, that part of the landing gear of an aircraft by which buoyancy is provided when the craft rests on the surface of the water.

flying machine, a construction for aerial flight and travel, heavier-than-air, as distinguished from a balloon, classed as lighter-than-air.

following edge, the rear edge of a plane. See advancing edge.

fuselage, the frame work of a machine.

G

gap, the shortest distance between the planes of the chords of the upper and lower wings of a biplane.

gas bag. See envelope.

glide, flight without using the power of the engine.

glider, an aeroplane which is without power.

gliding, a powerless flight down a slant.

gliding angle, the angle made by the path of flight with the horizontal when flying in still air without power from the engine.

gore, the name given to one of the segments of the fabric of which the envelope is composed.

guide rope, a long rope attached to a dirigible or spherical balloon, serving both as a brake and as ballast.

guy, a rope, rod or chain attached to an aircraft to steady and guide it.

gyroplane, a combination of aeroplane and helicopter.

gyroscope, an instrument used to give steadiness to a flying machine.

H

hangar, a shed for housing a flying machine.

heavier-than-air, applied to flying machines that weigh more than the air they displace.

helicopter, a flying machine which ascends from power derived from the vertical thrust of propellers.

helicord propellers, two propellers fitted to a helicopter and rotating in opposite directions.

horizontal rudder, a rudder set horizontally for vertical steering.

hydroaeroplane, an aeroplane that can rise from water after alighting thereon.

I

inclinometer, an instrument used for measuring the angle between any axis of an aircraft and the horizontal.

initial ascent, the elevation from the ground; acquired by the rotation of the propellers; aided by wheels on which the machine runs along the ground or by runners sliding along an inclined plane, till the propellers have gained sufficient speed to lift the machine into the air.

K

kite balloon, a form of captive balloon which is fitted with appendages to keep it headed into the wind.

L

landing gear, the underpart of the aircraft designed to carry the load when the craft runs or rests on the surface of the land or water.

landing-wheels, wheels on the chassis that take up the first shock on alighting.

lateral stability, stability in a side-to-side direction.

leading edge. See entering edge.

leeway, the deviation from a set course over the earth, caused by cross currents. It is also called drift.

lift, in a vertical plane, the component perpendicular to the relative wind, of the force on an aerofoil due to the air pressure caused by motion through the air.

lighter-than-air, applied to an airship that weighs less than the air it displaces.

line of thrust, the line along which the force of the propeller acts.

load dead, the structure, essential accessories and power plant of an aircraft.

load, full, the greatest weight which can be sustained by an aircraft while in flight.

load, useful, the difference between the full load and the dead weight of the aircraft itself.

lobes, bags placed in the stern of the balloon, designed to give it stability of direction.

longeron. See longitudinal.

longitudinal, a fore and aft part of the frame of an aeroplane body, or of the floats. It is usually continuous across a number of points of support.

longitudinal stability, stability in an end-to-end direction.

M

main plane, the principal plane of a machine with more than one sustaining surface.

monoplane, a machine with a single carrying surface or plane, fixed at either side of the framework carrying the motor, driver's seat, and operating apparatus.

Montgolfier, name commonly applied to the pioneer of modern balloons, constructed by the Montgolfier brothers, Joseph and Stephen, at Annonay, France, in 1782.

multiplane, an aeroplane with two or more sustaining surfaces variously disposed.

N

nacelle, the frame work or body of an aerial vehicle; most generally applied to dirigibles.

net, a rigging composed of rope and twine, which supports the load on spherical balloons.

O

ornithopter, a flying machine with "flapping wings," or movable planes.

outrigger, frame work at either end of an aeroplane to support the tail or rudder.

P

panel, another name for partition.

parachute, an apparatus, umbrella-like in form, for lessening the rapidity of the descent of a falling body.

partition, a rigid vertical wall between two main planes, dividing the space into "cells," open in the direction of travel, and used to afford lateral stability.

pilot, another name for an aeronaut or aviator.

permeability, the name given to the measurement of the loss of gas in a balloon by diffusion through the fabric.

pilot balloon, a small balloon sent adrift to indicate the direction of the wind.

pilot tube, a tube equipped with an open end square to the fluid stream. It is used as a detector of an impact pressure.

plane, usually, a flat surface; in aeroplanes, a curved sustaining surface; also known as "wing."

polyplane, another name for a multiplane.

port, the left side.

propeller, the mechanism with two or more blades which changes a rotary force into a straight-line motion; set in the rear in the biplane, in front in the monoplane.

pusher, a type of aeroplane which has its propeller in the rear of the engine.

pylon, a post or pillar used to mark the course.

R

relative wind, the movement of the air in relation to a moving body.

rib, the horizontal part of a plane or wing construction to which the covering is attached; used to maintain the true form of the plane; its shape fixes the curve of the plane.

rip cord, a cord which runs from the rip panel of the balloon to the basket. Its pulling causes immediate deflation.

rip panel, a strip in the upper part of the balloon which, when torn off, causes immediate deflation.

rudder, a device for changing the direction laterally in a horizontal plane, and for elevating or lowering the plane of travel.

runners, devices attached to the chassis of some machines in preference to wheels to lessen the shock of landing.

S

seaplane (sē′plān), *n.* a flying machine designed to rise from and alight upon water.

shock-absorber, any device attached to the chassis for lessening the shock on landing, such as wheels, runners, etc.

side-slipping, the name given to the downward and inward slide of an aircraft during a turn. It results from excessive banking.

single-surfaced, planes or wings with a single surface, having the ribs and wing bars above or below.

skidding, the motion of sliding sideways, away from the center of the turn, in flight. It is ordinarily caused by insufficient banking.

skids, another name for runner.

slip stream, a stream of air which is driven backwards by the propeller.

soaring flight, an upward movement as distinguished from gliding.

sounding balloon, a small balloon sent aloft to register meteorological conditions.

stabilize, to make stable or maintain equilibrium by various devices.

stabilizer, any device for creating or maintaining stability.

stability, the quality which causes an aircraft in flight to return to a condition of equilibrium when a disturbance is met with.

stalling, a term used to describe the condition of an aeroplane which has lost the speed necessary for control and steerageway.

starboard, the right side.

starting impulse, that which sets the machine in motion; the initial thrust of the propeller, or appliances within or without the machine.

statoscope, an instrument for detecting the existence of a small rate of ascent or descent. It is chiefly used in balloons.

stay, a wire or rope used to hold the parts of an aircraft together, or to add stiffness.

step, a break in the form of the bottom of a float.

strut, the part of a truss frame which gives compression.

stiffener, in the plane construction, a straight bar used to stiffen a flat surface.

supplementary surface, any auxiliary surface, as aileron, fin, rudder, etc.
sustaining surface, a plane or any surface capable of providing sustension.

T

tail, the rear end of an aeroplane, used to secure greater stability and for the attachment of rudders.
tail fins, the name given to the vertical and horizontal surfaces attached to the tail, which are used for stabilizing.
tetrahedral cell, one of several, with open ends, assembled to impart additional sustaining power to an aeroplane.
thrust, the push of a propeller.
tilting rudder, a rudder attached on an outrigger in front of the main planes of a biplane.
tilting wing tips, wing tips capable of being thrown up or down, to supplement other means of balancing.
torque, the force tending to overturn an aeroplane sideways.
tractor, a type of aeroplane which has its propeller in the front of the engine.
tractor screw, a propeller set in front of an aeroplane, to draw it forward.
trailing edge, the rear portion of an aerofoil.
transverse control, a device to counteract the tendency of an aeroplane to slide sideways from the horizontal, by warping the tips of the planes.
triplane, an aeroplane with three main surfaces.
truss, the frame by which the wing-loads are transmitted to the body of the aircraft. They include struts, stays and spars.
turn-buckle, right and left hand swivels in a sleeve, used for making wires and rods taut.

U

upward impulse, secured by making the surfaces concave on the under side, on an eccentric curve.

V

velocity, the speed with which an aeroplane will glide on its own momentum solely.
velometer, See anemometer.
vertical rudder, a rudder set vertically for horizontal steering.
vertical surfaces, surfaces set vertically to help maintain a lateral balance and to aid lateral steering.
voplaning, another name for gliding.

W

warp, the process of changing the form of a wing by a twist. Usually it is accomplished by changing the inclination of the rear spar relative to the front spar.
wind-flapping machine. See ornithopter.
wake, the path in the air made by a machine in flight.
whirling-table, a mechanism for revolving the planes.
wind-pressure, the resistance of the air to a machine in flight.
wing, the chief supporting surfaces of an aeroplane.
wing arc, the arc of movement of a flapping wing. See Flapping flight.
wing bar or wing girder, a strengthening bar extending from tip to tip in a wing or plane, and crossed at right angles by the ribs.
wing skid, the same as wing wheel.
wing spar, the part of the wing structure situated athwart to resist the tension and compression.
wing-spread, the distance between the tips or ends of a wing-surface.
wing-surface, the extent of a wing's surface.
wing-tip, either extremity of a wing.
wing warping, the twisting or bending of the wing ends to transfer the maximum lift from one side of the machine to the other; varies the angles of the wing-tip inclination to the line of travel.
wing wheel, a small wheel under the tip of a wing to protect it on alighting.

Y

yaw, to swing away from the course about the vertical axis. It is caused by gusts of wind or by lack of directional stability.

Z

zeppelin, a large, dirigible balloon, provided with numerous gas bags. It has reached the length of 550 feet, with a capacity of 1,200,000 cubic feet. A number of gondolas or cars are attached close to the framework carrying the gas bags.

DICTIONARY OF COMMERCE AND LAW

A

a, capital A endorsed on the face of an account or document may mean *audited, accepted,* or *approved.* Small *a,* written @, means *at,* as, 10 yds. @ 14 cts.

a1, of first quality. Used technically in shipping, but applied to other matters. The mark originated with the English Lloyds, who rate vessels A1, A2, and so down. In the American system the registry descends from A by fractions, A1, A1¼, A1½, A1¾, A2.

abandonment, in marine insurance, the abandonment of property insured to the insurers.

abatement, amount deducted from a bill for any cause; a discount; removal of a nuisance.

abator, one who removes a nuisance.

abeyance, held in suspense, as an unsettled estate.

abstract, abridgment or epitome of a deed or other document.

acceptance, agreement by the *drawee* of negotiable paper to pay the same. Agreement to terms offered.

acceptance supra protest, agreement to pay a note or bill after it has been protested, for the honor of the maker or an indorser.

acceptor, he who by his signature makes acceptance.

accession, acquiring property attached as an incident.

accessory, one who instigates, encourages or aids in the offense of another.

accommodation paper, notes or bills not representing an actual sale or trade transaction, but merely drawn to be discounted for the benefit of drawer, acceptor or indorsers, or all combined.

accord and satisfaction, offer and acceptance of one thing in place of another due.

account, a statement of sums and amounts due from one person to another and their offsets, arising from mutual transactions. Summary of *debits* and *credits.*

accountant, an expert in examining books.

account current, a running account for a certain period, showing what is due at the present time.

account sales, the account of a broker or commission agent, showing amount and rate of sales, expenses of freight, commission, etc., and *net* amount due the principal.

accretion, gradual increase of land through natural causes.

accroach, to attempt to use power without authority.

accrue, to increase, to be due as profits.

acknowledgment, a receipt. In law, admission of facts.

acquittance, a written receipt in full, or discharge from all claims.

act, a formal writing expressing what has been done, as, an act of Congress, an act of bankruptcy.

actionaire [Fr.], the holder of shares in a stock company.

actuary, officer of a life insurance company; expert in vital statistics and annuities.

act of God, a cause of injury not to be prevented by human means.

adjustment, settlement of claims in marine or fire insurance. Determining amount of loss and liability. In accounts, the settling of a disputed account.

admiralty court, a court having jurisdiction in maritime matters.

ad valorem [Lat.], according to the value.

ad valorem dutics, duties levied on goods according to value; not by quantity, weight or measure. Opposed to *specific duties.*

administer, to settle an estate as administrator or executor.

administrator, one who has charge of the estate of a man dying without a will, or appointed in place of an executor.

advance, increase in value.

advances, money paid before goods are delivered to buyer, or sold by broker.

adventure, shipment of goods on shipper's own account. Merchants keep a debit and credit account with each enterprise, as, Adventure to Rio Janeiro.

adventure, bill of, writing signed by master of ship which carries goods at the owner's risk.

adventure in co., shipment of goods at joint risk of shipper and consignee.

adverse possession, possession of real property avowedly contrary to the claim of another person.

advice, mercantile information sent by letter, called *letter of advice.*

affiant, one who makes an affidavit.

affidavit, declaration under oath.

affiliation, establishment of paternity.

affinity, connection resulting from marriage.

affreightment, the act of hiring a ship for transportation of goods.

agent, one who acts for another.
aggravation, in law, something enhancing crime or increasing damages.
agio [Ital.], difference in value between bank notes and gold, or between one kind of paper money and another.
agiotage, speculation on fluctuation of public securities.
agrarian, relating to land.
agreement, a contract. Literally, the meeting of minds.
alias [Lat.], a second or assumed name.
alien, one of foreign birth and allegiance.
alimony, in divorce law, provision for support of a wife.
aliquot part, a number contained within a larger number an exact number of times.
allegation, rule for obtaining the proportion of ingredients in making mixtures, and the value of such mixtures.
allonge [Fr.], a paper pasted on a note or bill of exchange to allow more indorsements than the bill has room for.
allegiance, obedience and support due to the government.
allotment ticket, order for payment of wages to seaman's family at stated intervals during the voyage.
allow, to yield to another's profit; to concede; to discount.
allowance, deduction from gross weight or amount. Sailor's rations.
alloy [Fr., *à la loi.*], baser metal introduced in coinage; the union of different metals. Neither of the precious metals is used in absolute purity in coinage. Gold is alloyed with silver or copper; silver, with nickel, brass or copper. The proportion of alloy differs in different countries.
alluvion, gradual increase of the shore of a stream.
amotion, a turning away or removal.
amount gross, the total sum or aggregate.
amount net, total sum less proper deduction for expenses, discount, or charges.
ancestor, in law, embraces collaterals as well as lineals.
anchorage, a spot near shore where ships are in safety. Holding ground.
ancient writings, deeds thirty years old may be admitted to evidence without proof.
anker, a foreign measure of about ten gallons.
annex, to take permanently, as to annex territory; fixtures are annexed to the freehold.
annuity, a sum paid yearly or at stated intervals.
answer, to be responsible for; to reply.
antedate, to date beforehand.
application, in insurance, the first step in obtaining a policy.
appellate jurisdiction, courts having power to review decisions of lower courts.
apply, to dispose of in a particular manner, as, to apply funds in payment of a note.
appraisement, ascertaining the value of goods, or property.
appraiser, he who appraises. In particular, an officer of government who ascertains the value of dutiable goods.
appreciate, to rise in value.
apprentice, a minor bound out to learn a trade.
apprize, another form of *appraise.*
appropriation, setting apart for a specific purpose. Government grant of money.
appurtenance, something incidental to another.
arbitration, settlement of disputed claims or accounts by arbitrators.
arbitrators, disinterested parties called in to settle disputes.
arbitration of exchanges, comparison of currency of intermediate places, to discover whether it is more profitable to forward money directly or indirectly.
archives, state papers, records, charters, and other important documents.
article, a single piece of goods; a division of a document or contract.
arson, the malicious burning of another's house.
articles of partnership, the contract between the parties.
articles of war, rules for the government of army and navy.
assay, to test the purity of precious metals.
assess, to levy a tax or share of expenses.
assets, funds of an individual, firm, or corporation; resources; opposed to liabilities.
assignats, paper money of France after the Revolution, never redeemed.
assignee, a person to whom an assignment is made; trustee for the creditors of a bankrupt estate.
assignment, conditional transfer of property for safe keeping, or adjustment.
assignor, one who transfers his property to assignees for the benefit of creditors or for other reasons.
assizes [Eng.], a criminal court for jury trials held from place to place.
association, a body of men; a stock company; a society.
assortment, a quantity of goods varying in form, color, style, size, or price.
assumpsit, an action to recover damages for breach of contract.
assurance, nearly synonymous with insurance; an agreement to pay on a contingency *sure to occur.*
attachment, a seizure of property or person by order of the court to be held until the cause is decided.
attest, to witness by signature a document or judicial act.
attorney, an agent; an officer of the court; a counselor.
attorney, power of, written authority for one person to act for another.
attorney general, the chief law officer of the government.

attorn, to agree to become tenant to one to whom reversion has been granted.
auction, public sale to highest bidder.
auctioneer, a person licensed to sell by auction.
audit, to scrutinize accounts and vouchers.
auditor, one authorized to examine accounts; an officer of the United States Treasury.
aver, to assert formally.
average, the mean value; medium quality: a fair sample.
average, general, in marine insurance, a proportionate contribution levied on ship and goods to cover necessary sacrifice of a part.
average, particular, partial damage of ship alone, or of cargo alone, arising from ordinary wear and tear or mishaps.
average, petty, small charges, such as pilotage, port charges, and the like, borne in part by ship and part by cargo.
average of payments, method of finding the time when payment may be made of several sums due at different dates without loss to either party.
avoid, in law to nullify.
avulsion, lands torn by the current from one estate and added to another.

B

bail, a surety for appearance; the amount pledged.
bailments, in law of contracts, delivery of goods for some purpose.
balance, difference necessary to make *debit* and *credit* sides of an account equal; weighing scales.
balance account, an account made up of balances of different accounts; a brief summary of the state of a business.
balance sheet, a paper giving a summary and balance of accounts.
balance of trade, difference in value between total exports and imports of a country.
ballast, weight used to steady a ship; *in balance,* loaded with ballast instead of cargo.
bale, a package of goods or produce.
banco, difference between bank value and current value of money.
bank, an institution for deposit, discount, and circulation.
bankable, capable of passing at par at a bank.
bankbook, passbook of a bank, showing state of depositor's account.
bank hours, usually from 9 or 10 a. m. to 3 p. m.
banker, a dealer in money; one entrusted with funds by others.
bankrupt, one unable to meet his business liabilities; the word literally means *broken up.*
bank stock, shares in a banking company; paid up capital of a bank divided into shares.
bar, a final defense; profession of law.
bargain, an agreement of sale; an advantageous commercial transaction.
barque or bark, a three-masted vessel, rigged square as to fore and main masts, and "fore and aft" as to mizzen mast.
barratry, in shipping, any wilful breach of duty or trust by master or crew, as against owners or insurers; in common law, malicious stirring up of litigation.
barrel, a measure of capacity, containing 31 gallons, wine measure; 36 gallons, beer measure; 32 gallons, ale measure.
barrel bulk, in freight measurement, 5 cubic feet.
barrister, English name for a lawyer who practices in the courts.
barter, to exchange one kind of goods for another.
base court, an inferior court, not one of record.
bazaar [Turk.], place of trade; specially applied to shops for sale of fancy articles.
beacon, general word for lighthouse or lightship.
bear, in stock exchange slang, one who strives to depress the price of stocks.
bearer, he who holds, and presents for payment a note, bill, check, or draft.
bearer, payable to, negotiable paper so drawn need not be indorsed.
bench warrant, one issued by a superior court judge.
bill, a statement of accounts due; general term for all negotiable paper.
bill book, in bookkeeping, the account kept of all notes, drafts and bills of exchange.
billhead, a printed form of bills, with business address at the top.
bill of discovery, application to equity court to compel disclosure of facts.
bill of entry, a bill of goods entered at the custom-house.
bill of exceptions, a written list of exceptions to a court's decisions.
bill of exchange, a written order from one person to another, ordering or requesting him to pay a certain sum of money to a third person at a given date.
bill, domestic or inland, a bill of exchange payable in the country where drawn.
bill, foreign, a bill of exchange payable in a foreign country; usually drawn in duplicate or triplicate.
bill of lading, a receipt given by a ship's master for goods received for carriage, promising to deliver the same at a certain time and place, dangers of the sea excepted: four copies are usually made, one for master, one for shipper, one to be sent in ship to consignee, the fourth sent by some other ship.
bill of parcels, sometimes used for invoice.

bill of particulars, specification of demands for which an action is brought.
bill of sale, a contract under seal for the sale of goods.
bill of sight, a form of custom-house entry, allowing consignee to see goods before paying duty.
bills payable, notes and bills issued in favor of other parties by a merchant.
bills receivable, notes and bills made by others and payable to ourselves.
blank credit permission to draw money on account, no sum being specified.
bona fide [Lat.], in good faith.
blackmail, extortion of money by threats.
blockading, obstructing an enemy's ports.
board of trade, about equivalent to *chamber of commerce* or *merchants' exchange;* an association of business men to regulate matters of trade and further their interests, and for the settlement of differences between its members.
bond, a legal document by which a person binds himself to pay money or do something under penalty of paying a sum fixed.
bond creditor, a creditor whose debt is secured by a bond.
bond debt, a debt contracted under obligation of a bond.
bonded goods, goods on which bonds instead of cash have been given for import duties.
bonded warehouse, buildings owned by persons approved of by the Secretary of the Treasury, and who have given bond or guarantee for the strict observance of the revenue laws; used for storing imported merchandise until the duties are paid or the goods re-shipped without entry.
bondsman, one who gives security for the payment of money, performance of an act, or integrity of another.
bonus, additional money paid beyond interest; extra profits.
book debts, accounts charged on the books.
bookkeeper, one who keeps mercantile accounts.
bookkeeping, single entry, that system of bookkeeping which requires only one entry for a single transaction.
bookkeeping, double entry, the system of bookkeeping which requires for every transaction two entries, one on the debit and one on the credit side.
borough, an incorporated town or village.
bottomry bond, the mortgage of a vessel for sums advanced for the use of the ship.
bought and sold notes, notes given by a broker to the seller and buyer respectively.
bounty, a bonus or premium given to encourage trade.
brand, literally a mark of designation, made by a hot iron; any trade-mark, device, or name; the particular quality of a class of goods.
breach of trust, violation of his duty by a trustee.
breadstuffs, any kind of grain, corn, or meal.
breakage, allowance made by a shipper for loss by the destruction of fragile wares.
breaking in, such violence as is necessary to constitute burglary.
breaking bulk, opening packages of goods in transit.
brief, a concise summary or statement of a case.
broker, an agent or factor; a middleman paid by commission; the most common are *bill, exchange, insurance, produce, ship,* and *stockbrokers.*
bull, stock exchange slang for a broker or dealer who believes that the value of stocks will rise and speculates for a rise, "goes long" on a stock.
bullion, uncoined gold or silver.
burden of proof, obligation of a party asserting a fact to prove it.
burglary, at common law, breaking into a house in the night time with felonious intent.
bushel, a cylindrical measure, 18½ inches in diameter and 8 inches deep inside; its capacity is 2,150 42-100 cubic inches.
by-law, local or restricted municipal regulations.

C

cabinet, advisory council of a sovereign or president.
calculate, to determine by reckoning; to adjust by comparison.
call, demand for payment of installments due on stock.
cancel, to annul or erase; often done by stamp or punch.
canon, a precept of ecclesiastical law.
capias, writ commanding sheriff to take defendant or a witness into custody.
capital, money invested in business; amount of assets.
capitalist, one having money to invest; a wealthy man.
capital offense, one punishable by death.
capital stock, the aggregate amount invested in a stock company; total value of stock at par.
capitation, tax levied by polls.
carat, a measure of weight for gold and precious stones.
cargo, merchandise laden on a ship for transportation.
carrier, one who carries goods for another.
cartage, the amount due for carting goods.
carte blanche [Fr.], literally white paper; free or full powers.
case, a box for holding goods or merchandise; at law, an action or suit.

case, action on the, a common law form of action.

cash, ready money; gold, silver, bank-notes; checks and drafts are usually included.

cash-book, a book of entry for money paid in and out.

cashier, one who has charge of money; a bank officer.

cassation [Fr.], act of annulling; reversal.

cash sales, sales for cash.

caveat, formal notice not to interfere with one's rights.

certificate, a written voucher, as, a certificate of deposit, a stock-certificate.

certified check, one accepted by the bank on which it is drawn as good.

chamber of commerce, an association of merchants for the encouragement of trade.

charter, a grant by a state empowering a corporated association to do business.

charter-party, a written contract for the hire of a vessel for a given voyage.

check, an order on a bank for payment of money on demand to bearer or the order of some person.

check-book, a printed book of blank checks.

check-clerk, one who examines accounts of other clerks; a bank clerk who enters up checks.

choses in action, personal property for which the right of action exists, but which has not been reduced to possession.

circular, a printed letter of advertisement.

circular note, a note or bill issued by bankers for the accommodation of travelers, calling upon correspondents at different places to pay money on demand.

clearance, a custom-house certificate that a ship is free to leave.

clearing, 1. Entering a ship at the custom-house and obtaining clearance. 2. In banking, exchange of checks and settling balances at the clearing house.

clearing house, a banking exchange for daily settlements.

c.o.d., collect on delivery; method of payment for goods sent by express.

collateral, in law of descent, that which is not lineal; a grandson is of lineal, a nephew of collateral descent.

collateral security, a secondary security to be available if the chief security fail.

collector, one authorized to receive money for another; chief officer of a custom-house.

commerce, extended trade or traffic.

commission, an agent's percentage for transacting business.

commission broker, one who buys or sells on commission.

commissioner of deeds, an attorney or notary authorized to take acknowledgment of deeds in a foreign state.

common carrier, a public conveyor of goods or passengers.

common law, unwritten law, as distinguished from written or statute law.

company, an association in business; a joint stock concern.

compound interest, interest on both principal and interest.

composition, a payment by a debtor of a percentage of his debts as settlement in full.

consideration, value received; a bonus.

consignee, one to whom goods are sent.

consignment, goods sent to an agent to be sold.

consols, government securities of England, paying three per cent.

consul, a representative of one country in a port of another to protect trade interests and the rights of seamen and other citizens.

consulage, duty paid by merchants for protection of commerce abroad.

contraband, prohibited goods or merchandise; smuggled goods.

contraband of war, goods which neutral ships are forbidden to carry to belligerents; as munitions or arms.

contract, an agreement; a bargain.

contractor, one who engages to do certain work or furnish goods at fixed rates; a public supply agent.

conveyance, a written instrument by which property is transferred; a deed.

cooperage, charge for putting hoops on casks or barrels.

copying-press, an instrument for taking impressions from damp paper.

corner, in stock and grain broker's slang, the buying up of a large quantity of stock or grain to raise the price.

corporation, a body of business men authorized by law to transact certain business.

counter-entry, an entry in a contrary sense.

counting room, a merchant's business office.

coupon [Fr.], a certificate of interest attached to bonds or stock, to be cut off when due.

court of equity, one having a chancery or equity jurisdiction; not limited by the common law.

cr., abbreviation for *credit;* the *cr.* side of an account is on the right hand.

credit, in bookkeeping, value received or transferred from the party; opposite of *debit;* financial standing; power to obtain loans.

creditor, one to whom money or value is due.

credit mobilier, an association intending to buy up and conduct railroads or other companies on limited liability principles; in this country the most noted was the Credit Mobilier company of the Pacific Railroad.

curbstone broker, a broker not a member of the regular stock exchange.
currency, the circulating medium of a country.
current, passing freely; now running, as *current accounts.*
customs, taxes on goods exported or imported.
custom-house, a place appointed to receive customs.
custom-house entry, a statement made and fees paid in clearing a ship.
customary law, practices which have become law through the long usage of the mercantile world.

D

damages, compensation for injury received.
date, day of the month and year.
day-book, a book for recording daily transactions.
days of grace, in some States three days allowed for payment of notes or bills after the time specified. In some other countries more than three are allowed.
debase, to lessen in value; as, a debased coinage.
debenture, a custom-house certificate entitling an exporter to a drawback on duties paid.
debit, to make debtor; opposite of credit; a charge entered.
debtor, one who owes; opposite of creditor.
decimal, a tenth part; by tenths.
declined, decreased in value.
deed, a sealed legal instrument, transferring property, usually land.
default, failure to pay.
defendant, in law, the one against whom a claim or charge is made.
deficit, a lack of funds to balance accounts.
del credere [Ital.], extra commission given an agent in consideration of his warranting the solvency of the purchaser.
demand, claim for payment.
demurrage, forfeit money for detention of vessels beyond the time allowed by a charter-party.
deposit, money left with a bank subject to order; payment on account.
depot, a place of storage or warehouse; improperly used of a railway station.
derelict, ship or cargo abandoned at sea.
deterioration, lessening in value.
deviation, the departure of a ship from her regular course to stop at other ports.
directors, the managers of a stock company.
discharge, to pay a debt; to unload a ship.
discount, a sum thrown off the amount of a note or bill; a deduction; *to discount* is to lend money on bills after deducting the interest.
discount broker, one who lends money on notes or bills.
dissolution, breaking up of a partnership.
dividend, payment of the profits of a joint stock concern, *pro rata,* proportional payment to creditors out of a bankrupt estate.
dockage or dock dues, charges for the use of a dock.
docket, a ticket or mark on goods showing measurement or destination; a list of cases before a court.
donee, one to whom something is given.
draft, an order to pay money; a rough copy of a writing; a deduction from gross weight of goods; number of feet which a ship sinks in the water.
draw, to make a draft; to call for funds.
drawback, an allowance or return of duties paid at the custom-house.
drawer, the maker of a draft or bill of exchange.
drawee, the one on whom a draft or bill is drawn.
drayage, charges on goods hauled by a dray; cartage.
drummer, one who solicits custom for a merchant by showing samples.
dry goods, commercial name for textile fabrics.
due, owing; that which is owed.
due bill, a written acknowledgment of debt, not negotiable.
dun, to demand payment.
dunnage, loose articles of a cargo; loose material laid on the bottom of the ship's hold to raise goods and prevent injury by water.
duplicate, a copy; a second article of the same kind.
duress, confinement; restraint; compulsion.
duties, taxes levied by a government on exports or imports.

E

eagle, a gold coin of the United States. value ten dollars.
e. e., abbreviation for *errors excepted.*
effects, property; goods on hand; the possessions of a firm.
ejectment, dispossession of houses or land; forcing out.
ell, a measure of length, 1 yard, 9 inches.
embargo, order of a government forbidding ships to leave its ports.
embark, to enter a ship for a voyage; to engage in any enterprise.
emporium, a commercial city; a place of trade.
endorse, to transfer notes, bills, or checks by writing one's name on the back; to guarantee payment.
endorsee, he in whose favor endorsement is made.
endorser, one who endorses.
engrosser, one who takes the whole of a line of goods; a forestaller; one who "corners" the market on commodities; an ornamental penman.

engrossing clerk, a copyist; a copying clerk.
entrepot, a place where goods are deposited without paying duty, to await transportation elsewhere; a free port.
entry, in bookkeeping, any record made; depositing a ship's papers with the custom house.
equity, a branch of jurisprudence distinct from the common law.
equity of redemption, privilege allowed to a mortgager to redeem property within a given time.
estoppel, preclusion of a person from asserting a fact or doing an act inconsistent with previous acts or declarations.
examiner, a custom-house officer who compares goods with invoices.
exchange, place where merchants meet to transact business; percentage on sale of bills; difference of value between different currencies.
exchange broker, one who negotiates foreign bills of exchange.
exchequer, a treasury; summary of finances.
excise, internal revenue tax.
executed, finished; accomplished in legal form.
executor, one appointed to carry out the provisions of a will.
executory, to be performed in the future.
executrix, feminine form of *executor*.
exhibit, voucher or document presented in court; transcript of ledger balances.
export, to send goods to a foreign country.
export duty, tax imposed on exports.
exporter, one who exports.
exports, the goods or merchandise exported.
express, to transmit with celerity.
express company, a corporation engaged in the business of transporting goods and money from one place to another more quickly than can be done by sending as ordinary freight.
extension, allowance of time for payment to a debtor; carrying out items of a bill or account.
e. & o. e., "errors and omissions excepted."

F

face, the amount for which a note is drawn.
fac simile [Lat.], an exact copy; a counterpart.
factor, an agent appointed to sell goods on commission; a consignee.
factorage, commissions allowed to factors.
facture, an invoice or bill of goods.
failure, becoming bankrupt; suspension of payment.
fair, of average quality; above middling.
fall, decrease in price or value.
false pretenses, misstatements made with intent to defraud.
fancy goods, light fabrics, ribbons, laces etc.
fare, charge for passage.
farthing, an English copper coin worth half a cent; an insignificant value.
fee, payment; charge of a professional man; a gratuity.
fee-simple, in real estate, an absolute title; one with no conditions attached.
finance, funds; public money; revenue.
financier, one skilled in money matters.
fire insurance, indemnity against loss by fire.
fire policy, the writing by which insurers agree to pay fire insurance.
firm, name, style or title of a business concern; the partners taken collectively.
five-forties, United States bonds, issued during the Civil War, redeemable after five years, payable at not more than forty years after date, bearing 6 per cent interest.
five-twenties, United States bonds, redeemable any time after five years, payable twenty years from date, bearing six per cent interest.
fixtures, anything of an accessory nature annexed to real estate; that which forms a part of realty.
flat, inactive; depressed; dull; *flat value* of stock and bonds is the value without interest.
flotsam, goods thrown into the sea which swim.
f. o. b., "free on board"; transportation and shipping expenses included.
footing, amount of a column of figures.
forced sale, sale of commodity under compulsion or foreclosure.
foreclose, to seize property under the conditions of a mortgage.
foreign bill, a bill of exchange drawn in one country upon a citizen of another.
forestall, to buy up goods before the regular time of sale; to bring about an increase in the price of provisions.
forwarder, a merchant or agent who transmits or forwards goods.
fractional currency, United States money for sums less than a dollar, chiefly silver coin.
franc, French unit of coinage; 100 *centimes* value, 18⅗ cents.
franking, privilege of sending letters free of charge.
fraud, in law, any wrongful artifice, device or concealment by which pecuniary damage is done to another.
free goods, goods admitted without an import tax.
free port, a port where ships may load and unload free from duties.
free trade, trade not restricted by tariff duties for "protection."
freight, sums paid for transportation of merchandise or hire of a ship; less properly, the goods carried.

funded, made into a permanent loan on which interest is paid.
funds, ready money; shares in a national debt; public securities.

G

garbles, dust, filth or soil removed from spices, drugs, etc.; *to garble* is to separate this refuse.
garnishment, legal notice attaching goods or money of one person in the hands of another.
garnishee, the person on whom is served a writ of garnishment or "trustee process," ordering him to appear in court and give information in regard to the goods of another, the original debtor, in his hands.
gauge, to measure the contents of a cask; measure or standard.
general order store, a bonded warehouse to which merchandise not claimed within a certain time is sent under a "general order."
goods, merchandise; movable property.
good will, the interest of an established business in the way of trade and custom.
grain, collective name for all cereals.
great gross, twelve gross; i.e., 1,728 articles.
gross, twelve dozen; total amount; opposed to *net.*
gross ton, twenty-two hundred and forty pounds.
guarantee, the one to whom security is given or guaranty made.
guarantor, one making a guaranty.
guaranty, security; an undertaking that one person will pay money to another or fulfil a contract.
gunny-bags, sacks of coarse material used for coffee.

H

hand, measure of animals' height; about four inches.
hand-money, money paid to bind a bargain.
harbor, a place of security for vessels.
harbor-dues, charges made for use of a harbor.
harbor-master, an officer having charge of a harbor.
hogshead, a measure of capacity; 2 barrels, or 63 gallons; a large cask.
holder, he in whose possession a note or bill may be.
hollow-ware, trade name for cast or wrought iron vessels, kettles, etc.
honor, to accept and pay a note, draft or bill.
husbandage, compensation paid to a "ship's husband" (q.v.).
hypothecate, to pledge as security; to mortgage chattels,

I

immovables, land, houses, and fixtures; real estate.
importer, a merchant who imports goods.
imports, goods brought from a foreign country.
impost, government tax on imported goods.
income, total amount of receipts from all sources; yearly gains.
income tax, a government tax of a percentage on the income of individuals or corporations.
indemnification, making good a loss; securing one against damages.
indemnity, guarantee against loss; freedom; compensation for damages suffered.
index, names of titles or accounts arranged alphabetically.
indorse. See endorse.
indulgence, extension of time for payment.
inland bill, a bill of exchange or draft drawn upon a person in the same state or country.
insolvent, unable to pay outstanding liabilities; bankrupt.
installment, a part payment or part delivery of goods.
instant, of the present month, as the 12th inst.
insurable interest, such an interest as will entitle a person to obtain insurance on the life or property of another.
insurance, a contract in which one party, the *insurer,* agrees in consideration of the *premium,* to pay a certain sum on the death of the *insured* or to indemnify him for loss to property by fire or marine risks.
insurance broker, one who negotiates insurance contracts.
interest, money paid for use of money; share in a business or venture.
interest account, in bookkeeping, a separate account of sums paid and received as interest.
internal revenue, government revenue derived from domestic sources.
intestate, not disposed of by a valid will; one who dies without a will.
in transitu [Lat.], on the road; not brought to an end.
inventory, a list of goods and merchandise on hand; any enumeration of articles; a schedule.
investment, placing of money in business or securities.
invoice, account of merchandise shipped, with prices and charges annexed.
invoice book, a book for entering copies of invoices.
involved, confused; embarrassed by liabilities.

J

jettison, throwing goods overboard or cutting away masts and sails to save a vessel.

jetsam, goods thrown into the sea which have sunk.

jobber, one who buys from importers or manufacturers and sells to retailers; a middleman.

job lot, goods left over; an odd assortment.

joint stock, that held in company; stock formed by the union of several companies.

joint stock company, a business association, the capital of which is represented by shares of stock.

joint tenants, those who have not only unity of possession, but also of title and interest, and the survivor takes the whole.

journal, an account book intermediate between day-book and ledger.

judgment, a judicial decree; decision of a court.

judgment note, one containing a power of attorney from maker to payee to confess judgment for the maker to the extent of face and interest.

jurisdiction, extent of a court's authority as to place, sum, or subject matter.

L

lame duck, stockbrokers' slang for one unable to meet his liabilities.

land, to discharge cargo; to disembark.

law, merchant, body of law relating to mercantile customs.

law days, days allowed in a charter-party for unloading a ship.

lay down, cost of merchandise, including charges and freight to place of shipment.

lazaretto [Ital.], a place in quarantine where goods are fumigated.

leakage, an allowance made for waste by leaking of casks.

lease, an agreement for letting lands or tenements for life, a term of years or months, or at will.

legal tender, currency or coin which a government has declared shall be received in payment of debts; a formal proffer of money to pay a debt; if refused, the creditor cannot recover.

lessee, one to whom a lease is given.

lessor, one who makes a lease.

letter book, that in which copies of letters sent and received are made.

letter of advice, one giving notice of a shipment made, bill drawn, or other business transaction.

letter of credit, one authorizing credit to a certain amount to be given to the bearer.

letter of license, one by which creditors of an insolvent debtor postpone their claims and allow him to continue trade.

letter of marque, commission from a government to a private ship to seize and destroy ships and property of a hostile country.

letters of administration, authority given to administer an intestate estate, or one in regard to which the executor has refused to act.

letters patent, a writing executed and sealed, granting power and authority to do some act, or enjoy some right.

letters testamentary, authority to an executor to act as such, after probate of will has been made.

liability, that for which one is responsible; debts; obligations.

license, permission to trade or act, as *liquor license, peddler's license.*

lien, a hold or claim on property to secure a debt.

lighterage, payment for unloading ships by lighters or boats.

liquidation, settlement or adjustment of liabilities.

Lloyds', an old association of English marine underwriters (insurers) which formerly met at Lloyd's coffee house, London. The company possesses complete records of everything pertaining to marine matters and has a vast correspondence. To rate on Lloyd's books as A1 is accepted as conclusive evidence of excellence.

Lloyds' register, a yearly register of tonnage, age, build, character, and condition of ships issued by the Lloyds.

loan, money or property furnished for temporary use; a public debt.

loan office, an office where loans are negotiated.

log-book, a book in which is recorded the daily progress of a vessel, weather notes, and all incidents.

long price, price after duties are paid.

longshoremen, laborers who load and unload vessels.

M

manifest, a list or invoice of a ship's cargo and passengers to be exhibited at custom-houses.

manifold writer, a contrivance by which several copies may be obtained at once; it consists of several sheets covered with a preparation of plumbago.

manufactures, articles which have undergone some process; not crude or raw.

marine insurance, insurance on vessels and cargo.

mark, a letter, figure, or device, by which goods and prices are distinguished; private marks are usually made by selecting a word of ten letters and letting each letter stand for a digit.

market, a public place of sale for provisions or other wares.

mart, a market; a place of traffic.

maturity, time fixed for payment; becoming due.

maximum, the highest price or sum.

measurement goods, goods on which freight is charged by measurement.

mercantile agency, a concern which procures and furnishes information as to the financial standing and credit of business firms.
mercantile paper, notes or bills issued by merchants for goods bought or consigned.
merchant, one who buys and sells goods, generally applied to wholesalers or large dealers.
merchantable, fit for market; in sound condition.
merchant service, trading ships taken collectively; the management of merchant vessels.
merger, absorption of a lesser by a greater debt or obligation.
metallic currency, silver, gold, and copper coinage.
metric system, a decimal system of weights and measures, first established in France; now in general use in Europe and growing into use in English-speaking countries.
minimum, lowest price; least quantity possible.
mint, a place for coining money.
misfeasance, the doing of a lawful act in an unlawful manner.
mitigation, reduction of a penalty or fine; that which in part excuses.
mixed fabrics, those composed of more than one kind of fibre, as wool and cotton.
money, the measure of value and medium of exchange; strictly speaking, money must have intrinsic value to the amount it represents, as gold or silver; but bank notes and sometimes checks are included.
money-broker, one who deals in money.
money market, the general system of cash loans; the exchange of different kinds of currency.
money order, an order requesting one person to pay money to another; not negotiable; most commonly used of post-office orders.
monopoly, sole power of dealing in certain class of goods.
mortgage, a conditional conveyance of property, to become void upon fulfillment of the condition, as, the payment of a note.
mortgage deed, a deed of the nature of a mortgage.
mortgagee, the person to whom property is mortgaged.
mortgagor, one who gives a mortgage.
movables, personal property; property not fixed.
muster, a collection of samples.

N

national banks, banks organized under the conditions of an act of Congress; they can issue bank notes only to the amount of United States bonds they have deposited in the U. S. Treasury.
negotiable paper, notes, bills and drafts which may be transferred with all their rights by indorsement or assignment.
negotiations, agreeing upon a mercantile transaction; making a bargain; fixing a price.
net, the clear amount; what remains after deducting charges and expenses.
net profits, clear profits, after deducting losses.
net weight, weight of merchandise without bag, box, or covering.
nominal, in name only; very small, as, a nominal price.
non-feasance, the not doing of what ought to be done.
notary public, a public officer who attests or certifies to acknowledgment of deeds and other papers, protests, notes and bills, etc.
notarial seal, seal of a notary public.
note of hand, a written undertaking to pay money at a certain time.
note book, a book in which notes of hand are recorded.

O

obligation, a duty; a binding engagement; bond with condition annexed.
on sale, goods left with another person to sell on account.
open account, a running or unsettled account.
opening, the display of a new stock of goods for sale.
open policy, in marine insurance a policy which covers undefined risks.
option, permission to choose; in stock-broking, privilege of taking or delivering stock at a given day and price.
order, a commission to purchase; directions to pay money or deliver goods.
order book, that in which orders received are entered.
ordinary, a ship in harbor is said to be in ordinary; of medium quality.
outstanding accounts, book debts not yet collected.
overdraw, to call for more money than is on deposit.
overdue, applied to a note or draft the specified time for payment of which has passed.
overt, apparent; manifest; open.

P

package, a bundle; a parcel; a bale.
panic, a monetary pressure; financial crisis.
paper, negotiable evidence of indebtedness.
paper money, bills of banks or the government passing current as money.
parole [Fr.], not written, as, parole evidence.
par value, the face or nominal value.

par of exchange, the value of a unit of one's country's coinage expressed in that of another's.
partner, an associate in business; member of a partnership.
partnership, contract of two or more persons to join money, stock, or skill in trade for mutual benefit.
part owner, one of several owners of a ship; the relation differs materially from partnership.
pass book, a book kept by a customer in which entries of purchases are made; a bankbook.
passport, a permission from a government to travel, with identification and certificate of nationality.
pawnbroker, one who lends money at interest on security of goods deposited.
payable, justly due; capable of payment.
payee, the person to whose order a note, bill, or draft is to be paid.
per cent [Lat.], by the hundred; rates of interest, discount, etc.
percentage [Lat.], an allowance reckoned by hundredth parts; commission.
per contra [Lat.], to the opposite side of an account.
permit, written authority to remove dutiable goods.
petty cash book, account of small receipts and expenses.
policy, the instrument by which the contract of insurance is made.
port, a harbor for vessels; a commercial city.
port of entry, a port where a custom-house is established for the entry of imports.
post-date, to date after the real time.
posting, to transfer from day-book or journal to the ledger.
post obit, a promise to pay loans after the death of some person.
power of attorney, written authority from one person to another to act for him.
preferred creditor, one whose claims a bankrupt debtor elects to settle first.
premium, a sum beyond par value; the amount paid annually in insurance contracts.
price current, a statement showing prevailing price of merchandise, stock, or securities.
price list, a list of articles with prices attached.
prime, of high quality; superior.
principal, the sum on which interest is paid.
proceeds, the sum realized by a sale.
procuration, a general letter or power of attorney.
produce, farm products of all kinds.
profit and loss, an account in which gains and losses are balanced.
promissory note, a written promise to pay.
pro rata [Lat.], a proportional distribution.
protective tariff, duty imposed on imports to encourage manufacturers.
protest, notice to the sureties of a note that it was not paid at maturity or to the drawer of a draft that acceptance was refused.
purveyor, one who supplies provisions.

Q

quarantine, restraint of intercourse to which a ship is subjected on suspicion of infection; the place of such restraint.
quitrent, rent paid by tenant of a freehold, discharging him from other rent.
quotation, current prices of stocks or commodities.

R

real estate, land, houses and fixtures; all immovable property.
rebate, deduction; abatement; discount; giving back part of sum already paid.
receipt, a written acknowledgment of payment.
receipt book, a book in which receipts are filed.
receiver, an officer appointed by a court to hold in trust property in litigation, or to wind up the affairs of a bankrupt concern.
recoup, to counterbalance losses by gains.
rectification, second distillation of alcoholic liquors.
register, a ship's paper, issued by the custom-house, stating description, name, tonnage, nationality, and ownership.
re-insurance, transfer of part of the contract of insurance from one insurer to another.
remittance, transfer of funds from one party to another.
renewal, giving a new note for an old one; extension of time.
rent, compensation for the use of real estate.
rente, a French term equivalent to government annuity.
repository, a warehouse or storehouse.
reprisal, the seizure of ships or property to indemnify for unlawful seizure or detention.
respondentia bond, a bond for a loan secured by the cargo of a ship.
retail, to sell in small quantities.
returns, profit on an investment.
revenue, income of a state; taxes received.
revenue cutter, a small government vessel used in collecting taxes and preventing smuggling.
reversion, right to possess property after the happening of some event, as the death of a person.

S

sale, transfer of property for a consideration.
salvage, compensation given those who rescue ship or cargo from loss.

salvor, one who voluntarily engages in saving a ship or cargo from peril.
sample a small portion of merchandise taken as a specimen of quality.
sans recours [Fr.], without recourse; sometimes added to an indorsement of a note or bill to protect indorser from liability.
scrip, certificate of stock given before registration.
seaworthy, fit for a voyage and properly equipped.
securities, documents securing a right to property.
sell, to make a sale; to transfer for consideration.
set-off, a counter claim or cross debt arising from a different matter from the one in question.
share, interest owned by one of a number; unit of the division of stock.
ship, technically, a three-masted square-rigged vessel; commonly used for any large vessel.
shipment, quantity of goods dispatched.
shipper, one who dispatches goods by vessel or other conveyance.
shipping, collective term for a number of vessels.
shipping articles, articles of agreement between captain and seamen.
shipping clerk, one who oversees the forwarding of merchandise.
ship's husband, one who attends to the requisite repairs of a ship while in port, and does all the other necessary acts preparatory to a voyage.
ship's papers, papers which a vessel must carry; register, sea-letter, log-book, bill of health, shipping articles, etc.
ship's stores, provisions, fuel, cables, extra spars, etc.
short, to "sell short" is to sell for future delivery what one has not got in hopes that prices will fall.
short exchange, bills of exchange payable at sight or in a few days.
shrinkage, reduction in bulk or measurement.
sight, the time when a bill is presented to the drawee,
sight draft, one payable *at sight*, i.e., when presented.
signature, the name of a person written by himself.
silent partner, one who furnishes capital, but takes no active part in a business.
simple interest, interest on principal alone; not compound.
sinking fund, a fund set apart from revenue to pay a public or corporation debt.
smuggling, introducing goods into a country without paying duties.
solvent, able to meet all liabilities.
specialty, a written, sealed, and delivered contract.
specie, any kind of coined money.
specification, a written description and enumeration of particulars.
speculation, a business investment out of the ordinary run of trade.
stamp duty, law requiring stamps to be affixed to checks and proprietary articles.
staple, principal commodity of a country or district.
statute law, body of laws established by legislative enactment; written as opposed to unwritten or common law.
sterling, lawful or standard money of Great Britain.
stock, shares in the capital of corporations; goods on hand.
stockbroker, one who buys and sells stock on commission.
stock exchange, place where shares of stock are bought and sold.
stock-holder, one who holds shares of stock.
stock jobber, one who speculates in stocks.
stoppage in transitu, [Lat.], right of seller to stop goods "on their passage" if purchaser has become insolvent.
storage, sums paid for storing goods.
storekeeper, officer in charge of a bonded warehouse.
stowage, careful arrangement of cargo in a ship.
subpœna, a writ commanding a witness to appear in court.
subpœna duces tecum, a subpœna requiring witness to bring papers with him.
subrogation, putting one thing in place of another; substituting one creditor for another.
sundries, unclassified articles.
supercargo, an agent who accompanies cargo to care for and sell it.
surety, one who binds himself to pay money in case another person fails to pay, to fill a contract, or to serve with integrity.
surveyor, agent of an insurance company to examine and report on applications for marine or fire insurance.
suspend, to fail; to stop payment.
suspense account, an account made of doubtful balances to ascertain probable profit or loss.
sutler, one authorized to sell goods to an army.
suttle weight, weight after *tare* is deducted.

T

tale quale [Lat.], "such as"; used to denote that cargo is presumed to correspond with sample, and that buyer takes the risk of deterioration.
tally, keeping account by checking off.
tally man, one who receives payment for goods in weekly installments.

tare, allowance in weight or quantity on account of cask, bag, or covering. *Actual tare:* when each cask, *etc.* is weighed. *Average tare:* when one is weighed as a sample. *Estimated tare:* when a fixed percentage is allowed.

tariff, rate or list of duties; price list.

teller, officer of a bank who receives or pays out money.

tenants, those who lease or rent real estate.

tenants in common, persons holding the same property in common, i.e., by distinct titles and not as joint tenants.

tender, offer to supply money or articles. See legal tender.

ten forties. United States Government bonds, which could be redeemed by the government in ten years or allowed to run for forty.

tenor, intent, nature, character; sometimes an exact copy.

textile fabrics, all woven or piece goods.

testator, one who has made a will; feminine form, *testatrix.*

time bargain, a contract for the future sale of stock.

tonnage, the weight a ship will carry in tons; capacity of a vessel.

tort, a private or civil injury for which damages will lie.

trade, buying and selling; commerce; traffic.

trade discount, an allowance made to dealers in the same line.

trade-mark, letters, figures, or devices used on goods and labels which a manufacturer has the sole right to use.

trade price, that allowed by wholesalers to retailers.

trade sale, an auction by and for the trade; especially of booksellers.

trades-union, a combination of workingmen to protect their own interests.

traffic, business done; especially that of a railroad.

transshipment, removing goods from one ship or conveyance to another.

transportation, conveying goods from one place to another.

transit duty, tax imposed on goods for passing through a country.

traveler, a commercial agent; a drummer.

treasury notes, those issued by government and passing current as money.

treaty, an agreement or compact between two or more nations.

tret, allowance for waste of 4 lbs. in 104 lbs., after tare has been deducted.

triplicate, to make three copies of a paper; the third copy.

trustee, process, same as *garnishment,* (q.v.).

U

ullage, what a cask lacks of being full.

unclaimed goods, goods in government storehouses unclaimed after three years from importation, or on which duties have not been paid, may be sold at auction.

undersell, to sell below the trade price.

underwriter, a marine insurer; an individual, not a company.

unseaworthy, unfit for a voyage in condition or equipment.

unsound, in bad condition; of doubtful solvency.

usance, the time allowed by usage for the payment of a bill of exchange; it differs greatly in different countries; any business custom.

usury, interest beyond the lawful rate.

V

valid, of force; binding; good in law.

value, to estimate; worth.

value received, phrase used in notes and bills to express a consideration indefinitely.

vendee, one to whom something is sold.

vendor, a seller.

vendue, an auction sale.

venture, a mercantile speculation or investment.

void, that which is of no legal effect.

voidable, that which may become of no legal effect if proper steps are taken.

voucher, a book, receipt, entry, or other document which establishes the truth of accounts.

W

warehouseman, one who stores goods for pay.

waiver, relinquishment of a legal right or privilege.

warranty, an undertaking that goods or title are as represented.

wastage, loss in handling; shrinkage.

waste, refuse material.

way bill, list of goods given to a carrier.

wharfage, fees paid for use of a wharf.

wood acid, pyroligneous acid, distilled from oak, beech, ash and other woods, and used by calico printers.

woody wool, the wool or wadding manufactured from pine leaves in Breslau.

wootz, a species of steel made in the East Indies from magnetic ore, valuable for edge tools.

wreckage, merchandise saved from a wreck.

wurris, a powder obtained from the seeds of euphorbia and used as a red dye for silk.

DICTIONARY OF RADIO WORDS AND TERMS

A

"A" battery, a battery for heating the filament in the vacuum tube.

acmedyne receiver, an improved radio-frequency amplifier.

aerial, the part of a radio-telegraphic station used for transferring the energy of the transmitter to the ether, or, in the case of a receiving aerial, for collecting the energy from the ether for use in the receiver.

aerial circuit, the distance between the free or insulated end of the aerial and the connection with the earth.

aerial tuning condenser, a variable condenser employed in the aerial circuit.

alternating current, a current which periodically changes its direction of flow.

alternator, a generator of alternating currents.

ammeter, an instrument for the measurement of the number of amperes connected in series in circuit.

ampere, a unit of measurement of current representing a flow of one coulomb per second.

ampere hour, the quantity of current flowing in one hour through circuit carrying one ampere—3,600 coulombs.

amplifier, an instrument for increasing the intensity of reception.

amplitude, distance from beginning to crest of wave; an indication of strength of radio wave.

anode, the positive terminal.

antenna, another term for aerial.

anti-induction conductor, a conductor which is so made as to avoid the effects of induction.

antiodes, in a train of waves or oscillations, the points of greatest amplitude.

anti-spark disks, disks made of ebonite placed at intervals along the Bradfield Tube, for the purpose of preventing sparks in wet weather.

aperiodic, that which has no definite individual period.

aperiodic receiver, one ready to respond to all waves, whatever their periods might be.

arc, the act of passing electricity through a gas.

arc generator, a system which involves the employment of arcs for the production of continuous or undamped oscillations.

arc rectifier, an instrument for changing A. C. to D. C.

arc spark, a spark in which there is a light arcing, which is produced by a current from the transformer leaking across a gap which is too small.

Armstrong circuit, the name originally given to the present regenerative circuit. See Regenerative Circuit.

arrester, apparatus with large sparking surface and short air-gap, placed in series with the earth-lead of the transmitter; a lead is taken to the receiving apparatus from the side of the spark-gap remote from the earth; used for controlling signals on circuit, and for keeping the aerial earthed in thunder-storms and other disturbances.

atmospherics, atmospheric disturbances which are induced by strong sunlight, thunder storms, etc.

audibility meter, an instrument for measuring the comparative strength of incoming signals.

audio frequencies, frequencies which correspond to the vibrations normally audible to the human ear.

audiometer, a meter for measuring audibility.

audion, the De Forest valve detector consisting of 3 electrodes in a vacuum bulb; a heated filament—a grid and a plate.

auto-jigger, a device by which the inductance of the primary circuit is formed from a certain number of turns of the secondary circuit.

automatic recorder, apparatus capable of working up to several hundred words a minute; now used in place of original hand mechanism; permits an enormously greater speed in transmission.

automatic transformer, a transformer with one coil instead of two. A part of the coil is crossed by the primary and part by the secondary current.

automatic transmitter, apparatus substituted for the hand-worked signalling key; insures greater regularity and speed.

auxiliary anode, the third element of the amplifier.

B

"B" battery, "plate" battery in the vacuum tube.

balancing set, in a three-wire system, a dynamo used to balance the electromotive force.

bank winding, a form of winding inductance in multiple layers so that distributed capacity is minimized.

bar magnet, a straight bar of magnetized steel

barretter, a thermo detector.

battery, a collection of elements or units such as voltaic cells and leyden jars.

beats, a periodic effect induced by the difference between vibrations when thrown into interference.

bias, small battery connection applied so that negative voltage affects grid.

binding post, an arrangement of screws and nuts used on radio apparatus to make the proper connections to and from an outside source.

blower, a rotary, motor-driven fan, used for drawing in air at atmospheric pressure and delivering it in high pressure blasts; prevents the formation of arcs.

Bradfield insulator, ebonite insulator strengthened by a metal core, used for leading-in the aerial to the interior of a building; withstands high potentials of transmission.

bridging condenser, a condenser used in a circuit for providing a low impedence path for high-frequency currents across low-frequency apparatus.

broadcasting. See Radiocasting.

brush discharge, a discharge taking place on surface of conductors charged to high potential.

bus bar, a broad lead to which the smaller leads from the units of a condenser battery are joined.

buzzer, small apparatus for producing feeble oscillations, used for tests and calls.

buzzer, practice, combination of buzzer and signalling key for practicing signalling.

buzzer, tuned, common buzzer with the coils of the electro-magnet shunted by a non-inductive resistance.

by-pass condenser. See Bridging Condenser.

C

"C" Battery, a low voltage battery connected between the filament and the "grid" to give to the latter a negative potential.

calibration, act of determining wave length, frequency, or dial adjustment.

call bell, a device by which incoming signals, especially those of distress, attract the attention of the operator even if he is off duty.

call letters, letters assigned by the Government as designations to all radio transmitters.

capacity, the property by which a condenser stores up electrical energy; measured by the number of coulombs the condenser will hold when the difference of pressure between the two extreme plates is one volt.

cascade, a series of condensers or stages of amplification.

cathode, a terminal of an electric circuit.

cat whisker, a fine wire used to make connection with crystal detector.

charger, device that permits definite amount of electricity to flow in recharging storage battery.

choke cells, cells which are wound so as to have great self-induction, usually over an iron core.

choke coils, wire coils wound with iron centre.

choking coil, a coil of wire wound in such a way as to have great self-induction.

circuits, a circuit in which oscillations are possible and there is no distinct break of continuity is called a closed oscillating circuit; a condenser in which the plates are very remote converts a closed oscillating circuit into an open or radiating oscillating circuit.

close-coupling, a term used when in a tuning coil or set of coils for transformer the primary and secondary are close together.

closed oscillating circuit. See circuits.

coherer, an imperfect contact or collection of such contacts, so arranged that when brought under the influence of the incoming electro-magnet wave it allows current from a local battery to pass and make some kind of signal.

coil induction, a device similar to a transformer, which has a laminated iron core and a primary and secondary coil.

compass, wireless, one of several forms of direction-finders, which enables an operator to get the bearings of a station transmitting a signal by turning a handle over a marked scale.

commutator, a series of moving or movable contacts by which the direction of the current in a system can be changed.

condenser unit, a system composed of two conducting surfaces placed close together and separated by an insulator.

conductor, material which will freely carry electricity; wire, etc.

continuous current, a current which invariably runs in the same direction. Its opposite is the alternating current.

continuous waves, waves with constant amplitude produced by multiplying transformers.

converter, apparatus for changing potential of electric current.

core, the iron centre of electro magnet.

corrosion, action of elements in eating away metal parts of battery or outdoor antenna.

coulomb, quantity of electricity flowing in one second through a circuit carrying current of one ampere.

counterpoise, one or several wires stretched directly above the ground but insulated from it.

coupling, the ratio of the mutual induction between two circuits compared with the self-inductance of each circuit.

coupling, direct, where one circuit is linked to another in such a way that a portion of one circuit forms part of the other, or where there is direct electrical connection between the second circuit and a point in the first.

crystal detector, the use of certain metallic crystals in a radio receiving circuit which have a property of rectifying incoming signal oscillations into direct current.

current, secondary, current induced in a secondary coil of transformer or inductance.

cut-out, apparatus having the function of a fuse, but not acting by the fusing of a conductor.

cycle, period of alternation.

cymometer, instrument for measuring the wave length and frequency of an electro-magnetic wave.

cymoscope, instrument which shows the presence of minute currents; a detector; depends on its rectifying action on a train of oscillations.

D

damping, decrease in amplitude in a train of waves.

decrement, percentage of decrease of amplitude in oscillation.

decrement, logarithmic, a measure or the ratio of decay of an electric oscillation under the influence of damping.

detector, an apparatus which changes the oscillations received through the antenna-ground circuit into audible currents.

dial, disc mounted on shaft for adjusting rotating parts of set.

dia-magnetic, non-magnetic.

dielectric, a medium through which electric energy can be transmitted by an electrical strain in the medium.

diode, vacuum tube which contains two elements, used only in place of crystal detector.

direct coupling, inductance coupling where primary and secondary coils are connected metallically.

direct current, an electric current which flows continuously in one direction.

discharger, the device in the primary oscillating circuit at which the spark or arc occurs.

disc condenser, a variable condenser which has two sets of plates composed of semi-circular, interleafing metal vanes separated by insulating disks or air.

disc discharger, a disk which has numerous metal studs on its periphery. These are capable of adjustment. The whole is rapidly revolved between two electrodes which may be either fixed or formed of rotating disks with or without studs.

duo-lateral coils, a special form of inductance coils taking their name from their characteristic winding.

duplex radio telegraphy, a system by which messages can be sent and received simultaneously without interference.

dynamo, a machine which converts mechanical energy into electrical energy.

E

earth arrester, a small spark gap which consists of two brass disks separated by a disk of mica. The top plate is connected with the aerial and the lower with the earth.

earth plate, a plate of metal which is buried in the earth, to which is attached the earth connection.

earths, the metallic connections of the lower extremities of aerials with the upper crust of the earth.

ebonite, a non-conductor based on vulcanized rubber.

eddy currents, the stray currents in core of electro-magnet causing loss of energy due to induction pressures.

einthoven, an exceedingly sensitive galvanometer for indicating received signals, in which the moving part is a fine stretched conducting string.

electrodes, specially devised terminals which pass electric current through any desired substance.

electrolysis, the disintegrating of a compound into its component elements by the passage of an electric current through it.

electrolytic detector, a detector employing an electrolyte such as a 10 per cent sulphuric acid solution in a platinum container; platinum wire in contact with electrolyte is connected to battery as is the platinum container. Electrolysis due to current through electrolyte keeps platinum point covered with minute bubbles which act as insulators. Oscillations from outside source of alternating current break through bubbles, permit intermittent circuit to flow from battery through phones producing signal.

electro-magnet, a magnet which is given energy by passing an electric current through its winding.

electron, smallest known part of matter; principle of vacuum tube is based on theory of electrons.

electron, the final unit of negative electricity.

electroscope, apparatus for detecting small static charges.

electro-static, an electrically charged body through which no current flows.

E. M. F., electromotive force. Its unit is the volt which is the electric pressure forcing a current of one ampere through resistance of one ohm.

ether, an assumed medium which is supposed to pervade all space and the interior of solid bodies.

F

fading, fluctuation of strength of radio signal caused by atmospheric disturbances.

farad, the unit of electrical capacity.

feed-back, the energy which returns from the plate circuit to the grid of the vacuum tube. The name is also applied to the means for returning it in the regenerative circuit.

feeder, a main wire or set of wires.

feeder negative, the wire which is connected to the negative pole of the generator.

feeder neutral, the wire which is connected to the middle or neutral point in a three-wire system. The wire is common to both generators.

feeder positive, the wire which is connected to the positive pole of the generator.

filament, the heated element in the vacuum tube which gives forth the electrons.

flux, a compound for soldering; facilitates the uniting of molten metals; magnetic flux, the flow of magnetic current about the field of a magnet.

frequency, term used in connection with any form of rhythmical motion or change, denoting the number of complete movements or changes in a given time, usually a second.

frequency, high, under the latest demarcation between high and low frequency, a frequency measured in thousands or millions of periods per second.

frequency, low, a frequency measured in tens or hundreds of periods per second.

fundamental, the fundamental note, swing, or oscillation of a system is the one which fits in with the formula giving the time-period in terms of those of its properties which affect that period. See time period.

G

galvanometer. See einthoven.

gap micrometer, a short gap which is designed to protect apparatus from too high potentials.

geissler tube, a vacuum tube which has its electrodes placed in bulbs in either end.

generator, a machine which changes into electrical energy, mechanical energy.

glass silencer, a glass tube which has wooden ends with holes to admit the discharge rods of an induction coil, thus enclosing the spark gap.

grid, a frame of wire gauze or spiral between and insulated from the plate and filament of a vacuum tube.

grid bias, a negative potential which is applied to the grid of the detector or the amplifier tube.

grid leak, a resistance across grid condenser or between grid and filament for leakage of excess grid charges.

ground, a counterpart on the earth of the aerial or antenna.

ground wires, wires which give connection to the earth.

H

harmonics, waves whose frequencies bear a definite relation to that of the fundamental; the first harmonic of an aerial has a frequency three times as great as that of the fundamental; the second harmonic, five times as great, and so on.

helix, a hollow core wound with one layer of wire.

henry, the unit for measuring inductance; the change of amperage of one ampere per second, in an inductance producing a difference in potential of one volt.

hertzian oscillator, a device consisting of two metal sheets or wings separated by a spark gap. They are used to produce oscillations which give rise to ether waves.

hertzian waves, a name given to the electro-magnetic waves discovered by Professor Hertz in 1887.

heterodyne, the production of "beats" in radio, brought about by placing one continuous wave energy against another and thus producing a beat note, which corresponds to the difference between the two continuous wave frequencies.

high frequency, frequencies over a few thousands per second.

honeycomb coil, a multiple layer coil wound diagonally in lattice like formation.

hook-up, the diagram which shows the connections and construction of a radio receiver or transmitter.

horizontal aerials, those which have the larger part of their length parallel with the surface of the earth.

hot wire ammeter, an instrument for measuring amperage by means of the expansion of wire through heat. Indicated by a pointer and graduated scale.

hydrometer, a floating instrument which measures the density of a liquid, for testing charge of batteries.

hysteresis, the lagging of an effect behind the cause producing it; generally due to friction of some kind.

I

impedance, resistance offered by coil of wire to a current due to back E. M. F.

impedance coil, a coil of wire which is wound around a soft iron core.

inductance, the property of an electric circuit by which it tends to oppose any

change in the value of the current flowing therein; the opposition being effected by the production of an electromotive force in such a direction as to lessen the change producing it.

inductance coil, a coil of wire which is arranged so that it has a large amount of inductance. It is called also a choking coil.

inductive coupling, the coupling of two oscillation circuits by placing coil of one in magnetic field of the other.

insulating tape, a specially prepared tape for covering and insulating the ends of wires when making joints.

insulator, a material which is a non-conductor of electricity.

interference, the interaction of two waves of different frequencies, or of two waves of the same frequency, but different phase acting in the same circuit, resulting in the formation of nodes and loops. See loop.

interrupter, a device for breaking up a continuous current into a succession of pulses more or less rapid.

ion, an atom of matter which carries an electron, or an atom which has been deprived of electrons.

ionization, another term for electrolysis.

J

jack, a device into which is fitted the connecting plug.

jamming, interference from undesired station.

jigger, a form of potential transformer designed for high-frequency (oscillating) currents, and used both in transmitting and receiving.

joule, unit of electrical work denoted by work done by one coulomb under one volt pressure. One coulomb per second equals one joule per second or one watt.

K

kathode, the point at which the current leaves the compound in electrolysis.

kathode rays, electrons given off by the kathode of a vacuum tube.

key, high-tension transmitting, a device by which the transmitting circuit is made and broken by a switch in the high-tension leads of the transformer, controlled by the ordinary manipulating key.

kilocycle, the sum of one thousand cycles.

kilowatt, one thousand watts. Also written K.W.

L

lamp, tuning, a small, low-voltage incandescent-filament lamp, arranged so that it can take a small fraction of the oscillating current induced in the earth-lead of the transmitter. The amount of glow produced by the lamp indicates the total current in the earth-lead, and the lamp is effective in tuning the primary and secondary circuits.

lead, a wire which leads from one instrument to another.

lead-in, the connecting wire and cable between the antenna and the radio equipment.

leyden jar, a glass jar with inner and outer surfaces coated with tin foil. Used as a condenser.

lightning arrester, device that will cause lightning striking antenna to pass to ground without harm.

loading coil, an added coil used to increase the wave length range of a circuit.

lodestone, iron ore having natural magnetic properties and also known as magnetite.

loop, a point of maximum potential in a circuit or part of a circuit along which the potential is gradually rising or falling. When the aerial circuit is vibrating freely it will always have a node of potential at the earth and an anti-node or loop at its free end.

loop aerial, a frame, preferably four feet square wound with multiple turns of wire. It has directional qualities which have given it name of radio compass.

loose coupler, same as variocoupler, which see.

loud speaker, a device which reproduces signals loud enough to enable head phones to be dispensed with.

low frequency current, a current having a frequency of but a few hundreds per second.

M

magnavox loud speaker, a device which, by use of the electro-dynamic principal with a powerful magnet, increases the volume of tone.

magnet, piece of steel wound with insulated copper wire, used in bells and buzzers.

Marconi filings coherer, a glass tube which contains fine, metallic filings. It is used as a detector.

mast, steel, a type of mast built up of hollow steel sections of semi-circular shape after a system which enables it to be erected to great heights without any scaffolding.

megohm, one million ohms.

meter ampere, an instrument which is used for measuring the flow of electric current.

meter volt, an instrument for measuring the pressure or voltage of an electric circuit.

meter watt, an instrument designed for

measuring the wattage of an electric current.

mica, a mineral insulator transparent in varying degrees.

micro, one millionth.

microfarad, unit of capacity measurement.

micrometer spark-gap, a small, delicately adjustable spark-gap used to protect receivers, etc., against atmospheric discharges and other adverse influences.

microphone, an instrument for magnifying sound.

millihenry, one-thousandth part of the henry.

millimeter, one thousandth part of a meter.

modulator, a device by means of which the amplitude of one current in accordance with the variation in another current is varied.

motor-generator, a combination of a motor and generator for changing one kind of current into another.

multiple action, system by which one station can send two or more messages simultaneously to two or more other stations, and receive similarly from them.

N

natural frequency, the wave length of any aerial or circuit without inductance or capacity devices.

natural wave lengths, the natural length of waves produced by the capacity of the aerial and inductance.

negative, the opposite of positive in an electric current.

neutral wire, in a three-wire system, the middle wire common to both dynamos.

neutrodyne, a radio frequency receiver which receives its name from the method used to neutralize a capacity between the grid and the plate in each vacuum tube.

node. See loop.

non-conductor, any material which does not conduct electricity.

note tuning, the synchronization of the receiver to the frequency of the wave-trains, instead of to the frequency of the waves themselves.

O

ohm, the resistance of a column of mercury 106.3 centimeters long by one square millimeter cross section at zero centigrade.

ohms-law, the fundamental law of electricity by which it is found that the current in amperes which flows through a circuit equals the pressure in volts, divided by the resistance in ohms.

oscillations, eletcric, alternating currents of high frequency, such as are produced by the discharge of a condenser through a circuit whose resistance does not exceed a certain value in comparison with the inductance and capacity.

oscillations, free and forced, an oscillation is free when it has the same frequency as that of the fundamental or one of the harmonics of the circuit, and forced when otherwise.

oscillator, hertzian, a device for producing oscillations.

oxidization, see corrosion.

P

period, the time required for the completion of a full cycle of an oscillating circuit.

periodic time, the time of a completed period.

photoradiogram (fō-to-rā′di-o-grâm), *n.* a photograph or picture transmitted by wireless.

plain aerial, term applied to the receiving circuit when the detector is placed directly in series with the receiving aerial and the earth.

plate, in the vacuum tube the positive member or electro.

plug, a device employed to connect the head phones or loud speaker to the receiver.

polyphase, a plurity of phases.

polarization, the changing of the voltaic cell by depriving it of its proper pressure.

positive pole, the pole from which the electric current starts on its way around the circuit.

potential, the degree of pressure of an electrical charge.

potentiometer, an instrument for varying and controlling potential in a circuit.

primary, the winding of a transformer or coupler in which a current is impressed.

R

radiating circuit, the circuit of the aerial.

radiation, the transmission of ether waves through space in every direction.

radio (rā′di-ō), *n.* anything transmitted or received by electric waves; a radiotelephone; a radiotelegraph; wireless telephony; wireless telegraphy: *adj.* of pertaining to, or operated by, radiant energy; wireless.

radio-, a combining form from the Latin *radius,* ray, indicating (1) connection with the *radius* of the forearm, or (2) pertaining to any *radioactive* property.

radiocasting, the sending out of radio programs or messages from established stations.

radiodyne receiver, a type of receiver which makes use of fixed inductances in transformers with variable condensers.

radio frequencies, frequencies which correspond to vibrations which are not audible normally to the human ear.

radio telephony, the transmission of speech by means of electro magnetic waves.

radiotron, another name for vacuum tubes, which see.

receiving detector, an arrangement for changing the characteristics of incoming oscillations so as to make them audible.

reactance, opposition to back E. M. F. to flow of current.

rectifier, a device for converting alternating or oscillating currents into continuous currents, or into pulses of unidirectional current.

reflex, the process of using for radio-frequency amplification and, following detection, for audio-frequency amplification the same vacuum tubes.

refraction, the changing in the direction, or bending of electric waves.

regenerative circuit, a circuit wherein part of the plate current is impressed upon the grid circuit through inductance —resulting in increase in grid current.

rejector circuit. See wave trap.

relay, an apparatus for opening and closing an outside circuit, through an electro magnet actuated by a received current.

resistance, the property of a conductor which opposes the flow of an electric current.

resonance, the production of vibrations in a body or a circuit by the action of a periodic force which has the same period as the natural period of the body or circuit.

resonator, a box for producing sound.

retardation, the retarding of the rate of the transmission of signals.

rheostat, a device used to control or regulate the flow of current.

rotor, revolving parts of radio apparatus.

S

secondary, the winding of a transformer or coupler which receives energy from the primary winding and delivers this to the secondary circuit.

selectivity, the property of a receiving apparatus by which it can select or pick out the waves from the station which it wants to receive, to the exclusion of any other waves from other stations or from the atmosphere.

series, an electrical connection where current passes through circuits successively.

sharp tuning, the effect produced by a slight change in the strength of the signals.

short circuit, two opposite poles of a circuit coming in contact without a controlling force.

shunt, a system of connection where the circuit or instrument is connected in parallel with the main circuit.

signals, the electrical energy which conveys intelligent or coherent messages.

solenoid, an electro magnetic coil without the iron core.

stand-by, notification to listeners to keep tuning positions for brief wait.

static, atmospheric disturbance causing interference.

static transformer, a transformer which has immovable parts.

stator, a fixed coil in which rotor moves, as in variometers.

step-down transformer, a transformer which steps down the amount of voltage and raises the amperage.

step-up transformer, a transformer which steps up the voltage and lowers the amperage.

storage battery, an accumulator of electrical energy.

super-audible, a frequency which is above the range of audibility.

superdyne, receiving set containing combination of regeneration and magnetic neutralization.

super-heterodyne, in receiving, the process of playing off the incoming radio wave against a locally generative frequency.

super-regenerative, the amplification of radio signals by frequently damping the circuit.

synchrony, the adjustment of one circuit to another or of one transmitter to one receiver so that the time-periods are the same throughout the system.

T

tapper, a small vibrating hammer used for restoring certain forms of coherer to a condition of non-conductivity on the cessation of signals.

taps, means of varying number of turns on an inductance coil; wire that is looped out in winding is called the tap.

telefunken, a German term for radio.

Tesla coil, an oscillating transformer.

three wire system, a system for distributing electrical current in which three wires instead of two are used. The middle wire is neutral and acts as a positive for one side and as a negative for the other side of the system.

tickler coil, the coil in the plate circuit which causes regeneration by transferring energy to the grid circuit.

time-period, in electrical oscillating circuits, time-periods are ascertained by the amount of inductance, capacity, and resistance in the circuit.

train of waves, the group of oscillations sent out from an aerial at every discharge of the primary circuit.

transformer, a device used for transmittance of energy from one circuit to

another. This may be done either with or without change in the voltage.

transmitter, a device for producing the sounds to be transmitted.

tuner, the part of a circuit employed to alter the wave length or tune.

tuning, the altering of the capacity or inductance value in a radio circuit.

two phase current, a system of electrical distribution which makes use of two currents of different phase. It can be used with either three or four wires.

U

ultra audion, an audion which has a type of energy coupling so that a powerful relay action may be obtained.

ultradyne receiver, a receiver which employs the modulation method, which is a development of the super-heterodyne.

undamped waves, train of, one in which the amplitude of each successive wave is equal to that of the wave preceding and following it.

V

vacuum tube, a glass tube from which the air has been exhausted, containing a filament, a plate and a grid. A vacuum tube is used for detection, amplification, modulation and generation.

valve amplifier, an audion type of vacuum tube which contains three electrodes.

variocoupler, an instrument for varying the inductance in a circuit in which the primary and secondary coils are not connected metallically but by mutual inductance.

variometer, an instrument for varying the inductance in a circuit in which two inductances are connected metallically in series.

variable condenser, a condenser usually made of two sets of plates separated by air as a dielectric, allowing the easy and quick variation of capacity.

vario-transformer, a coupling device to connect the tubes in a radio-frequency amplification.

vernier, a device for adjusting any given control.

volt, the unit of electrical pressure.

voltage, the amount of electric motive force or pressure.

voltmeter, an instrument for measuring E. M. F. or pressure in volts.

W

watt, the unit of electrical power used in practice. The Watt measurement being equal to the amperes multiplied by the voltage.

wave-length, the distance between any point in a wave and the corresponding point in the wave immediately preceding and following it.

wave meter, an instrument for measuring wave lengths.

wave trap, a circuit which can be tuned to eliminate any undesired signal.

wired wireless, the employment of electric power wires and telephone wires in radio transmitting and receiving.

DICTIONARY OF MUSIC

A

a ballata, in ballad style.
a battuta, in exact beat; true time.
a cappella, in church or chapel style; for chorus, without accompaniment.
a capriccio, as you please.
a deux temps, two crotchets or beats in a bar.
a due, for two voices or instruments; separately or in unison.
a piacere, at the performer's pleasure as to time.
a quatre mains, for four hands, as a pianoforte duet.
a tempo, in regular time.
a tre, for three voices or instruments.
accelerando, gradually quickening the movement.
acciacatura, a species of grace-note.
accolade, the brace that binds all parts of a score.
accoppiate, parts joined by a brace.
adagio, slow and sustained.
adagio assai, very slow and sustained.
affetto, emotion, feeling.
afflizione, sorrow, mournfulness.
air ecossais, a Scotch air.
alla Polacca, in style of a Polish dance.
alla Siciliana, in style of Sicilian shepherd's dance.
alla zoppa, in constrained, halting, syncopated style.
allegro, quick, lively.
allegro assai, very quick.
allegro ma non troppo, quick, but not too much so.
allegretto, cheerful, but not so quick as allegro.
allegretto scherzando, moderately vivacious, playfully, but without haste.
al segno, dal segno, to return to the similar preceding sign and play thence to the word *Fine.*
alternativo, proceeding alternately from one to another movement.
andante, slow, gentle, soothing.
andante con moto, slow, but with movement, not dragging.
aria buffa, comic song.
aria d'abilita, song of difficult execution.
arpeggio, passages formed of the notes of regular chords, played in succession.

B

ben marcato, render passage or air in a clear, distinct and strongly accented manner.
bis, twice. Passage marked by a curved line under or over it to be played or sung twice.
bravura, boldness, spirit, dash, brilliancy.
brillante, brilliant, showy, sparkling.
brio, brilliancy, spirit.
brise, split into arpeggios; in violin playing, short, detached strokes of the bow.
buffo, buffa, humorous, comic, especially as applied to an air or a singer.
burden, a return of the theme of a song at the end of each verse.
burletta, a musical farce.

C

calore, warmth, animation.
cantabile, in singing style.
cantando, cantante, in singing style, smooth and flowing.
cantata, a vocal composition consisting of an intermixture of recitative, air and chorus.
capriccio, fanciful, irregular composition; caprice.
che, than, that.
coda, a "tail-piece," or concluding passage.
col arco, with the bow.
colla parte, accompanist must accommodate his temps to the leading part.
colla piu gran forza e prestezza, as loud and quick as possible.
come, as, like.
come primo, as at first.
come tempo del tema, same movement as the theme.
commodo, comodo, quietly, with composure.
con amore, tenderly, with affection.
con brio ed animato, brilliant and animated.
con diligenza, in studied manner.
con espressione, with expression.
con fuoco, with fire, with intense animation.
con gusto, with taste.
con impetuosita, with impetuosity.
con energia, with much energy.
con moto, with motion, actively, not dragging.
con spirito, with quickness, with spirit.
con variazioni, with variations.
con velocita, in swift time.
con vivacita, with animation.
contrapuntal, in the style of counterpoint, fugal, with rich and varied parts or voices.
counterpoint, the science of writing parts or melodies in combination.

crescendo, gradually increasing the tone-volume.

D

da capo, from the beginning, repeat from the beginning.
dal segno, from the sign, or mark of repetition.
decrescendo, gradual decreasing the tone volume.
delicato, delicatamente, delicately.
destra, right, right hand.
dito, the finger.
divertissement, short, light composition; also airs introduced between the acts of Italian opera.
divoto, in solemn style.
dolente, pathetically.
doloroso, in a soft, sorrowful style.

E

energico, with energy, force.
espressivo, with expression.

F

fine, end.
flebile, in mournful style, weepingly.
forte, loud.
fortissimo, very loud.
forza, with force, energy.
fresco, fresh, quick, lively.
furioso, furiously, with fire, energy, intense animation.

G

giusto, exact, precise.
glissando, in gliding manner, sweeping across the keys.
grazioso, gracefully.
Gregorian music, sacred compositions, after the style introduced into the Roman Catholic service by Pope Gregory about 600 A.D.).
gusto, taste.

H

harmonic triad, a common chord, like C-E-G, F-A-C, G-B-D.
hauptsatz, the principal section of an extended movement.
hauptstimme, the most prominent voice, or part; the voice or part which has the theme.
haut-contre, counter-tenor, high tenor, alto.
haut-dessus, first treble, high soprano.
hinstrich, an up-bow.
holding-note, a note that is sustained or continued, while others are in motion.

I

il ponticello, in singing, where the natural tone forms a junction with the falsetto; the "break" in a voice.
impetuoso, with impetuosity.
impromptu, without study or preparation.
innocente, innocent, natural, unaffected, ingenuous.
instrumentation, the art of arranging music for the various instruments of an orchestra or band.

L

l. h., the left hand.
largamente, sustaining, or broadening the chords or tones, ponderously, with breadth.
larghetto, time less slow than largo.
larghissimo, very slowly and broadly.
largo, a very slow, stately movement.
legato, smooth, connected, the opposite of *staccato*.
leggiero, with lightness.
lento, slow.
lentando, with increasing slowness.

M

main droit, the right hand.
main gauche, the left hand.
meno mosso, slower movement.
mesto, pensive, sad, melancholy.
mezza voce, with moderate strength of tone.
mezzo, half, middle.
mezzo forte, moderately loud.
mezzo piano, moderately soft.
mit begleitung, with accompaniment.
moderato, with moderation, as *allegro moderato*, moderately fast, not too fast.
molto adagio, very slow.
molto allegro, very fast.
mordent, a quick trill, with but a single stroke of the grace-note (side-note).
morendo, dying away, gradually growing softer.
mormorando, with a gentle, murmuring sound.
motet, composition of a sacred character in several parts; an unaccompanied anthem.
motive, motivo, leading theme of a composition; a brief and characteristic theme.
musica di camera, chamber-music; music in serious style, intended for performance in a house or small hall—such as string-quartets, violin sonatas, piano trios, etc.

N

nachspiel, a postlude.
non troppo presto, not too fast.

O

obbligato, voices or instruments indispensable to the proper performance of a piece; also a part added for ornament or display.

opera buffa, a comic opera.
ottava, an octave.
ottava alta, an octave higher.
ottava bassa, an octave lower.

P

parte cantante, the singing part, the voice or part which has the sustained melody.
pastorale, in rustic or pastoral style.
perdendo or **perdendosi,** gradually decreasing in speed and volume to the last note, which is nearly, if not quite, lost on the ear.
piu forte, louder.
piu lento, slower.
piu mosso, with more movement.
piu piano, softer.
piu presto, quicker.
pizzicato, plucked, played with the finger, not with the bow.
poco a poco, gradually. By degrees.
poco meno, somewhat less.
poco piano, rather soft.
poco piu, somewhat more.
poco presto, rather quick.
portamento, gliding from one to another note.
premiere, a first performance.
prestissimo, the most rapid possible movement.
primo, the first.

R

rallentando, ritardando, ritenente, slackening the speed.
rondino, rondiletta, rondinetto or **rondoletto,** a short *rondo.*
rondo, a composition of several strains with frequent return to first theme.

S

scherzando, in a light, breezy manner.
scherzo, a joke or jest; the quick movement of a sonata or symphony.
seconda volta molto crescendo, much louder the second time.
segue il coro, here follows the chorus.
segue la finale, here follows the finale.
segue senza interruzione, go on; do not stop.
sempre forte, continuing loud, without decreasing the force.
sempre piu forte, steadily increasing in force.
senza replica, without repetition. *Da capo senza replica,* play from the beginning, but disregard repeat-marks.
sin' al fine, to the end.
slentando, reducing the speed.
sostenuto, sustained.
sotto voce, in an undertone.
spiritoso, with spirit, animation, energy.
staccato, short, pointed, detached; the opposite of *legato.*
stark, loud.
syncopation, a displacement of accent, either by having a rest on a strong beat, or by tying a strongly accented tone to a weaker.

T

tasto solo, played without chords.
tempo, or **a tempo,** in time.
tempo, giusto, in exact time.
tempo primo, in the first or original time.
tenete sino alla fin del suono, keep keys down as long as sound lasts.
tenna, the theme.
tenuto, sustained; held for the full time-value.
timpani, kettle drums.
tutti, all voices or instruments, or both.
tre, three; **a tre,** for three voices or instruments.
tremando, or **tremolo,** rapid repetition of a note or chord, producing a tremulous kind of motion.

V

variazioni, variations of an air or theme.
veloce, in rapid time.
vigoroso, vigorously, with energy.
vivace, with animation.
vivo, animated, lively.
voll, full, as **mit volle orgel,** full organ.
voce, the voice.
voce di petto, chest or natural voice.
voce di testa, head voice.
volta, time, turn; as *prima volta,* the first time; *una volta,* once.
volti subito, turn the leaf quickly.

DICTIONARY OF PHOTOGRAPHY

A

aberration, in a lens, a deviation of rays of light from a normal path. See chromatic aberration, spherical aberration.

accelerator, a chemical addition to a developer to hasten its work.

acetic acid, an acid used as a clearing bath for bromide prints, developed with ferrous oxalate.

acetone, a chemical compound used for preserving developers, fixing baths, and as a restrainer.

achromatic lens, one that produces an image without fringes of color.

actinometer, an instrument for measuring the intensity of the solar rays and determining the exposure for plates and papers.

adurol, a group of developing agents.

aerograph, an air-brush or spray pencil used in finishing enlargements, working up backgrounds, etc.

Albertype, a modification of the early paper-negative calotype process.

albumen process, one by which albumen is used instead of collodion to coat glass or paper.

ambrotype a negative on glass backed by a black coating, so that the transparent portions of the glass appear black.

anthrakotype, a process for producing line drawings, diagrams, etc.

aperture, the clear space in the lens which allows the light to pass into the camera.

Artigue process, an early gum-bichromate process, in which hot sawdust and water were used for developing.

artotype, another name of calotype.

astigmatism, an aberration in a lens.

astrophotography, photography applied to the celestial bodies.

autotype, the original carbon process.

B

backing, a non-reflecting substance applied to the back of a plate to prevent light from spreading.

Bergheim lens, one favored for portraiture.

biconcave lens, one thinnest at center, with both surfaces curved inwards.

biconvex lens, one thickest at center, with both surfaces curved outwards.

binocular camera, another name of stereoscopic camera.

biograph. See cinematograph.

bitumen process, a process used for obtaining a photographic image, from a negative on a zinc or copper plate; adapted to photo-lithography and line and half-tone zincography.

blue-print process, one in which prints are made on paper coated with a mixture of a ferrous salt, usually ammoniocitrate of iron, and ferricyanide of potassium, the image being developed and fixed by merely washing in water.

bromide paper, a paper coated with a sensitive gelatin-bromide emulsion, usually developed in a dark-room, but some kinds may be exposed and developed by gaslight.

C

cabinet, a size of portrait mount, about 6 x 4 inches.

calotype process, one in which paper, having on its surface chloride of silver, is exposed in a camera, and the image developed by a solution of gallic acid.

camera, a light-tight box in which the sensitive plate is exposed.

camera, solar, a camera in which the direct rays of the sun are used for printing and enlarging.

camera, stereoscopic, a camera with two similar lenses about $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches apart, for taking views for the stereoscope.

carbon paper, a paper coated with pigmented gelatin, usually sensitized with potassium bichromate.

carbon process, one in which the paper is coated with a mixture of gelatin, water, and pigment; sensitized by a solution of bichromate of potash or of ammonia; developed by washing in warm water; and printed under a negative.

celluloid, a compound of camphor and gun-cotton, resembling ivory; used in photography as a basis for flat and roll films.

chromatic aberration, the fringing of images with prismatic colors when light passes through curved lenses.

cinematograph, a device similar to the biograph, kinetograph, and vitascope, for projecting on a canvas screen lifelike animated pictures of moving objects.

collodion process, one in which the sensitive iodide and bromide of silver are held in a film of collodion, on glass, the image being developed with pyrogallic acid, or a ferrous salt, and the positive being obtained by laying the negative

on prepared paper and exposing them to the light.

cyanotype process, the same as blueprint process, used chiefly for reproducing mechanical and architectural designs.

D

Daguerreotype process, the famous one in which a film of silver iodide on a plate of silvered copper was the sensitive material, the pictures on which being developed by the vapor of mercury.

developing paper, a paper on which the image does not immediately appear, but requires developing like the negative; similar to bromide paper.

development, the treatment of an exposed sensitive photographic surface with certain reducing agents, so as to render the image visible.

dry-plate, a sensitive gelatin or collodion plate that may be kept and exposed in a dry state. See wet-plate.

E

electrical transmission, a modern system of transmitting photographs electrically, employing a half-tone photograph printed on tinfoil, placed to be revolved on a metal drum over which travels an iridium stylus.

F

ferrotype, a negative on black-varnished iron.

film, a transparent, flexible sheet of celluloid, used in the place of glass as a base for the sensitive material.

fixing, the removal, by a solution of hyposulphite of soda or cyanide of potassium, of the unaffected deposit of iodide and bromide of silver in the collodion film after exposure and development.

flash-light, a light that can be made to flash into momentary brilliancy, used in instantaneous photography in dark places usually produced by compounds containing magnesium.

fuming, exposing silver paper to ammonia to render it more sensitive and capable of giving more brilliant prints and a purple tone.

H

halation, the tendency of the action of light to spread in the film. See aberration, chromatic aberration, spherical aberration.

heliotype process, a photo-mechanical method in which a gelatin picture is itself used to print from in some form of printing-press, instead of being covered with tinfoil, as in the Stannotype process.

I

intensifying, a term applied to various modes of giving strength or increased opacity to the deposit forming the photographic picture on an exposed and developed plate.

K

kinetograph. See cinematograph.

L

lens, a piece of a transparent substance, usually glass, so shaped as to afford two regular opposite surfaces, both curved, or one curved and the other plane, changing the direction of rays of light, and diminishing or increasing the apparent size of objects viewed through it; used to throw an image of the objects in front of the camera on to the sensitive plate.

lens field, the whole space illumined by a lens at full aperture, or the space it will cover with sufficient sharpness for photographic purposes.

litmus paper, white blotting paper stained blue in a litmus solution and dried; used for testing acids.

M

microphotography, a photographic process by which an object is reduced in size, while its exact form is retained.

N

negative, original plate or paper from which positive pictures are printed.

P

photochromograph, a photograph in which the colors are represented according to nature.

photochronograph, a chronographic and photographic apparatus combined, used for taking instantaneous pictures of moving objects at regular and usually short intervals.

photoengraving, a term applied to processes for producing printing blocks or plates by photography.

photographophone, a device for photographing sounds, speech, music, etc., and reproducing them by means of telephone receivers.

photography, the art of producing pictures by the action of certain sensitive substances, under the influence of light.

photogravure, a term applied to methods of producing, by photography, plates for printing on a copper-plate press.

photoheliograph, instrument devised for celestial photography.

photolithography, a mode of producing by photography designs upon stones, from which impressions may be obtained on an ordinary lithographic press.

photomicrography, the art of enlarging of microscopic objects, by means of the microscope, and projection of the enlarged image on a sensitized plate.

photo-relief, a picture in relief on metal, which can be used like a wood-cut on an ordinary printing-press.

photo-sculpture, an application of photography to assist a sculptor in modelling portrait-statues, or facsimiles and reduced reproductions of other statues.

phototype process, one similar to the heliotype process.

platinum process, one in which the paper is coated with ferric and platinum salts, the resulting image being in platinum black.

positive, the print on paper from a negative.

powder process, one in which prints are produced on paper in plumbago.

printing-out paper, a paper on which the image appears at once on exposure to light under a negative, requiring only to be toned and fixed.

R

restrainer, any substance used in developing the images produced by light, to prevent the action from proceeding too violently.

rotogravure, printing from intaglio plates, illustrations or text, photographically transferred.

S

sensitizer, any substance added to a photographic material to increase or alter its sensitiveness to light.

silver paper, a paper formed by a coating of albumen solution containing ammonium chloride, on which, when dried, is floated a solution of silver nitrate.

spherical aberration, the deviation of rays of light when made to pass through curved lenses.

Stannotype process, one in which a gelatin picture is covered with tinfoil before being placed on a press for printing.

Swan's process, a carbon process believed to be the first of the permanent printing processes with pigmented gelatin that was commercially successful.

T

tintype, another name for ambrotype and ferrotype.

U

unar lens, a lens of large aperture, corrected for aberrations; used for rapid hand-camera work, portraiture, enlargements, and reproductions.

V

view-finder, a device attached to a camera through which an operator can see the view he is taking without using the focussing screen.

vitascope. See cinematograph.

W

water lens, a lens in which a cell of water or other liquid is used instead of glass.

wet-plate, a plate that requires sensitizing before using, and is used in a wet state. See dry-plate.

Woodburytype process, one similar to the Stannotype process for printing from a surface of tin.

X

X-ray photography, that which is done with the aid of Röntgen or X-rays; now invaluable in the practice of medicine and surgery.

DICTIONARY OF FORMS OF ADDRESS

1. **Archbishop**—Letters are addressed: "His Grace, the Lord Archbishop of——," and commence: "My Lord Archbishop." More formal documents are addressed "The Most Reverend Father in God (John Bird), by Divine Providence, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury"; other archbishops and suffragan bishops being "by Divine permission." When personally referred to, an archbishop is styled "Your Grace," not "Your Lordship." The Archbishop of Armagh is addressed as "His Grace the Lord Primate of Ireland."

Archbishop's wives, and other members of their families, as such, are without titles.

2. **Baron**—Addressed: "The Right Honorable Lord——"; referred to as "His Lordship," or "Your Lordship."

Baron's Daughter—"The Honorable Mary——"; or, if married, "The Honorable Mrs.——" Letters commence, "Madam."

Baron's Son—"The Honorable John ——." Letters commence, "Sir."

Baron's Son's Wife—"The Honorable Mrs.——." Letters commence, "Madam."

Baron's Wife, and **Baroness** in her own right— "The Right Honorable Lady——"; in strictness, but more commonly, "The Lady——." Letters commence, "Madam," and refer to her as "Your Ladyship."

Baronet—"Sir John——, Bart." Letters commence, "Sir."

Baronet's Wife—"Lady——." Unless she has a title as the daughter of a peer, no Christian name is used. She is referred to as "Your Ladyship."

Bishop—"The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of——." Letters commence, "My Lord." Frequently the address is simply, "The Lord Bishop of——." The style in formal documents is, "The Right Reverend Father in God (John——), by Divine permission, Lord Bishop of——." Scotch bishops are addressed, "The Bishop of——," sometimes as "The Right Reverend Bishop (e.g., Henry Cotterell)," and letters commence, "Right Reverend Sir." The colonial bishops are addressed by their territorial titles like those of England.

Bishops' Wives and Children have no titles.

Countess—"The Right Honorable the Countess of——." Letters commence, "Madam," and refer to her as "Your Ladyship."

Duke—"His Grace the Duke of ——." Letters commence, "My Lord Duke"; and he is referred to as "Your Grace."

Duchess—"Her Grace the Duchess of ——." Letters commence, "Madam," and refer to her as "Your Grace."

Duke's Daughter—"The Right Honorable Lady Mary——," or less formally, "The Lady Mary——." Letters commence, "Madam," and refer to her as "Your Ladyship." If she is married to a person of inferior rank, her surname only is changed.

Duke's Eldest Son—Uses the second or some other title of his family by courtesy, and he is addressed as if he held the title by law, though in formal documents he is called "——, Esq., *commonly called* the Marquis or Earl" (as the case may be).

Duke's Younger Son—"The Right Honorable Lord John Russell," or less formally, "The Lord John R——," "My Lord," and "Your Lordship."

Duke's Younger Son's Wife—"The Lady John——," unless where she has a title in her own right. "Madam," and "Your Ladyship."

Earl—"The Right Honorable the Earl of——," or less formally, "The Earl of——," "My Lord," and "Your Lordship."

Earl's Wife—see *Countess*.

Earl's Daughter—Like Duke's Daughter (q.v.).

Earl's Eldest Son is addressed as if the title which he holds in courtesy were a title in law.

Earl's Younger Son—Like Baron's Son (q.v.).

Earl's Younger Son's Wife—Like Baron's son's wife, unless of superior rank to her husband.

King—"The King's Most Excellent Majesty," "Sire," and "Your Majesty"; or, in less formal notes, thus: "Mr. Pill presents his duty to your Majesty."

Knight Bachelor—Like Baronet (q.v.), except that the word "Bart." is omitted.

Knight Bachelor's Wife—Like Baronet's Wife (q.v.).

Knight of the Garter—K.G. is added to the name or other title of the bearer.

Knight of St. Patrick—K.P. used in the same manner.

Knight of the Thistle—K.T.

Knight of the Bath—if a Knight Grand Cross, K.G.C.B.; if a Knight Commander, K.C.B.

Knight of the Bath's Wife—Like the wife of a Baronet or Knight Bachelor.

Lord Advocate (of Scotland)—"The Right Honorable the Lord Advocate" by

courtesy; but in official documents he is styled "His Majesty's Advocate for Scotland." Letters ought strictly to commence, "Sir," not "My Lord," though the latter mode of address is usual.

Lord Lieutenant (of Ireland)—"His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant"; and letters commence in accordance with his rank in the peerage or otherwise. If a duke, he is styled "His Grace the Lord Lieutenant."

Lord Mayor—"The Right Honorable the Lord Mayor," "My Lord," and "Your Lordship." There are only three Lord Mayors—those of London, York, and Dublin.

Lord Provost—The Provost of Edinburgh is "The Right Honorable the Lord Provost"; of Glasgow, "The Honorable the Lord Provost"; of Perth and of Aberdeen, "The Lord Provost." There are no other Lord Provosts. Perhaps the distinction in the title of the chief magistrate of the Scottish capital is traceable to his having been always a member of the Privy Council of Scotland, at least since the Revolution.

Lord of Session (in Scotland)—"The Honorable Lord——," "My Lord," and "Your Lordship."

Lords of His Majesty's Treasury—These in their collective capacity are addressed as "The Honorable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury"; individually they have no title from their connection with the Treasury.

Maid of Honor—"The Honorable Miss"; and "Madam."

Marquis—"The Most Honorable the Marquis of——," *not* "The Most Noble." Letters commence, "My Lord Marquis"; but when personally addressed, he is styled "My Lord," and "Your Lordship."

Marchioness—"The Most Honorable the Marchioness of——," "Madam," and "Your Ladyship."

Marquis's Daughter—Like Duke's Daughter (q.v.).

Marquis's Eldest Son—Like Duke's Eldest Son (q.v.).

Marquis's Younger Son—Like Duke's Younger Son (q.v.).

Mayors—In formal documents, "The Right Worshipful the Mayor——"; but in letters, simply "The Mayor."

Members of Parliament—The letters M.P. are added to their usual address.

Officers in the Navy and Army—Their rank in the service, if above subalterns, is always prefixed to any other title they may possess, thus "Captain the Lord John——."

Prince—"His Royal Highness Prince——"; or "His Royal Highness the Duke of——," when the Prince is also a Duke. In practice, the initials H.R.H. are usually substituted for the words. A letter begins "Sir," not "My Lord Duke"; and the mode of reference is "Your Royal Highness."

Princess—"Her Royal Highness the Princess——," or "The Duchess" (as the case may be). "Madam," and "Your Royal Highness."

Prince's Wife, though of inferior rank, like a Princess by birth.

Privy Councillor—"The Right Honorable John——."

Privy Councillor's Wife and Children have no title.

Queen—"The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty." "Madam," and "Your Majesty"; or, "The Lord John R——presents his duty to your majesty."

Viscount—"The Right Honorable Lord Viscount——," or less formally, "The Lord Viscount," "My Lord," and "Your Lordship."

Viscountess—"The Right Honorable the Viscountess," or less formally, "The Viscountess," "Madam," and "Your Ladyship."

Viscount's Daughter—Like Baron's Daughter (q.v.).

Viscount's Son—Like Baron's Son (q.v.).

AMERICAN FORMS

The Constitution of the United States provides that no title of nobility shall be granted by the Government, and that no person holding any office of profit or trust under it, shall, without the consent of Congress, accept any title, etc., from any king, prince, or foreign state. The President of the United States and the Governor of Massachusetts are the only citizens possessing as officials a title by legislative act, and in both cases the word is "Excellency." Governors of other states are given the same title by courtesy. When either of these is addressed in writing or officially spoken of, the form is "His Excellency the President of the United States," or "His Excellency the Governor of ——"; and when spoken to "Your Excellency." Judges of federal, state, and municipal courts, members of both Houses of Congress, of state legislatures, and of the President's cabinet, and frequently members of municipal councils are addressed in writing by the courtesy title "Honorable," contracted to "Hon.," and in most cases the name of office follows that of the person, such as "Hon.——, U. S. Senate"; "Hon. ——, Chief Justice of the (Supreme Court of the) United States"; "Hon.——, M.C." Associate Justices of the U. S. Supreme Court and of state, supreme, and superior courts, are addressed in writing with "Hon.," name, and name of office, but spoken of as "Mr. Justice——." Officers of the army and navy are addressed in writing by name followed with title of

highest rank attained, and, if in command of a military division, naval squadron on station, or on the retired list, by designation of the fact, such as "——Major General, U.S.A., commanding military division of the Atlantic"; "—— Rear-Admiral, U.S.N., commanding Atlantic Squadron"; "—— General U.S.A. Retired." All official communications of the Government begin "Sir," and close "Respectfully."

Recipients of regular and honorary degrees should be addressed in writing by name, followed by abbreviation of degree in the order A.B., A.M., Ph.D., M.D., D.D., LL.D. A physician or surgeon is spoken of and to as "Dr. ——"; clergyman is addressed in writing and spoken of usually as "The Rev. ——," spoken to as "Mr. ——"; if a doctor of divinity he may be addressed in writing as "——, D.D.," or "The Rev.——, D.D.," and spoken to and of as "Dr. ——." A Roman Catholic cardinal is addressed in writing and spoken of as "His Eminence ——, Cardinal (Bishop, Priest, or Deacon) according to rank, of the Holy Roman Church," and spoken to as "Your Grace"; an archbishop and bishop may be similarly addressed as "The Most Rev. —— D.D., Archbishop of ——," and "The Right Rev. ——, D.D., Bishop of ——." In the Protestant Episcopal Church, bishops are addressed the same as in the Roman Catholic Church; and in the Methodist Episcopal Church, as "The Rev. Bishop ——, D.D."

Foreign ambassadors to the United States are addressed officially by the titles recognized in their own countries, and if they have no title as "Mr. ——," followed with title of office; and U. S. ambassadors to foreign countries, officially as "Mr.," otherwise "Hon.——." Some grades of lawyers as well as justices of the peace are addressed in writing and spoken of in legal documents as "—— Esq.," and any gentleman may be similarly addressed, though "Mr. ——" is preferable. "Social custom adds the titles of various officials to the names of their wives when used in introductions or conversation: Mrs. President ——, Mrs. Justice ——, Mrs. Governor ——, but the usage does not extend to daughters. The disposition on the part of the Government and the most cultured citizens is to ignore titles as far as propriety will permit.

It is to be noted that in British titles, unlike those in vogue in the Unites States, the form "honorable" is customarily used. In the United States it is not considered good form to use abbreviations of titles on letters, though it is allowable to do so on envelopes. Where there are several daughters in a family, the eldest one is addressed as "Miss" without her Christian name, as "Miss Brown"; the others are addressed by their full names, as "Miss Mary Brown," etc. A father and son of the same Christian names are addressed with the addition of "Sr." and "Jr." respectively, to the family name, as "Mr. Frank Jones, Sr." and "Mr. Frank Jones, Jr." If the father dies before the son, the latter drops the distinguishing addition. Some families, clinging to a given Christian name, use the form "George Shiras" or "George Shiras, 1st" for the father; "George Shiras, 2d," for a son; and "George Shiras, 3d," for a grandson, with any title either may rightfully use.

DICTIONARY OF SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS

A Collection of Common Words of Like and Opposite Meaning for Study and Comparison

An intensely interesting study in philology and one that is too commonly overlooked is afforded by a large group of words that is divisible into two classes, first, different words that have the same meaning, and, second, words that have a meaning entirely opposite to those in the first class. A practical result of a comparison of these classes of words is found in a choice suitable to the fancy of the student, and also in the selection of the words that indicate the best form in writing and speaking. Any one who wants "the right word" will here be accommodated. Words in the first class are known as Synonyms; those in the second class as Antonyms. Should the student wish to pursue this study further two other classes are available and inviting, first, Homonyms, or words similar in spelling but differing in use, and, second, Homophonous words, or those that are similar in sound, but differ in spelling and meaning.

The following collection is limited to synonyms and antonyms, and to those especially that are most prevalent in ordinary usage, and will answer most of the requirements of refined correspondence and conversation.

A

abandon, leave, forsake, desert, renounce, relinquish, quit, forego, let go, waive. (Keep, cherish.)

abandoned, deserted, forsaken, wicked, reprobate, dissolute, profligate, flagitious, corrupt, depraved, vicious. (Cared for, virtuous.)

abandonment, leaving, desertion, dereliction, renunciation, defection.

abasement, degradation, fall, degeneracy, humiliation, abjection, debasement, servility. (Honor.)

abash, bewilder, disconcert, discompose, confound, confuse, shame, (Embolden.)

abbreviate, shorten, abridge, curtail, contract, condense, reduce. (Extend.)

abdicate, give up, resign, renounce, abandon, forsake, relinquish, quit, forego.

abet, help, encourage, instigate, incite, stimulate, aid, assist. (Deter, impede.)

abettor, assistant, accessory, accomplice, promoter, instigator, particeps criminis, coadjutor, associate, companion, cooperator. (Opponent.)

abhor, dislike intensely, view with horror, hate, detest, abominate, loathe, nauseate. (Love.)

ability, capability, talent, faculty, capacity, qualification, aptitude, aptness, expertness, skill, efficiency, accomplishment, attainment. (Incompetency.)

abject, groveling, low, mean, base, ignoble, worthless, despicable, servile, vile, contemptible. (Noble.)

abjure, recant, forswear, disclaim, recall, revoke, retract, renounce. (Maintain.)

able, strong, powerful, muscular, stalwart, vigorous, athletic, robust, brawny, skillful, adroit, competent, efficient, capable, clever, self-qualified, telling, fitted. (Weak.)

abode, residence, habitation, dwelling, domicile, home, quarters, lodging.

abolish, quash, destroy, revoke, abrogate, annul, cancel, annihilate, extinguish, vitiate, invalidate, nullify. (Establish, enforce.)

abominable, hateful, detestable, odious, vile, execrable. (Lovable.)

abortive, fruitless, ineffectual, idle, inoperative, vain, futile. (Effectual.)

about, concerning, regarding, relative to, with regard to, as to, respecting, with respect to, referring to, around, nearly, approximately.

abscond, run off, steal away, decamp, bolt.

absent, *adj.*, inattentive, abstracted, not attending to, listless, dreamy. (Present.)

absolute, entire, complete, unconditional, unqualified, unrestricted, despotic, arbitrary, tyrannous, imperative, authoritative, imperious. (Limited.)

absorb, engross, swallow up, engulf, imbibe, consume, merge. (Eject.)

absurd, silly, foolish, preposterous, ridiculous, irrational, unreasonable, nonsensical, inconsistent. (Wise, solemn.)

abuse, *v.*, asperse, revile, vilify, reproach, calumniate, defame, slander, scandalize, malign, traduce, disparage, depreciate, ill-use. (Praise, protect.)

abuse, *n.*, scurrility, ribaldry, contumely, obloquy, opprobrium, foul invective, vituperation, ill-usage. (Praise, protection.)

accede, assent to, consent, acquiesce, comply with, agree, coincide, concur, approve. (Protest.)

accelerate, hasten, hurry, expedite, forward, quicken, despatch. (Retard.)

accept, receive, take, admit. (Refuse.)

acceptable, agreeable, pleasing, gratifying, pleasurable, welcome. (Displeasing.)

accident, casualty, incident, contingency, adventure, chance.
accommodate, serve, oblige, adapt, adjust, fit, suit. (Disoblige, impede.)
accomplice, confederate, accessory, abettor, coadjutor, assistant, ally, associate, particeps criminis. (Adversary.)
accomplish, do, effect, finish, execute, achieve, complete, perfect, consummate. (Fail.)
accomplishment, attainment, qualification, acquirement. (Defect.)
accord, grant, allow, admit, concede. (Deny.)
accost, salute, address, speak to, stop, greet.
account, narrative, description, narration, relation, detail, recital, moneys, reckoning, bill, charge.
accountable, punishable, answerable, amenable, responsible, liable.
accumulate, bring together, amass, collect, gather. (Scatter, dissipate.)
accumulation, collection, store, mass, congeries, concentration.
accurate, correct, exact, precise, nice, truthful. (Erroneous, careless.)
achieve, do, accomplishment, effect, fulfill, execute, gain, win.
achievement, feat, exploit, accomplishment, attainment, performance, acquirement, gain. (Failure.)
acknowledge, admit, confess, own, avow, grant, recognize, allow, concede. (Deny.)
acquaint, inform, enlighten, apprise, make aware, make known, notify, communicate. (Deceive.)
acquaintance, familiarity, intimacy, cognizance, fellowship, companionship, knowledge. (Unfamiliarity.)
acquiesce, agree, accede, assent, comply, consent, give way, coincide with. (Protest.)
acquit, pardon, forgive, discharge, set free, clear, absolve. (Condemn, convict.)
act, do, operate, make, perform, play, enact.
action, deed, achievement, feat, exploit, accomplishment, battle, engagement, agency, instrumentality.
active, lively, sprightly, alert, agile, nimble, brisk, quick, supple, prompt, vigilant, laborious, industrious. (Lazy, passive.)
actual, real, positive, genuine, certain. (Fictitious.)
acute, shrewd, intelligent, penetrating, piercing, keen. (Dull.)
adapt, accommodate, suit, fit, conform.
addicted, devoted, wedded, attached, given up to, dedicated.
addition, increase, accession, augmentation, reinforcement. (Subtraction, separation.)
address, speech, discourse, appeal, oration, tact, skill, ability, dexterity, deportment, demeanor.
adhesion, adherence, attachment, fidelity, devotion. (Aloofness.)
adjacent, near to, adjoining, contiguous, conterminous, bordering, neighboring. (Distant.)
adjourn, defer, prorogue, postpone.
adjunct, appendage, appurtenance, appendency, dependency.
adjust, set right, fit, accommodate, adapt, arrange, settle, regulate, organize. (Confuse.)
admirable, striking, surprising, wonderful, astonishing. (Detestable.)
admit, allow, permit, suffer, tolerate. (Deny.)
advantageous, beneficial. (Hurtful.)
affection, love. (Aversion.)
affectionate, fond, kind. (Harsh.)
agreeable, pleasant, pleasing, charming. (Disagreeable.)
alternating, intermittent. (Continual.)
ambassador, envoy, plenipotentiary, minister.
amend, improve, correct, better, mend. (Impair.)
anger, ire, wrath, indignation, resentment. (Good nature.)
appropriate, assume, ascribe, arrogate, usurp.
argue, debate, dispute, reason upon.
arise, flow, emanate, spring, proceed, rise, issue.
artful, disingenuous, sly, tricky, insincere. (Candid.)
artifice, trick, stratagem, finesse.
association, combination, company, partnership, society.
attack, assail, assault, encounter. (Defend.)
audacity, boldness, effrontery, hardihood. (Meekness.)
austere, rigid, rigorous, severe, stern. (Dissolute.)
avaricious, niggardly, miserly, parsimonious. (Generous.)
aversion, antipathy, dislike, hatred, repugnance. (Affection.)
awe, dread, fear, reverence. (Familiarity.)
awkward, clumsy. (Graceful.)
axiom, adage, aphorism, apothegm, byword, maxim, proverb, saying, saw.

B

babble, chatter, prattle, prate.
bad, wicked, evil. (Good.)
baffle, confound, defeat, disconcert. (Aid, abet.)
base, vile, mean. (Noble.)
battle, action, combat, engagement.
bear, carry, convey, transport.
bear, endure, suffer, support.
beastly, brutal, sensual, bestial.
beat, defeat, overpower, overthrow, rout.
beautiful, fine, handsome, pretty. (Homely, ugly.)
becoming, decent, fit, seemly, suitable. (Unbecoming.)

beg, beseech, crave, entreat, implore, solicit, supplicate. (Give.)
behavior, carriage, conduct, deportment, demeanor.
belief, credit, faith, trust. (Doubt.)
beneficent, bountiful, generous, liberal, munificent. (Covetous, miserly.)
benefit, favor, advantage, kindness, civility. (Injury.)
benevolence, beneficence, benignity, humanity, kindness, tenderness. (Malevolence.)
blame, censure, condemn, reprove, reproach, upbraid. (Praise.)
blemish, flaw, speck, spot, stain. (Ornament.)
blind, sightless, heedless. (Far-sighted.)
blot, cancel, efface, expunge, erase, obliterate.
bold, brave, daring, fearless, intrepid, undaunted. (Timid.)
border, brim, brink, edge, margin, rim, verge, boundary, confine, frontier.
bound, circumscribe, confine, limit, restrict.
brave, dare, defy.
bravery, courage, valor. (Cowardice.)
break, bruise, crush, pound, squeeze.
breeze, blast, gale, gust, hurricane, storm, tempest.
bright, clear, radiant, shining. (Dull.)
brittle, fragile, breakable. (Solid.)
burial, interment, sepulture. (Resurrection.)
business, avocation, employment, engagement, occupation, art, profession, trade.
bustle, stir, tumult, fuss. (Quiet.)

C

calamity, disaster, misfortune, mischance, mishap. (Good fortune.)
calm, collected, composed, placid, serene. (Stormy, unsettled.)
capable, able, competent. (Incompetent.)
captious, fretful, cross, peevish, petulant. (Good-natured.)
care, anxiety, concern, solicitude, heed, attention. (Heedlessness, negligence.)
caress, kiss, embrace. (Spurn, buffet.)
carnage, butchery, massacre, slaughter.
cause, motive, reason. (Effect, consequence.)
cease, discontinue, leave off, end. (Continue.)
censure, animadvert, criticise. (Praise.)
certain, secure, sure. (Doubtful.)
cessation, intermission, rest, stop. (Continuance.)
chance, fate, fortune. (Design.)
change, barter, exchange, substitute.
changeable, fickle, inconstant, mutable, variable. (Unchangeable.)
character, reputation, repute, standing.
charm, captivate, enchant, enrapture, fascinate.
chastity, purity, continence, virtue. (Lewdness.)
cheap, inexpensive, inferior, common. (Dear.)
cheerful, gay, merry, sprightly. (Mournful.)
chief, chieftain, head, leader. (Subordinate.)
circumstance, fact, incident.
class, degree, order, rank.
clear, bright, lucid, vivid. (Opaque.)
clever, adroit, dexterous, expert, skillful. (Stupid.)
clothed, clad, dressed. (Naked.)
coarse, rude, rough, unpolished. (Fine.)
coax, cajole, fawn, wheedle.
cold, cool, frigid, wintry, unfeeling, stoical. (Warm.)
color, dye, stain, tinge.
colorable, ostensible, plausible, specious.
combination, cabal, conspiracy, plot.
command, injunction, order, precept.
commodity, goods, merchandise, ware.
common, mean, ordinary, vulgar. (Uncommon, extraordinary.)
compassion, sympathy, pity, clemency. (Cruelty, severity.)
compel, force, oblige, necessitate. (Coax, lead.)
compensation, amends, recompense, remuneration, requital, reward.
compendium, compend, abridgment. (Enlargement.)
complain, lament, murmur, regret, repine. (Rejoice.)
comply, accede, conform, submit, yield. (Refuse.)
compound, complex. (Simple.)
comprehend, comprise, include, embrace, grasp, understand, perceive. (Exclude, mistake.)
comprise, comprehend, contain, embrace, include.
conceal, hide, secrete. (Uncover.)
conceive, comprehend, understand.
conclusion, inference, deduction.
condemn, censure, blame, disapprove. (Justify, exonerate.)
conduct, direct, guide, lead, govern, regulate, manage.
confirm, corroborate, approve, attest. (Contradict.)
conflict, combat, contest, contention, struggle. (Peace, quiet.)
confute, disprove, refute, oppugn. (Approve.)
conquer, overcome, subdue, surmount, vanquish. (Defeat.)
consequence, effect, event, issue, result. (Cause.)
consider, reflect, ponder, weigh.
consistent, constant, compatible. (Inconsistent.)
console, comfort, solace. (Harrow, worry.)
constancy, firmness, stability, steadiness. (Fickleness.)

contaminate, corrupt, defile, pollute, taint.
contemn, despise, disdain, scorn. (Esteem.)
contemplate, meditate, muse.
contemptible, despicable, paltry, pitiful, vile, mean. (Noble.)
contend, contest, dispute, strive, struggle, combat.
continual, constant, continuous, perpetual, incessant. (Intermittent.)
continuance, continuation, duration. (Cessation.)
continue, persist, persevere, pursue, prosecute. (Cease.)
contradict, deny, gainsay, oppose. (Confirm.)
cool, cold, frigid. (Hot.)
correct, rectify, reform.
cost, charge, expense, price.
covetousness, avarice, cupidity. (Beneficence.)
cowardice, fear, timidity, pusillanimity. (Courage.)
crime, sin, vice. misdemeanor. (Virtue.)
criminal, convict, culprit, felon, malefactor.
crooked, bent, curved, oblique. (Straight.)
cruel, barbarous, brutal, inhuman, savage. (Kind.)
cultivation, culture, refinement.
cursory, desultory, hasty, slight. (Thorough.)
custom, fashion, manner, practice.

D

danger, hazard, peril. (Safety.)
dark, dismal, opaque, obscure, dim. (Light.)
deadly, fatal, destructive, mortal.
dear, beloved, precious, costly, expensive. (Despised, cheap.)
death, departure, decease, demise. (Life.)
decay, decline, consumption. (Growth.)
deceive, delude, impose upon, over-reach, gull, dupe, cheat.
deceit, cheat, imposition, trick, delusion, guile, beguilement, treachery, sham. (Truthfulness.)
decide, determine, settle, adjudicate, terminate, resolve.
decipher, read, spell, interpret, solve.
decision, determination, conclusion, resolution, firmness. (Vacillation.)
declamation, oratory, elocution, harangue, effusion, debate.
declaration, avowal, manifestation, statement, profession.
decrease, diminish, lessen, wane, decline, retrench, curtail, reduce. (Growth.)
dedicate, devote, consecrate, offer, set, apportion.
deed, act, action, commission, achievement, instrument, document.
deem, judge, estimate, consider, think, suppose, conceive.
deep, profound, subterranean, submerged, designing, abstruse, learned. (Shallow.)
deface, mar, spoil, injure, disfigure. (Beautify.)
default, lapse, forfeit, omission, absence, want, failure.
defect, imperfection, flaw, fault, blemish. (Beauty, improvement.)
defend, guard, protect, justify.
defense, excuse, plea, vindication, bulwark, rampart.
defer, delay, postpone, put off, prorogue, adjourn. (Force, expedite.)
deficient, short, wanting, inadequate, scanty, incomplete. (Complete.)
defile, *v.*, pollute, corrupt, sully. (Beautify.)
define, fix, settle; determine, limit.
defray, meet, liquidate, pay, discharge.
degree, grade, extent, measure.
deliberate, *v.*, consider, meditate, consult, ponder, debate.
deliberate, *a.*, purposed, intentional, designed, determined. (Hasty.)
delicacy, nicety, daintiness, refinement, tact, softness, modesty. (Boorishness, indelicacy.)
delicate, tender, fragile, dainty, refined. (Coarse.)
delicious, sweet, palatable. (Nauseous.)
delight, enjoyment, pleasure, happiness, transport, ecstasy, gladness, rapture, bliss. (Annoyance.)
deliver, liberate, free, rescue, pronounce, give, hand over. (Retain.)
demonstrate, prove, show, exhibit, illustrate.
depart, leave, quit, decamp, retire, withdraw, vanish. (Remain.)
deprive, strip, bereave, despoil, rob, divest.
depute, appoint, commission, charge, intrust, delegate, authorize, accredit.
derision, scorn, contempt, contumely, disrespect.
derivation, origin, source, beginning, cause, etymology, root.
describe, delineate, portray, explain, illustrate, define, picture.
desecrate, profane, secularize, misuse, abuse, pollute. (Keep holy.)
deserve, merit, earn, justify, win.
design, *n.*, delineation, sketch, drawing, cunning, artfulness, contrivance.
desirable, expedient, advisable, valuable, acceptable, proper, judicious, beneficial, profitable, good.
desire, *n.*, longing, affection, craving.
desist, cease, stop, discontinue, drop, abstain, forbear. (Continue, persevere.)
desolate, bereaved, forlorn, forsaken, deserted, wild, waste, bare, bleak, lonely. (Pleasant, happy.)
desperate, wild, daring, audacious, determined, reckless.
despised, degraded, worthless. (Admired.)

destiny, fate, decree, doom, end.
destructive, detrimental, hurtful, noxious, injurious, deleterious, baleful, baneful, subversive. (Creative.)
desuetude, disuse, discontinuance. (Maintenance.)
desultory, rambling, discursive, loose, unmethodical, superficial, unsettled, erratic, fitful. (Thorough.)
detail, *n.*, particular, specification, minutiæ.
detail, *v.*, particularize, enumerate, specify. (Generalize.)
deter, warn, stop, dissuade, terrify, scare. (Encourage.)
detriment, loss, harm, injury, deterioration. (Benefit.)
develop, unfold, amplify, expand, enlarge.
device, artifice, expedient, contrivance.
devoid, void, wanting, destitute, unendowed, unprovided. (Full, complete.)
devoted, attached, fond, absorbed, dedicated.
dictate, prompt, suggest, enjoin, order, command.
dictatorial, imperative, imperious, domineering, arbitrary, tyrannical, overbearing. (Submissive.)
die, expire, depart, perish, decline, languish, wane, sink, fade, decay.
diet, foods, victuals, nourishment, nutriment, sustenance, fare.
difference, separation, disagreement, discord, dissent, estrangement, variety.
different, various, manifold, diverse, unlike, separate, distinct. (Similar.)
difficult, hard, intricate, involved, perplexing, obscure, unmanageable. (Easy)
diffuse, discursive, prolix, diluted, copious.
dignify, aggrandize, elevate, invest, exalt, advance, promote, honor. (Degrade.)
dilate, stretch, widen, expand, swell, distend, enlarge, descant, expatiate.
dilatory, tardy, procrastinating, behindhand, lagging, dawdling. (Prompt.)
diligence, care, assiduity, attention, heed, industry. (Negligence.)
diminish, lessen, reduce, contract, curtail, retrench. (Increase.)
disability, unfitness, incapacity.
discern, descry, observe, recognize, see, discriminate, separate, perceive.
discipline, order, strictness, training, coercion, punishment, organization. (Confusion, demoralization.)
discover, make known, find, invent, contrive, expose, reveal.
discreditable, shameful, disgraceful, scandalous, disreputable. (Creditable.)
discreet, cautious, prudent, wary, judicious. (Indiscreet.)
discrepancy, disagreement, difference, variance. (Agreement.)
discrimination, acuteness, discernment judgment, caution.
disease, complaint, malady, disorder, ailment, sickness.
disgrace, *n.*, disrepute, reproach, dishonor, shame, odium. (Honor.)
disgrace, *v.*, debase, degrade, defame, discredit. (Exalt.)
disgust, dislike, distaste, loathing, abomination, abhorrence. (Admiration.)
dishonest, unjust, fraudulent, unfair, deceitful, cheating, deceptive, wrongful. (Honest.)
dismay, *v.*, terrify, frighten, scare, daunt, appal, dishearten. (Encourage.)
dismay, *n.*, terror, dread, fear, fright. (Assurance.)
dismiss, send off, discharge, discard, banish. (Retain.)
dispel, scatter, drive away, disperse, dissipate. (Collect.)
display, show, spread out, exhibit, expose. (Hide.)
dispose, arrange, place, order, give, bestow.
dispute, *v.*, argue, contest, contend, question, impugn. (Assent.)
dispute, *n.*, argument, debate, controversy, quarrel, disagreement. (Harmony.)
dissent, disagree, differ, vary. (Assent.)
distinct, clear, plain, obvious, different, separate. (Obscure, indistinct.)
distinguish, perceive, discern, mark out, divide, discriminate.
distinguished, famous, glorious, far-famed, noted, illustrious, eminent, celebrated. (Obscure, unknown, ordinary.)
distract, perplex, bewilder. (Calm, concentrate.)
distribute, allot, share, dispense, apportion, deal. (Collect.)
disturb, derange, discompose, agitate, rouse, interrupt, confuse, trouble, annoy, vex, worry. (Pacify, quiet.)
disuse, discontinuance, abolition, desuetude. (Use.)
divide, part, separate, distribute, deal out, sever, sunder.
divine, godlike, holy, heavenly, sacred, a parson, clergyman, minister.
do, effect, make, perform, accomplish, finish, transact.
docile, tractable, teachable, compliant, tame. (Stubborn.)
doctrine, tenet, article of belief, creed, dogma, teaching.
doleful, dolorous, woebegone, rueful, dismal, piteous. (Joyous.)
doom, *n.*, sentence, verdict, judgment, fate, lot, destiny.
doubt, *n.*, uncertainty, suspense, hesitation, scruple, ambiguity. (Certainty.)
draw, pull, haul, drag, attract, inhale, sketch, describe.
dread, *n.*, fear, horror, terror, alarm, dismay, awe. (Boldness, assurance.)
dreadful, fearful, frightful, shocking, awful, horrible, horrid, terrific.
dress, *n.*, clothing, attire, apparel, garments, costume, garb, livery.

drift, purpose, meaning, scope, aim, tendency, direction.
droll, funny, laughable, comic, whimsical; queer, amusing. (Solemn.)
drown, inundate, swamp, submerge, overwhelm, engulf.
dry, *a.*, arid, parched, lifeless, dull, tedious, uninteresting, meagre. (Moist, interesting, succulent.)
due, owing to, attributable to, just, fair, proper, debt, right.
dull, stupid, gloomy, sad, dismal, commonplace (Bright.)
dunce, simpleton, fool, ninny, idiot. (Sage.)
durable, lasting, permanent, abiding, continuing. (Ephemeral, perishable.)
dwell, stay, stop, abide, sojourn, linger, tarry.
dwindle, pine, waste, diminish, decrease, fall off. (Grow.)

E

eager, hot, ardent, impassioned, forward, impatient. (Diffident.)
earn, acquire, obtain, win, gain, achieve.
earnest, *a.*, ardent, serious, grave, solemn, warm. (Trifling.)
earnest, *n.*, pledge, pawn.
ease, *n.*, comfort, rest. (Worry.)
ease, *v.*, calm, alleviate, allay, mitigate, appease, assuage, pacify, disburden, rid. (Annoy, worry.)
easy, light, comfortable, unconstrained. (Difficult, hard.)
eccentric, irregular, anomalous, singular, odd, abnormal, wayward, particular, strange. (Regular, ordinary.)
economical, sparing, saving, provident, thrifty, frugal, careful, niggardly. (Wasteful.)
edge, border, brink, rim, brim, margin, verge.
efface, blot out, expunge, obliterate, wipe out, cancel, erase.
effect, *n.*, consequence, result, issue, event, execution, operation.
effect, *v.*, accomplish, fulfill, realize, achieve, execute, operate, complete.
effective, efficient, operative, serviceable. (Vain, ineffectual.)
efficacy, efficiency, energy, agency, instrumentality.
efficien , effectual, effective, competent, capable, able, fitted.
eliminate, drive out, expel, thrust out, eject, cast out, oust, dislodge, banish, proscribe.
eloquence, oratory, rhetoric, declamation.
elucidate, make plain, explain, clear up, illustrate.
elude, evade, escape, avoid, shun.
embarrass, perplex, entangle, distress, trouble. (Assist.)
embellish, dorn, decorate, bedeck, beautify, deck. (Disfigure.)
embolden, inspirit, animate, encourage, cheer, urge, impel, stimulate. (Discourage.)
eminent, distinguished, signal, conspicuous, noted, prominent, elevated, renowned, famous, glorious, illustrious. (Obscure, unknown.)
emit, give out, throw out, exhale, discharge, vent.
emotion, perturbation, agitation, trepidation, tremor, mental conflict.
employ, occupy, busy, take up with, engross.
employment, business, avocation, engagement, office, function, trade, profession, occupation, calling, vocation.
encompass, *v.*, encircle, surround, gird, beset.
encounter, attack, conflict, combat, assault, onset, engagement, battle, action.
encourage, countenance, sanction, support, foster, cherish, inspirit, embolden, animate, cheer, incite, urge, impel, stimulate. (Deter.)
end, *n.*, aim, object, purpose, result, conclusion, upshot, close, expiration, termination, extremity, sequel.
endeavor, attempt, try, essay, strive, aim.
endurance, continuation, duration, fortitude, patience, resignation.
endure, *v.*, last, continue, support, bear, sustain, suffer, brook, submit to, undergo. (Perish.)
enemy, foe, antagonist, adversary, opponent. (Friend.)
energetic, industrious, effectual, efficacious, powerful, binding, stringent, forcible, nervous. (Lazy.)
engage, employ, busy, occupy, attract, invite, allure, entertain, engross, take up, enlist.
engross, absorb, take up, busy, occupy, engage, mobilize.
engulf, swallow up, absorb, imbibe, drown, submerge, bury, entomb, overwhelm.
enjoin, order, ordain, appoint, prescribe.
enjoyment, pleasure, gratification. (Grief, sorrow, sadness.)
enlarge, increase, extend, augment, broaden, swell. (Diminish.)
enlighten, illumine, illuminate, instruct, inform. (Befog, becloud.)
enliven, cheer, vivify, stir up, animate, inspire, exhilarate. (Sadden, quict.)
enmity, animosity, hostility, ill-will, maliciousness. (Friendship.)
enormous, gigantic, colossal, huge, vast, immense, prodigious. (Insignificant.)
enough, sufficient, plenty, abundance. (Want.)
enraged, infuriated, raging, wrathful. (Pacified.)
enrapture, enchant, fascinate, charm, captivate, bewitch. (Repel.)
enroll, enlist, list, register, record.
enterprise, undertaking, endeavor, venture, energy.

enthusiasm, earnest, devotion, zeal, ardor. (Ennui, lukewarmness.)
enthusiast, fanatic, visionary.
equal, equable, even, like, alike, uniform. (Unequal.)
eradicate, root out, extirpate, exterminate.
erroneous, incorrect, inaccurate, inexact. (Exact.)
error, blunder, mistake. (Truth.)
especially, chiefly, particularly, principally. (Generally.)
essay, dissertation, tract, treatise.
establish, build up, confirm. (Overthrow.)
esteem, regard, respect. (Contempt.)
estimate, appraise, appreciate, esteem, compute, rate.
estrangement, abstraction, alienation.
eternal, endless, everlasting. (Finite.)
evade, equivocate, prevaricate.
even, level, plain, smooth. (Uneven.)
event, accident, adventure, incident, occurrence.
evil, ill, harm, mischief, misfortune. (Good.)
exact, nice, particular, punctual. (Inexact.)
exalt, ennoble, dignify, raise. (Humble.)
examination, investigation, inquiry, research, search, scrutiny.
exceed, excel, outdo, surpass, transcend. (Fall short.)
exceptional, uncommon, rare, extraordinary. (Common.)
excite, awaken, provoke, rouse, stir up. (Lull.)
excursion, jaunt, ramble, tour, trip.
execute, fulfill, perform.
exempt, free, cleared. (Subject.)
exercise, practice.
exhaustive, thorough, complete. (Cursory.)
exigency, emergency.
experiment, proof, trial, test.
explain, expound, interpret, illustrate, elucidate.
express, declare, signify, utter, tell.
extend, reach, stretch. (Abridge.)
extravagant, lavish, profuse, prodigal. (Parsimonious.)

F

fable, apologue, novel, romance, tale.
face, visage, countenance.
facetious, pleasant, jocular, jocose. (Serious.)
factor, agent.
fail, to fall short, be deficient. (Accomplish.)
faint, feeble, languid. (Forcible.)
fair, clear. (Stormy.)
fair, equitable, honest, reasonable. (Unfair.)
faith, creed. (Unbelief, infidelity.)
faithful, true, loyal, constant. (Faithless.)
faithless, perfidious, treacherous. (Faithful.)
fall, drop, droop, sink, tumble. (Rise.)
fame, renown, reputation.
famous, celebrated, renowned, illustrious. (Obscure.)
fanciful, capricious, fantastical, whimsical.
fancy, imagination.
fast, rapid, quick, fleet, expeditious. (Slow.)
fatigue, weariness, lassitude. (Vigor.)
fear, timidity, timorousness. (Bravery.)
feeling, sensation, sense.
feeling, sensibility, susceptibility. (Insensibility.)
ferocious, fierce, savage, wild, barbarous. (Mild.)
fertile, fruitful, prolific, plenteous, productive. (Sterile.)
fiction, falsehood, fabrication. (Fact.)
figure, allegory, emblem, metaphor, symbol, picture, type.
find, descry, discover, espy. (Lose, overlook.)
fine, *a.*, delicate, nice. (Coarse.)
fine, *n.*, forfeit, forfeiture, mulct, penalty.
fire, glow, warmth, heat.
firm, constant, solid, steadfast, fixed, stable. (Weak.)
first, foremost, chief, earliest. (Last.)
fit, accommodate, adapt, adjust, suit.
fix, determine, establish, settle, limit.
flame, blaze, flare, flash, glare.
flat, level, even.
flexible, pliant, pliable, ductile, supple. (Inflexible.)
flourish, prosper, thrive. (Decay.)
fluctuating, wavering, hesitating, oscillating vacillating, change. (Firm, steadfast, decided.)
fluent, flowing, glib, voluble, unembarrassed, ready. (Hesitating.)
folks, persons, people, individuals.
follow, succeed, ensue, imitate, copy, pursue.
follower, partisan, disciple, adherent, retainer, pursuer, successor.
folly, silliness, foolishness, imbecility, weakness. (Wisdom.)
fond, enamored, attached, affectionate. (Distant.)
fondness, affection, attachment, kindness, love. (Aversion.)
foolhardy, venturesome, incautious, hasty, adventurous, rash. (Cautious.)
foolish, simple, silly, irrational, brainless, imbecile, crazy, absurd, preposterous, ridiculous, nonsensical. (Discreet, wise.)
fop, dandy, dude, beau, coxcomb, puppy, jackanapes. (Gentleman.)
forbear, abstain, refrain, withhold.
force, *n.*, strength, vigor, dint, might, energy, power, violence, army, host.
force, *v.*, compel. (Persuade.)
forecast, forethought, foresight, premeditation, prognostication.
forego, quit, relinquish, let go, waive.

foregoing, antecedent, anterior, preceding, previous, prior, former.
forerunner, herald, harbinger, precursor, omen.
foresight, forethought, forecast, premeditation.
forge, coin, invent, frame, feign, fabricate, counterfeit.
forgive, pardon, remit, absolve, acquit, excuse, except.
forlorn, forsaken, abandoned, deserted, desolate, lone, lonesome.
form, *n.*, ceremony, solemnity, observance, rite, figure, shape, conformation, fashion, appearance, representation, resemblance.
form, *v.*, make, create, produce, constitute, arrange, fashion, mould.
formal, ceremonious, precise, exact, stiff, methodical, affected. (Informal, natural.)
former, antecedent, anterior, previous, prior, preceding, foregoing.
forsaken, abandoned, forlorn, deserted, desolate, lone, lonesome.
forthwith, immediately, directly, instantly, instantaneously. (Anon.)
fortitude, endurance, resolution, fearlessness, dauntlessness. (Weakness.)
fortunate, lucky, happy, auspicious, prosperous, successful. (Unfortunate.)
fortune, chance, fate, luck, doom, destiny, property, possession, riches.
foster, cherish, nurse, tend, harbor, nurture. (Neglect.)
foul, impure, nasty, filthy, dirty, unclean, defiled. (Pure, clean.)
fractious, cross, captious, petulant, touchy, testy, peevish, fretful, splenetic. (Tractable.)
fragile, brittle, frail, delicate, feeble. (Strong.)
fragments, pieces, scraps, leavings, chips, remains, remnants.
frailty, weakness, failing, foible, imperfection, fault, blemish. (Strength.)
frame, *v.*, construct, invent, coin, fabricate, forge, mold, feign, make, compose.
franchise, right, exemption, immunity, privilege, freedom, suffrage.
frank, artless, candid, sincere, free, easy, familiar, open, ingenuous, plain. (Tricky, insincere.)
frantic, distracted, mad, furious, raving, frenzied. (Quiet, subdued.)
fraud, deceit, deception, duplicity, guile, cheat, imposition. (Honesty.)
freak, fancy, humor, vagary, whim, caprice, crotchet. (Purpose, resolution.)
free, *adj.*, liberal, generous, bountiful, bounteous, munificent, frank, artless, candid, familiar, open, independent, unconfined, unreserved, unrestricted, exempt, clear, loose, easy, careless. (Slavish, stingy, artful, costly.)
free, *v.*, release, set free, deliver, rescue, liberate, enfranchise, affranchise, emancipate, exempt. (Enslave, bind.)
freedom, liberty, independence, unrestraint, familiarity, license, franchise, exemption, privilege. (Slavery.)
frequent, often, common, usual, general. (Rare.)
fret, gall, chafe, agitate, irritate, vex.
friendly, amicable, social, sociable. (Distant, reserved, cool.)
frightful, fearful, dreadful, dire, direful, terrific, awful, horrible, horrid.
frivolous, trifling, trivial, petty. (Serious, earnest.)
frugal, provident, economical, saving. (Wasteful, extravagant.)
fruitful, fertile, prolific, productive, abundant, plentiful, plenteous. (Barren, sterile.)
fruitless, vain, useless, idle, abortive, bootless, unavailing, without avail.
frustrate, defeat, foil, balk, disappoint.
fulfill, accomplish, effect, complete.
fully, completely, abundantly, perfectly.
fulsome, coarse, gross, sickening, offensive, rank. (Moderate.)
furious, violent, boisterous, vehement, dashing, sweeping, rolling, impetuous, frantic, distracted, stormy, angry, raging, fierce. (Calm.)
futile, trifling, trivial, frivolous, useless. (Effective.)

G

gain, *n.*, profit, emolument, advantage, benefit, winnings, earnings. (Loss.)
gain, *v.*, get, acquire, obtain, attain, procure, earn, win, achieve, reap, realize, reach. (Lose.)
gallant, brave, bold, courageous, gay, fine, showy, intrepid, heroic, fearless.
galling, chafing, irritating, vexing (Soothing.)
game, play, pastime, diversion, sport, amusement.
gang, band, horde, company, troop, crew.
gap, breach, chasm, hollow, cavity, cleft, crevice, rift, chink.
garnish, embellish, adorn, beautify, deck, decorate.
gather, pick, cull, assemble, muster, infer, collect. (Scatter.)
gaudy, showy, flashy, tawdry, gay, glittering, bespangled. (Somber.)
gaunt, emaciated, scraggy, skinny, meagre, lank, attenuated, spare, lean, thin. (Well-fed.)
gay, cheerful, merry, lively, jolly, sprightly, blithe. (Solemn.)
generate, form, make, beget, produce.
generation, formation, race, breed, stock, kind, age, era.
generous, beneficent, noble, honorable, bountiful, liberal, free. (Niggardly.)
genial, cordial, hearty, festive, joyous. (Distant, cold.)
genius, intellect, invention, talent, taste, nature, character, adept.

genteel, refined, polished, fashionable, polite, well-bred. (Boorish.)
gentle, placid, bland, mild, meek, tame, docile. (Rough, uncouth.)
genuine, real, true, unaffected, sincere. (False.)
gesture, attitude, action, posture.
get, obtain, earn, gain, attain, procure, achieve.
ghastly, pallid, wan, hideous, grim, shocking.
ghost, spectre, sprite, apparition, shade, phantom.
gibe, scoff, sneer, flout, jeer, mock, taunt, deride.
giddy, unsteady, flighty, thoughtless. (Steady.)
gift, donation, benefaction, grant, alms, gratuity, boon, present, faculty, talent. (Purchase.)
gigantic, colossal, huge, enormous, vast, prodigious, immense. (Diminutive.)
give, grant, bestow, confer, yield, impart.
glad, pleased, cheerful, joyful, gladsome, gratified, cheering. (Sad.)
gleam, glimmer, glance, glitter, shine, flash.
glee, gayety, merriment, mirth, joviality, joy, hilarity. (Sorrow.)
glide, slip, slide, run, roll on.
glimmer, *v.*, gleam, flicker, glitter.
glimpse, glance, look, glint.
glitter, gleam, shine, glisten, glister, radiate.
gloom, cloud, darkness, dimness, blackness, dullness, sadness. (Light, brightness, joy.)
gloomy, lowering, lurid, dim, dusky, sad, glum. (Bright, clear.)
glorify, magnify, celebrate, adore, exalt.
glorious, famous, renowned, distinguished, noble, exalted. (Infamous.)
glory, honor, fame, renown, splendor, grandeur. (Infamy.)
glut, gorge, stuff, cram, cloy, satiate, block up.
go, depart, proceed, move, budge, stir.
God, Creator, Lord, Almighty, Jehovah, Omnipotence, Providence.
godly, righteous, devout, holy, pious, religious.
good, benefit, weal, advantage, profit, boon. (Evil.)
good, *a.*, virtuous, righteous, upright, just, true. (Wicked, bad.)
gorge, glut, fill, cram, stuff, satiate.
gorgeous, superb, grand, magnificent, splendid. (Plain, simple.)
govern, rule, direct, manage, command.
government, rule, state, control, sway.
graceful, becoming, comely, elegant, beautiful. (Awkward.)
gracious, merciful, kindly, beneficent.
gradual, slow, progressive. (Sudden.)
grand, majestic, stately, dignified, lofty, elevated, exalted, splendid, gorgeous, superb, magnificent, sublime, pompous. (Shabby.)
grant, bestow, impart, give, yield, cede, allow, confer, invest.
grant, gift, boon, donation.
graphic, forcible, telling, picturesque, vivid, pictorial.
grasp, catch, seize, gripe, clasp, grapple.
grateful, agreeable, pleasing, welcome, thankful. (Harsh.)
gratification, enjoyment, pleasure, delight, reward. (Disappointment.)
grave, *a.*, serious, sedate, solemn, sober, pressing, heavy. (Giddy.)
grave, *n.*, tomb, sepulchre, vault.
great, big, huge, large, majestic, vast, grand, noble, august. (Small.)
greediness, avidity, eagerness, voracity. (Generosity.)
grief, affliction, sorrow, trial, woe, tribulation. (Joy.)
grieve, mourn, lament, sorrow, pain, hurt, wound, bewail. (Rejoice.)
grievous, painful, afflicting, heavy, baleful, unhappy.
grind, crush, oppress, grate, harass, afflict.
grisly, terrible, hideous, grim, ghastly, dreadful. (Pleasing.)
gross, coarse, outrageous, unseemly, shameful, indelicate. (Delicate.)
group, assembly, cluster, collection, clump, order, class.
grovel, crawl, cringe, fawn, sneak.
grow, increase, vegetate, expand, advance. (Decay, diminution.)
growl, grumble, snarl, murmur, complain.
grudge, malice, rancor, spite, pique, hatred, aversion.
gruff, rough, rugged, blunt, rude, harsh, surly, bearish. (Pleasant.)
guile, deceit, fraud. (Candor.)
guiltless, harmless, innocent.
guilty, culpable, sinful, criminal.

H

habit, custom, practice.
hail, accost, address, greet, salute, welcome.
happiness, beatitude, blessedness, bliss, felicity. (Unhappiness.)
harbor, haven, port.
hard, firm, solid. (Soft.)
hard, arduous, difficult. (Easy.)
harm, injury, hurt, wrong, infliction. (Benefit.)
harmless, safe, innocuous, innocent. (Hurtful.)
harsh, rough, rigorous, severe, gruff, morose. (Gentle.)
hasten, accelerate, dispatch, expedite, speed. (Delay.)
hasty, hurried, ill-advised. (Deliberate.)
hateful, odious, detestable. (Lovable.)
hatred, enmity, ill-will, rancor. (Friendship.)
haughtiness, arrogance, pride. (Modesty.)
haughty, arrogant, disdainful, supercilious, proud.

hazard, risk, venture.
healthy, salubrious, salutary, wholesome. (Unhealthy.)
heap, accumulate, amass, pile.
hearty, *a.*, cordial, sincere, warm. (Insincere.)
heavy, burdensome, ponderous, weighty. (Light.)
heed, care, attention.
heighten, enhance, exalt, elevate, raise.
heinous, atrocious, flagitious, flagrant. (Venial.)
help, aid, assist, relieve, succor. (Hinder.)
heretic, sectary, sectarian, schismatic, dissenter, non-conformist.
hesitate, falter, stammer, stutter.
hideous, grim, ghastly, grisly. (Beautiful.)
high, lofty, tall, elevated. (Deep.)
hinder, impede, obstruct, prevent. (Help.)
hint, allude, refer, suggest, intimate, insinuate.
hold, detain, keep, retain.
holiness, sanctity, piety, sacredness.
holy, devout, pious, religious.
homely, plain, ugly, coarse. (Beautiful.)
honesty, integrity, probity, uprightness. (Dishonesty.)
honor, *v.*, respect, reverence, esteem. (Dishonor.)
hope, confidence, expectation, trust.
hopeless, desperate.
hot, ardent, burning, fiery. (Cold.)
however, nevertheless, notwithstanding, yet.
humble, modest, submissive, plain, unostentatious, simple. (Haughty.)
humble, degrade, humiliate, mortify, abase. (Exalt.)
humor, mood, temper.
hunt, seek, chase.
hurtful, noxious, pernicious. (Beneficial.)
husbandry, cultivation, tillage.
hypocrite, dissembler, imposter, canter.
hypothesis, theory, supposition.

I

idea, thought, imagination.
ideal, imaginary, fancied. (Actual.)
idle, indolent, lazy. (Industrious.)
ignominious, shameful, scandalous, infamous. (Honorable.)
ignominy, shame, disgrace, obloquy, infamy, reproach.
ignorant, unlearned, illiterate, uninformed, uneducated. (Knowing.)
ill, *n.*, evil, wickedness, misfortune, mischief, harm. (Good.)
ill, *a.*, sick, indisposed, unwell, diseased, (Well.)
ill-tempered, crabbed, sour, surly, acrimonious. (Good-natured.)
ill-will, enmity, hatred, antipathy. (Goodwill.)
illegal, unlawful, illicit, contraband, illegitimate. (Legal.)
illimitable, boundless, immeasurable, unlimited, infinite.
illiterate, unlettered, unlearned, untaught, uninstructed. (Learned, educated.)
illusion, fallacy, deception, phantasm.
illusory, imaginary, chimerical, visionary. (Real.)
illustrate, explain, elucidate, clear.
illustrious, celebrated, noble, eminent, famous, renowned. (Obscure.)
image, likeness, picture, representation, effigy.
imaginary, ideal, fanciful, illusory. (Real.)
imagine, conceive, fancy, apprehend, think, presume.
imbecility, silliness, senility, dotage.
imitate, copy, ape, mimic, mock, counterfeit.
immaculate, unspotted, spotless, unsullied. (Soiled.)
immediate, pressing, instant, next, proximate.
immediately, instantly, forthwith, directly, presently.
immense, vast, enormous, huge, prodigious, monstrous.
immunity, privilege, prerogative, exemption.
impair, injure, diminish, decrease.
impart, reveal, divulge, disclose, discover, bestow, afford.
impartial, just, equitable, unbiased. (Partial.)
impassioned, glowing, burning, fiery, vehement, intense.
impeach, accuse, charge, arraign, censure.
impede, hinder, retard, obstruct, prevent. (Help.)
impediment, obstruction, hindrance, obstacle, barrier. (Aid.)
impel, animate, induce, incite, instigate, embolden. (Retard.)
impending, imminent, threatening.
imperative, commanding, despotic, authoritative.
imperfection, fault, blemish, defect, vice.
imperil, endanger, hazard, jeopardize.
imperious, commanding, lordly, dictatorial, authoritative, imperative, domineering, overbearing.
impertinent, intrusive, meddling, officious, rude, saucy, impudent, insolent.
impetuous, violent, boisterous, furious, vehement. (Calm.)
impious, profane, irreligious, godless. (Reverent.)
implicate, involve, entangle, embarrass, compromise.
imply, involve, comprise, infold, import, denote, signify.
importance, signification, significance, avail, consequence, weight, gravity moment.
imposing, impressive, striking, majestic, august, noble, grand. (Insignificant.)
impotence, weakness, incapacity, infirmity, frailty, feebleness. (Power.)

impotent, weak, feeble, helpless, enfeebled, nerveless, infirm. (Strong.)
impressive, stirring, forcible, exciting, affecting, moving.
imprison, incarcerate, shut up, immure, confine. (Liberate.)
imprisonment, captivity, durance.
improve, amend, better, mend, reform, rectify, ameliorate, apply, use, employ. (Deteriorate.)
improvident, careless, incautious, imprudent, prodigal, wasteful, reckless, ash. (Thrifty.)
impudence, assurance, impertinence, confidence, insolence, rudeness.
impudent, saucy, brazen, bold, impertinent, forward, rude, insolent, immodest, shameless.
impulse, incentive, incitement, motive, instigation.
impulsive, rash, hasty, forcible, violent. (Deliberate.)
imputation, blame, censure, reproach, charge, accusation.
inadvertency, error, oversight, blunder, inattention, carelessness, negligence.
incentive, motive, inducement, impulse.
incite, instigate, excite, provoke, stimulate, encourage, urge, impel.
inclination, leaning, slope, disposition, tendency, bent, bias, affection, attachment, wish, liking, desire. (Aversion.)
incline, *v.*, slope, lean, slant, tend, bend, turn, bias, dispose.
inclose, surround, shut in, fence in, cover, wrap.
include, comprehend, comprise, contain, embrace, take in.
incommode, annoy, plague, molest, disturb, inconvenience, trouble. (Accommodate.)
incompetent, incapable, unable, inadequate, insufficient. (Competent.)
increase, *v.*, extend, enlarge, augment, dilate, expand, amplify, raise, enhance, aggravate, magnify, grow. (Diminish.)
increase, *n.*, augmentation, accession, addition, enlargement, extension. (Decrease.)
incumbent, obligatory.
indefinite, vague, uncertain, unsettled, loose, lax. (Definite.)
indicate, point out, show, mark.
indifference, apathy, carelessness, listlessness, insensibility. (Application, assiduity.)
indigence, want, neediness, penury, poverty, destitution, privation. (Affluence.)
indignation, anger, wrath, ire, resentment.
indignity, insult, affront, outrage, obloquy, opprobrium, reproach, ignominy. (Honor.)
indiscriminate, promiscuous, indistinct, chance, confused. (Select, chosen.)
indispensable, essential, necessary, requisite, expedient. (Unnecessary, supernumerary.)
indisputable, undeniable, undoubted, incontestable, indubitable, unquestionable, sure, infallible.
indorse, ratify, confirm, superscribe.
indulge, foster, cherish, fondle. (Deny.)
ineffectual, vain, useless, unavailing, fruitless, abortive, inoperative. (Effective.)
inequality, disparity, disproportion, dissimilarity, unevenness. (Equality.)
inevitable, unavoidable, not to be avoided, certain.
infamous, scandalous, shameful, ignominious, opprobrious, disgraceful. (Honorable.)
inference, deduction, corollary, conclusion, consequence.
infernal, diabolical, fiendish, devilish, hellish.
infest, annoy, plague, harass, disturb.
infirm, weak, feeble, enfeebled. (Robust.)
inflame, anger, irritate, enrage, chafe, incense, nettle, aggravate, embitter, exasperate. (Allay, soothe.)
influence, *v.*, bias, sway, prejudice, prepossess.
influence, *n.*, credit, favor, reputation, character, weight, authority, sway, ascendency.
infringe, invade, intrude, contravene, break, transgress, violate.
ingenuous, artless, candid, generous, open, frank, plain, sincere. (Crafty.)
inhuman, cruel, brutal, savage, barbarous, ruthless, merciless, ferocious. (Humane.)
iniquity, injustice, wrong, grievance.
injure, damage, hurt, deteriorate, wrong, aggrieve, harm, spoil, mar, sully. (Benefit.)
injurious, hurtful, baneful, pernicious, deleterious, noxious, prejudicial, wrongful, damaging. (Beneficial.)
injustice, wrong, iniquity, grievance. (Right.)
innocent, guiltless, sinless, harmless, inoffensive, innoxious. (Guilty.)
innocuous, harmless, safe, innocent. (Hurtful.)
inordinate, intemperate, irregular, disorderly, excessive, immoderate. (Moderate.)
inquiry, investigation, examination, research, scrutiny, disquisition, question, query, interrogation.
inquisitive, prying, peeping, curious, peering.
insane, mad, deranged, delirious, demented. (Sane.)
insanity, madness, mental aberration, lunacy, delirium. (Sanity.)
insinuate, hint, intimate, suggest, infuse, introduce, ingratiate.
insipid, dull, flat, mawkish, tasteless, vapid, inanimate, lifeless. (Bright, sparkling.)

insolent, rude, saucy, pert, impertinent, abusive, scurrilous, opprobrious, insulting, offensive.
inspire, animate, exhilarate, enliven, cheer, breathe, inhale.
instability, mutability, fickleness, mutableness, wavering. (Stability, firmness.)
instigate, stir up, persuade, animate, incite, urge, stimulate, encourage.
instil, implant, inculcate, infuse, insinuate.
instruct, inform, teach, educate, enlighten, initiate.
instrumental, conducive, assistant, helping, ministerial.
insufficiency, inadequacy, incompetency, incapability, deficiency, lack.
insult, affront, outrage, indignity, blasphemy. (Honor.)
insulting, insolent, rude, saucy, impertinent, abusive.
integrity, uprightness, honesty, probity, entirety, entireness, completeness, rectitude, purity. (Dishonesty.)
intellect, understanding, sense, brains, mind, intelligence, ability, talent, genius. (Body.)
intellectual, mental, ideal, metaphysical. (Brutal.)
intelligible, clear, obvious, plain, distinct. (Abstruse.)
intemperate, immoderate, excessive, drunken, nimious, inordinate. (Temperate.)
intense, ardent, earnest, glowing, fervid, burning, vehement.
intent, design, purpose, intention, drift, view, aim, purport, meaning.
intercourse, commerce, connection, intimacy, acquaintance.
interdict, forbid, prohibit, inhibit, proscribe, debar, restrain from. (Allow.)
interfere, meddle, intermeddle, interpose.
interminable, endless, interminate, infinite, unlimited, illimitable, boundless, limitless. (Brief, concise.)
interpose, intercede, arbitrate, meditate, interfere, meddle.
interpret, explain, expound, elucidate, unfold, decipher.
intimate, hint, suggest, insinuate, express, signify, impart, tell.
intimidate, dishearten, alarm, frighten, scare, appall, daunt, cow, browbeat. (Encourage.)
intolerable, insufferable, unbearable, insupportable, unendurable.
intrepid, bold, brave, daring, fearless, dauntless, undaunted, courageous, valorous, valiant, heroic, gallant, chivalrous, doughty. (Cowardly, faint-hearted.)
intrigue, plot, cabal, conspiracy, combination, artifice, ruse, amour.
intrinsic, real, true, genuine, sterling, native, natural. (Extrinsic.)
invalidate, quash, cancel, overthrow, vacate, nullify, annul.
invasion, incursion, irruption, inroad, aggression, raid, fray.
invective, abuse, reproach, railing, censure, sarcasm, satire.
invent, devise, contrive, frame, find out, discover, design.
investigation, examination, search, inquiry, research, scrutiny.
inveterate, confirmed, chronic, malignant, (Inchoate.)
invidious, envious, hateful, odious, malignant.
invigorate, brace, harden, nerve, strengthen, fortify. (Enervate.)
invincible, unconquerable, impregnable, insurmountable.
invisible, unseen, imperceptible, impalpable, unperceivable.
invite, ask, call, bid, request, allure, attract, solicit.
invoke, invocate, call upon, appeal, refer, implore, beseech.
involve, implicate, entangle, compromise, envelop.
irksome, wearisome, tiresome, tedious, annoying. (Pleasant.)
irony, sarcasm, satire, ridicule, raillery.
irrational, foolish, silly, imbecile, brutish, absurd, ridiculous. (Rational.)
irregular, eccentric, anomalous, inordinate, intemperate. (Regular.)
irreligious, profane, godless, impious, sacrilegious, desecrating.
irreproachable, blameless, spotless, irreprovable.
irresistible, resistless, irrepressible.
irresolute, wavering, undetermined, undecided, vacillating. (Determined.)
irritable, excitable, irascible, susceptible, sensitive. (Calm.)
irritate, aggravate, worry, embitter, madden, exasperate.
issue, *v.*, emerge, rise, proceed, flow, spring, emanate.
issue, *n.*, end, upshot, effect, result, offspring, progeny.

J

jade, harass, weary, tire, worry.
jangle, wrangle, conflict, disagree.
jarring, conflicting, discordant, inconsonant, inconsistent.
jaunt, ramble, excursion, trip.
jealousy, suspicion, envy.
jeopard, hazard, peril, endanger.
jest, joke, sport, divert, make game of.
journey, travel, tour, passage.
joy, gladness, mirth, delight. (Grief.)
joyful, glad, rejoicing, exultant. (Mournful.)
judge, justice, referee, arbitrator.
judgment, discernment, discrimination, understanding.
justice, equity, right. Justice is right as established by law; equity according to the circumstances of each particular case. (Injustice.)
justness, accuracy, correctness.

K

keep, preserve, save. (Abandon.)
kill, assassinate, murder, slay.
kindred, affinity, consanguinity, relationship.
knowledge, erudition, learning, science. (Ignorance.)

L

labor, toil, work, effort, drudgery. (Idleness.)
lack, need, deficiency, scarcity, insufficiency. (Plenty.)
lament, mourn, grieve, weep. (Rejoice.)
language, dialect, idiom, speech, tongue.
lascivious, loose, unchaste, lustful, lewd, lecherous. (Chaste.)
last, final, latest, ultimate. (First.)
laudable, commendable, praiseworthy. (Blameable.)
laughable, comical, droll, ludicrous. (Serious.)
lawful, legal, legitimate, licit. (Illegal.)
lead, conduct, guide. (Follow.)
lean, meager. (Fat.)
learned, erudite, scholarly. (Ignorant.)
leave, *v.*, quit, relinquish.
leave, *n.*, liberty, permission, license. (Prohibition.)
life, existence, animation, spirit, vivacity. (Death.)
lifeless, dead, inanimate.
lift, erect, elevate, exalt, raise. (Lower.)
light, clear, bright. (Dark.)
lightness, flightiness, giddiness, levity, volatility. (Seriousness.)
likeness, resemblance, similarity. (Unlikeness.)
linger, lag, loiter, tarry, saunter. (Hasten.)
little, diminutive, small. (Great.)
livelihood, living, maintenance, subsistence, support.
lively, jocund, sprightly, vivacious, merry, sportive. (Slow, languid, sluggish.)
long, extended, extensive. (Short.)
look, appear, seem.
lose, miss, forfeit. (Gain.)
loss, detriment, damage, deprivation. (Gain.)
loud, clamorous, high-sounding, noisy. (Low, quiet.)
love, affection. (Hatred.)
low, abject, mean. (Noble.)
lunacy, derangement, insanity, mania, madness. (Sanity.)
luster, brightness, brilliancy, splendor.
luxuriant, exuberant. (Sparse.)

M

machination, plot, intrigue, cabal, conspiracy. (Artlessness.)
mad, crazy, insane, delirious, rabid, violent, frantic. (Sane, rational, quiet.)
madness, insanity, fury, rage, frenzy.
magisterial, august, dignified, majestic, pompous, stately.
make, form, create, produce. (Destroy.)
maledictions, anathema, curse, imprecation, execration.
malevolent, malicious, virulent, malignant. (Benevolent.)
malice, spite, rancor, ill-feeling, ill-will, grudge, animosity. (Benignity.)
malicious. See malevolent.
manacle, *v.*, shackle, fetter, chain. (Free.)
manage, contrive, concert, direct.
management, direction, superintendence, care, economy.
mangle, tear, lacerate, mutilate, cripple, maim.
mania, madness, insanity, lunacy.
manifest, *a.*, clear, plain, evident, exhibit, display, show.
manifest, *a.*, clear, plain, evident, open, apparent, visible. (Hidden, occult.)
manifold, several, sundry, various, divers, numerous.
manly, masculine, vigorous, courageous, brave, heroic. (Effeminate.)
manner, habit, custom, way, air, look, appearance.
manners, morals, habits, behavior, carriage.
mar, spoil, ruin, disfigure. (Improve.)
march, tramp, tread, walk, step, space.
margin, edge, rim, border, brink, verge.
mark, *n.*, sign, note, symptom, token, indication, trace, vestige, track, badge, brand.
mark, *v.*, impress, print, stamp, engrave, note, designate.
marriage, wedding, nuptials, matrimony, wedlock.
martial, military, warlike, soldier-like.
marvel, wonderful, miracle, prodigy.
marvelous, wondrous, wonderful, amazing, miraculous.
massive, bulky, heavy, weighty, ponderous, solid, substantial. (Flimsy.)
mastery, dominion, rule, sway, ascendency, supremacy.
matchless, unrivaled, unequaled, unparalleled, peerless, incomparable, inimitable, surpassing. (Common, ordinary.)
material, *a.*, corporeal, bodily, physical, temporal, momentous, important. (Spiritual, immaterial.)
maxim, adage, apothegm, proverb, saying, by-word, saw.
meager, poor, lank, emaciated, barren, dry, uninteresting. (Rich.)
mean, *a.*, stingy, niggardly, low, abject, vile, ignoble, degraded, contemptible, vulgar, despicable. (Generous.)
mean, *v.*, design, purpose, intent, contemplate, signify, denote, indicate.
meaning, signification, import, acceptation, sense, purport.
medium, organ, channel, instrument, means.
medley, mixture, variety, diversity, miscellany.
meek, unassuming, mild, gentle. (Proud.)

melancholy, low-spirited, dispirited, dreamy, sad. (Jolly, buoyant.)
mellow, ripe, mature, soft. (Immature.)
melodious, tuneful, musical, silver, dulcet, sweet. (Discordant.)
memorable, signal, distinguished, marked.
memorial, monument, memento, commemoration.
memory, remembrance, recollection.
menace, *n.*, threat.
mend, repair, amend, correct, better, ameliorate, improve, rectify.
mention, tell, name, communicate, impart, divulge, reveal, disclose, inform, acquaint.
merciful, compassionate, lenient, clement, tender, gracious, kind. (Cruel.)
merciless, hard-hearted, cruel, unmerciful, pitiless, remorseless, unrelenting. (Kind.)
merriment, mirth, joviality, jollity, hilarity. (Sorrow.)
merry, cheerful, mirthful, joyous, gay, lively, sprightly, hilarious, jovial, blithe, blithesome, sportive, jolly. (Sad.)
metaphorical, figurative, allegorical, symbolical.
method, way, manner, mode, process, order, rule, regularity, system.
mien, air, look, manner, aspect, appearance.
migratory, roving, strolling, wandering, vagrant, (Settled, sedate, permanent.)
mimic, imitate, ape, mock.
mindful, observant, attentive, heedful, thoughtful. (Heedless.)
miscellaneous, promiscuous, indiscriminate, mixed.
mischief, injury, harm, damage, evil, hurt, ill. (Benefit.)
miscreant, caitiff, villain, ruffian.
miserable, unhappy, wretched, distressed, afflicted. (Happy.)
miserly, stingy, niggardly, avaricious, gripping.
misery, wretchedness, woe, destitution, penury, privation, beggary. (Happiness.)
misfortune, calamity, disaster, mishap, catastrophe. (Good luck.)
miss, omit, lose, fail, miscarry.
mitigate, alleviate, relieve, diminish, abate. (Aggravate.)
moderate, temperate, abstemious, sober, abstinent. (Immoderate.)
modest, chaste, virtuous, bashful, reserved. (Immodest.)
moist, wet, damp, dank, humid. (Dry.)
monotonous, unvaried, dull, undiversified, tiresome. (Varied.)
monstrous, shocking, dreadful, horrible, huge, immense.
monument, memorial, record, remembrancer, cenotaph.
mood, humor, disposition, vein, temper.
morbid, sick, ailing, sickly, diseased, corrupted. (Normal, sound.)
morose, gloomy, sullen, surly, fretful, crabbed, crusty. (Joyous.)
mortal, deadly, fatal, human.
motion, proposition, proposal, movement.
motionless, still, stationary, torpid, stagnant. (Active, moving.)
mount, arise, rise, ascend, soar, tower, climb, scale.
mournful, sad, sorrowful, lugubrious, grievous, doleful, heavy. (Happy.)
move, actuate, impel, induce, prompt, instigate, persuade, stir, agitate, propel, push.
multitude, crowd, throng, host, mob, swarm.
murder, *v.*, kill, assassinate, slay, massacre, dispatch.
muse, *v.*, meditate, contemplate, reflect, think, cogitate, ponder.
music, harmony, melody, symphony.
musical, tuneful, melodious, harmonious, dulcet, sweet.
musty, stale, sour, fetid. (Fresh, sweet.)
mute, dumb, silent, speechless.
mutilate, maim, cripple, disable, disfigure.
mutinous, insurgent, seditious, tumultuous, turbulent, riotous. (Obedient, orderly.)
mutual, reciprocal, interchanged, correlative. (Sole, solitary.)
mysterious, dark, obscure, hidden, secret, dim, mystic, enigmatical, unaccountable. (Open, clear.)
mystify, confuse, perplex, puzzle. (Clear, explain.)

N

naked, nude, bare, uncovered, rude, unclothed, rough, simple. (Covered, clad.)
name, *v.*, denominate, entitle, style, designate, term, call, christen.
name, *n.*, appellation, designation, denomination, title, cognomen, reputation, character, fame, credit, repute.
narrate, tell, relate, detail, recount, describe, enumerate, rehearse, recite.
nasty, filthy, foul, dirty, unclean, indecent, impure, gross, vile.
nation, people, community, realm, state.
native, indigenous, inborn, vernacular.
natural, original, regular, normal, bastard. (Unnatural, forced.)
near, nigh, neighboring, close, adjacent, contiguous, intimate. (Distant.)
necessary, needful, expedient, essential, requisite, indispensable. (Useless.)
necessitate, compel, force, oblige.
necessity, need, occasion, exigency, emergency, urgency, requisite.
need, *n.*, necessity, distress, poverty, indigence, want, penury.
need, *v.*, require, want, lack.
neglect, *v.*, disregard, slight, omit, overlook.

neglect, *n.*, omission, failure, default, negligence, remissness, carelessness, slight.
neighborhood, environs, vicinity, adjacency, nearness, proximity.
nervous, timid, timorous, shaky.
new, fresh, recent, novel. (Old.)
news, tidings, intelligence, information.
nice, exact, accurate, good, particular, precise, fine, delicate. (Careless, coarse, unpleasant.)
nimble, active, brisk, lively, alert, quick, agile, prompt. (Awkward.)
nobility, aristocracy, greatness, grandeur, peerage.
noble, exalted, elevated, illustrious, great, grand, lofty. (Low.)
noise, cry, outcry, row, clamor, din, uproar, tumult. (Silence.)
nonsensical, irrational, absurd, silly, foolish. (Sensible.)
notable, plain, evident, remarkable, signal, striking, rare. (Obscure.)
note, *n.*, token, symbol, mark, sign, indication, remark, comment.
noted, distinguished, remarkable, renowned, eminent. (Obscure.)
notice, *n.*, advice, notification, intelligence, information.
notice, *v.*, mark, note, observe, attend to, regard, heed.
notify, *v.*, publish, acquaint, apprise, inform, declare.
notion, conception, idea, belief, opinion, sentiment.
notorious, conspicuous, open, obvious, ill-famed. (Unknown.)
nourish, nurture, cherish, foster, supply. (Starve, famish.)
nourishment, food, diet, sustenance, nutrition.
novel, modern, new, fresh, recent, unused, strange, rare. (Old.)
noxious, hurtful, deadly, poisonous, deleterious, baneful. (Beneficial.)
nullify, annul, vacate, invalidate, repeal, quash, cancel. (Affirm.)
nutrition, food, diet, nutriment, nourishment.

O

obdurate, hard, callous, hardened, unfeeling, insensible. (Tractable, yielding.)
obedient, compliant, submissive, dutiful, respectful. (Obstinate.)
obese, corpulent, fat, adipose, fleshy. (Attenuated.)
obey, *v.*, conform, comply, submit. (Rebel, disobey.)
object, *n.*, aim, end, purpose, design, mark, butt.
object, *v.*, oppose, except to, contravene, impeach, deprecate. (Assent.)
obnoxious, offensive. (Agreeable.)
obscure, undistinguished, unknown. (Distinguished.)
obstinate, contumacious, headstrong, stubborn, obdurate. (Yielding.)
occasion, opportunity.
offense, affront, misdeed, misdemeanor, transgression, trespass.
offensive, insolent, abusive, obnoxious. (Inoffensive.)
office, charge, function, place.
offspring, issue, progeny.
old, aged, superannuated, ancient, antique, antiquated, obsolete, old-fashioned. (Young, new.)
omen, presage, prognostic.
opaque, dark. (Bright, transparent.)
open, candid, unreserved, clear, fair. (Hidden, dark.)
opinion, notion, view, judgment, belief, sentiment.
opinionated, conceited, egotistical. (Modest.)
oppose, resist, withstand, thwart. (Give way.)
option, choice.
order, method, rule, system, regularity. (Disorder.)
origin, cause, occasion, source, beginning. (End.)
outlive, survive.
outward, external, outside, exterior. (Inner.)
over, above. (Under.)
overbalance, outweigh, preponderate.
overbear, bear down, overwhelm, overpower, subdue.
overbearing, haughty, proud, arrogant. (Gentle.)
overflow, inundation, deluge.
overrule, supersede, suppress.
overspread, overrun, ravage.
overturn, invert, overthrow, reverse, subvert. (Establish, fortify.)
overwhelm, crush, defeat, vanquish.

P

pain, suffering, qualm, pang, agony, anguish. (Pleasure.)
pallid, pale, wan. (Florid.)
part, division, portion, share, fraction. (Whole.)
particular, exact, distinct, singular, odd, strange. (General.)
patient, passive, submissive, meek. (Obdurate.)
peace, calm, quiet, tranquillity. (War, riot, trouble, turbulence.)
peaceable, pacific, peaceful, quiet. (Troublesome, riotous.)
penetrate, bore, pierce, perforate.
penetration, acuteness, sagacity. (Dullness.)
people, nation, persons, folks.
perceive, note, observe, discern, distinguish.
perception, conception, notion, idea.
peril, danger, pitfall, snare. (Safety.)
permit, allow, tolerate. (Forbid.)

persuade, allure, entice, prevail upon.
physical, corporeal, bodily, material. (Mental.)
picture, engraving, print, representation, illustration, image.
piteous, doleful, woeful, rueful. (Joyful.)
pitiless. See merciless.
pity, compassion, sympathy. (Cruelty.)
place, *n.*, spot, site, position, post, situation, station.
place, *v.*, order, dispose.
plain, open, manifest, evident. (Secret.)
play, game, sport, amusement. (Work.)
please, gratify, pacify. (Displease.)
pleasure, charm, delight, joy. (Pain.)
plentiful, abundant, ample, copious, plenteous. (Scarce.)
poise, balance.
positive, absolute, peremptory, decided, certain. (Negative.)
possessor, owner, proprietor.
possible, practical, practicable. (Impossible.)
poverty, penury, indigence, need, want. (Wealth.)
power, authority, force, strength, dominion.
powerful, mighty, potent. (Weak.)
praise, commend, extol, laud. (Blame.)
prayer, entreaty, petition, request, suit.
pretense, *n.*, pretext, subterfuge.
prevailing, predominant, prevalent, general. (Isolated, sporadic.)
prevent, obviate, preclude.
previous, antecedent, introductory, preparatory, preliminary. (Subsequent.)
pride, vanity, conceit. (Humility.)
principally, chiefly, mainly, essentially.
principle, ground, reason, motive, impulse, maxim, rule, rectitude, integrity.
privilege, immunity, advantage, favor, prerogative, exemption, right, claim.
probity, rectitude, uprightness, honesty, integrity, sincerity, soundness. (Dishonesty.)
problematical, uncertain, doubtful, dubious, questionable, disputable, suspicious. (Certain.)
prodigious, huge, enormous, vast, amazing, astonishing, remarkable, astounding, surprising, wonderful. (Insignificant.)
profession, business, trade, occupation, vocation, office, employment, engagement, avowal.
proffer, volunteer, offer, propose, tender.
profligate, abandoned, dissolute, depraved, vicious, degenerate, corrupt, demoralized. (Virtuous.)
profound, deep, fathomless, penetrating, solemn, abstruse, recondite. (Shallow.)
profuse, extravagant, prodigal, lavish, improvident, excessive, copious, plentiful, (Succinct.)
prolific, productive, generative, fertile, fruitful, teeming. (Barren.)
prolix, diffuse, long, prolonged, tedious, tiresome, wordy, verbose, prosaic. (Concise, brief.)
prominent, eminent, marked, important, conspicuous, leading. (Obscure.)
promiscuous, mixed, unarranged, indiscriminate, mingled. (Select.)
prompt. See punctual.
prop, *v.*, maintain, sustain, support, stay.
propagate, spread, circulate, diffuse, disseminate, extend, breed, increase. (Suppress.)
proper, legitimate, right, just, fair, equitable, honest, suitable, fit, decent, meet, becoming, benefitting, adapted, pertinent, appropriate. (Wrong.)
prosper, flourish, succeed, grow rich, thrive, advance. (Fail.)
prosperity, well-being, weal, welfare, happiness, good luck. (Poverty.)
proxy, agent, representative, substitute, delegate, deputy.
prudence, carefulness, judgment, discretion, wisdom. (Indiscretion.)
prurient, itching, craving, hankering, longing.
puerile, youthful, juvenile, boyish, childish, infantile, trifling, weak, silly. (Mature.)
punctilious, nice, particular, formal, precise. (Negligent.)
punctual, exact, precise, nice, particular, prompt, timely. (Dilatory.)
putrefy, rot, decompose, corrupt, decay.
puzzle, *v.*, perplex, confound, embarrass, bewilder, confuse, pose, mystify. (Enlighten.)

Q

quack, impostor, pretender, charlatan, empiric, mountebank. (Savant.)
quaint, artful, curious, far-fetched, fanciful, odd, singular.
qualified, competent, fitted, adapted. (Incompetent.)
quality, attribute, rank, distinction.
querulous, doubting, complaining, repining, fretting. (Patient.)
question, query, inquiry, interrogatory.
quibble, cavil, evade, equivocate, prevaricate, shuffle.
quick, lively, brisk, expeditious, impetuous, adroit, fleet, rapid, swift, sweeping, dashing, clever, sharp, ready, prompt, alert, nimble, agile, active. (Slow.)
quote, note, repeat, cite, adduce.

R

rabid, mad, furious, raging, frantic. (Rational.)
race, course, match, pursuit, career, family, clan, house, ancestry, lineage, pedigree.
rack, agonize, wring, torture, excruciate, distress, harass. (Soothe.)
racy, spicy, pungent, smart, spirited, lively, vivacious. (Dull, insipid.)
radiance, splendor, brightness, brilliance, brilliancy, lustre, glare. (Dullness.)

radical, organic, innate, fundamental, original, constitutional, inherent, entire, complete. (Superficial. In a political sense, uncompromising; antonym, moderate.)

rancid, fetid, rank, stinking, sour, tainted, reasty. (Fresh, sweet.)

rancor, malignity, hatred, hostility, antipathy, animosity, enmity, ill-will, spite. (Forgiveness.)

rank, order, degree, dignity, nobility, consideration.

ransack, rummage, pillage, overhaul, explore, plunder.

ransom, emancipate, free, unfetter.

rant, bombast, fustian, cant.

rapacious, ravenous, greedy, voracious, grasping. (Generous.)

rapt, ecstatic, transported, ravished, entranced, charmed. (Distracted.)

rapture, ecstasy, transport, delight, bliss. (Dejection.)

rare, scarce, singular, uncommon.

rascal, scoundrel, rogue, knave, vagabond, scamp.

rash, hasty, precipitate, foolhardy, adventurous, heedless, reckless, careless. (Deliberate.)

rate, value, compute, appraise, estimate, chide, abuse.

ratify, confirm, establish, substantiate, sanction. (Protest, oppose.)

rational, reasonable, sagacious, judicious, wise, sensible, sound. (Unreasonable.)

ravage, overrun, overspread, desolate, despoil, destroy.

ravish, enrapture, enchant, charm, delight, abuse.

raze, demolish, destroy, overthrow, ruin, dismantle. (Build up.)

reach, touch, stretch, attain, gain, arrive at.

ready, prepared, ripe, apt, prompt, adroit, handy. (Slow, dilatory.)

real, actual, literal, practical, positive, certain, genuine, true. (Unreal.)

realize, accomplish, achieve, effect, gain, get, acquire, comprehend.

reap, gain, get, acquire, obtain.

reason, *n.*, motive, design, end, proof, cause, ground, purpose.

reason, *v.*, deduce, draw from, trace, infer, conclude.

reasonable, rational, wise, honest, fair, right, just. (Unreasonable.)

rebellion, insurrection, revolt.

recant, recall, abjure, retract, revoke.

recede, retire, retreat, withdraw, ebb.

receive, accept, take, admit, entertain.

reception, receiving, levee, receipt, admission.

recess, retreat, depth, niche, vacation, intermission.

recreation, sport, pastime, amusement, play, game, fun.

redeem, ransom, recover, rescue, deliver, save, free.

redress, remedy, repair, remission, abatement, relief.

reduce, abate, lessen, decrease, lower, shorten, conquer.

refined, polite, courtly, polished, cultured, genteel, purified. (Boorish.)

reflect, consider, cogitate, think, ponder, muse, censure.

reform, amend, correct, better, restore, improve. (Corrupt.)

reformation, improvement, reform, amendment. (Corruption.)

refuge, asylum, protection, harbor, shelter, retreat.

refuse, *v.*, deny, reject, repudiate, decline, withhold. (Accept.)

refuse, *n.*, dregs, dross, scum, rubbish, leavings, remains.

refute, disprove, falsify, negative. (Affirm.)

regard, *v.*, mind, heed, notice, behold, view, consider, respect.

regret, *n.*, grief, sorrow, lamentation, repentance, remorse.

regular, orderly, uniform, customary, ordinary, stated. (Irregular.)

regulate, methodize, arrange, adjust, organize, govern, rule. (Disorder.)

reimburse, refund, repay, satisfy, indemnify.

relevant, fit, proper, suitable, appropriate, pertinent, apt. (Irrelevant.)

reliance, trust, hope, dependence, confidence. (Suspicion.)

relief, succor, aid, help, redress, alleviation.

relinquish, give up, forsake, resign, surrender, quit, leave, forego. (Retain.)

remedy, help, relief, redress, cure, specific, reparation.

remorseless, pitiless, relentless, merciless, cruel, ruthless, barbarous. (Merciful, humane.)

remote, distant, far, secluded, indirect. (Near.)

reproduce, propagate, imitate, represent, copy.

repudiate, disown, discard, disavow, renounce, disclaim. (Acknowledge.)

repugnant, antagonistic, distasteful. (Agreeable.)

repulsive, forbidding, odious, ugly, disagreeable, revolting. (Attractive.)

respite, reprieve, interval, stop.

revenge, vengeance, retaliation, requittal, retribution. (Forgiveness.)

revenue, produce, income, proceeds, fruits, wealth.

reverence, *n.*, honor, respect, awe, veneration, deference, homage, worship. (Execration.)

revise, review, reconsider.

revive, refresh, renew, renovate, animate, resuscitate, vivify, cheer, comfort.

rich, wealthy, affluent, opulent, copious, ample, abundant, exuberant, plentiful, fertile, fruitful, superb, gorgeous. (Poor.)

rival, *n.*, antagonist, opponent, competitor.
road, way, highway, route, course, path, pathway, anchorage.
roam, ramble, rove, stray, wander, stroll.
robust, strong, lusty, vigorous, sinewy, stout, sturdy, stalwart, ablebodied. (Puny.)
rout, *v.*, discomfit, beat, defeat, overthrow, scatter.
route, road, course, march, way, path, journey, direction.
rude, rugged, rough, uncouth, unpolished, harsh, gruff, impertinent, impudent, saucy, flippant, insolent, churlish. (Polished, polite.)
rule, sway, method, system, law, maxim, precept, guide, formula, regulation, government, standard, test.
rumor, hearsay, talk, fame, report, bruit.
ruthless, cruel, savage, barbarous, inhuman, merciless, remorseless, relentless, unrelenting. (Considerate.)

S

sacred, holy, hallowed, divine, consecrated, dedicated, devoted. (Profane.)
safe, secure, harmless, trustworthy, reliable. (Perilous, dangerous.)
sanction, confirm, countenance, encourage, support, ratify, authorize. (Disapprove.)
sane, sober, lucid, sound, rational. (Crazy.)
saucy, impertinent, rude, impudent, insolent, flippant, forward. (Modest.)
scandalize, shock, disgust, offend, calumniate, vilify, revile, malign, traduce, defame, slander.
scanty, bare, pinched, insufficient, slender, meager. (Ample.)
scatter, strew, spread, disseminate, disperse, dissipate, dispel. (Collect.)
secret, clandestine, concealed, hidden, sly, underhand, latent, private. (Open.)
seduce, allure, attract, decoy, entice, abduct, inveigle, deprave.
sense, discernment, appreciation, perception, view, opinion, feeling, sensibility, susceptibility, thought, signification, judgment, import, significance, meaning, purport, wisdom.
sensible, wise, intelligent, reasonable, sober, sound, conscious, aware. (Foolish.)
settle, arrange, adjust, regulate, conclude, determine.
several, sundry, divers, many, various.
severe, harsh, stern, stringent, unmitigated, rough, unyielding. (Lenient.)
shake, tremble, shudder, shiver, quiver, quake.
shallow, superficial, flimsy, slight. (Deep, thorough.)
shame, disgrace, dishonor. (Honor.)
shameful, degrading, scandalous, disgraceful, outrageous. (Honorable.)
shameless, immodest, impudent, indecent, indelicate, brazen.
shape, form, fashion, mold, model.
share, portion, lot, division, quantity, quota, contingent.
sharp, acute, keen. (Dull.)
shine, glare, glitter, radiate, sparkle.
short, brief, concise, succinct, summary. (Long.)
show, *v.*, indicate, mark, point out, exhibit, display.
show, *n.*, appearance, exhibition, pretence, profession, sight, spectacle.
sick, diseased, sickly, unhealthy, morbid. (Healthy.)
sickness, illness, indisposition, disease, disorder. (Health.)
significant, *a.*, expressive, material, important. (Insignificant.)
signification, import, sense, meaning.
silence, speechlessness, dumbness. (Noise.)
silent, dumb, mute, speechless. (Talkative.)
simile, comparison, similitude.
simple, single, uncompounded, plain, artless. (Complex, compound.)
simulate, dissimulate, dissemble, pretend.
sincere, candid, hearty, honest, pure, genuine, real. (Insincere.)
situation, condition, plight, predicament, state, position.
size, bulk, greatness, magnitude, dimension.
slavery, servitude, enthrallment, thralldom. (Freedom.)
sleep, doze, drowse, nap, slumber.
sleepy, somnolent. (Wakeful.)
slow, dilatory, tardy. (Fast.)
smell, fragrance, odor, scent, perfume.
smooth, even, level, mild. (Rough.)
soak, drench, imbrue, steep.
social, sociable, friendly, communicative. (Unsocial.)
soft, gentle, meek, mild. (Hard.)
solicit, importune, urge.
solitary, sole, only, single.
sorry, grieved, poor, paltry, insignificant. (Glad, respectable.)
soul, mind, spirit. (Soul is opposed to body, mind to matter.)
sound, *a.*, healthy, sane. (Unsound.)
sound, *n.*, tone, noise, silence.
space, room.
sparse, scanty, thin. (Luxuriant.)
speak, converse, talk, say, tell, confer.
special, particular, specific. (General.)
spend, expend, exhaust, consume, dissipate, waste, squander. (Save.)
sporadic, isolated, rare. (General, prevalent.)
spread, disperse, diffuse, expand, disseminate, scatter.
spring, fountain, source.
staff, prop, support, stay.
stagger, reel, totter.
stain, soil, discolor, spot, sully, tarnish.
state, commonwealth, realm.

sterile, barren, unfruitful. (Fertile.)
stifle, choke, suffocate, smother.
stormy, rough, boisterous, tempestuous. (Calm.)
straight, direct, right. (Crooked.)
strait, *a.*, narrow, confined.
stranger, alien, foreigner. (Friend.)
strengthen, fortify, invigorate, encourage. (Weaken.)
strong, robust, sturdy, powerful. (Weak.)
stupid, dull, foolish, obtuse, witless. (Clever.)
subject, exposed to, liable, obnoxious. (Exempt.)
subject, inferior, subordinate. (Superior to, above.)
subsequent, succeeding, following. (Previous.)
substantial, solid, durable. (Unsubstantial.)
suit, accord, agree. (Disagree.)
superficial, flimsy, shallow, untrustworthy. (Thorough.)
superfluous, unnecessary, excessive. (Necessary.)
surround, encircle, encompass, environ.
sustain, maintain, support.
symmetry, proportion.
sympathy, commiseration, compassion, condolence.
system, method, plan, order.
systematic, orderly, regular, methodical. (Chaotic.)

T

take, accept, receive. (Give.)
talkative, garrulous, communicative, loquacious. (Silent.)
taste, flavor, relish, savor. (Tastelessness.)
tax, custom, duty, impost, excise, toll.
tax, assessment, rate.
tease, taunt, tantalize, torment, vex.
temporary, *a.*, fleeting, transient, transitory. (Permanent.)
tenacious, pertinaceous, retentive.
tendency, aim, drift, scope.
tenet, position, view, conviction, belief.
term, boundary, limit, period, time.
territory, dominion.
thankful, grateful, obliged. (Thankless.)
thankless, ungracious, profitless, ungrateful, unthankful.
thaw, melt, dissolve, liquefy. (Freeze.)
theatrical, dramatic, showy, ceremonious, meretricious.
theft, robbery, depredation, spoliation.
theme, subject, topic, text, essay.
theory, speculation, scheme, plea, hypothesis, conjecture.
therefore, accordingly, consequently, hence.
thick, dense, close, compact, solid, coagulated, muddy, turbid, misty, foggy, vaporous. (Thin.)
thin, slim, slender, slight, flimsy, attenuated, lean, scraggy.
think, cogitate, consider, reflect, ponder, contemplate, meditate, muse, conceive, fancy, imagine, apprehend, hold, esteem, reckon, consider, regard, deem, believe, opine.
thorough, accurate, correct, trustworthy, reliable, complete. (Superficial.)
thought, idea, conception, imagination, fancy, conceit, notion, supposition, care, provision, consideration, opinion, view, sentiment, reflection, deliberation.
thoughtful, considerate, careful, reflective, cautious, heedful, contemplative, provident, pensive, dreamy. (Thoughtless.)
thoughtless, inconsiderate, rash, improvident, precipitate, heedless.
tie, *v.*, bind, restrain, restrict, oblige, secure, unite, join. (Loose.)
tie, *n.*, band, ligament, ligature.
time, duration, season, period, era, age, date, span, spell.
tolerate, allow, admit, receive, suffer, permit, let, endure, abide. (Oppose.)
top, summit, apex, head, crown, surface. (Bottom, base.)
torrid, burning hot, parching, scorching, sultry.
tortuous, twisted, winding, crooked, indirect.
torture, torment, anguish, agony.
touching, tender, affecting, moving, pathetic.
tractable, docile, manageable, amenable.
trade, traffic, commerce, dealing, occupation, employment, office.
traditional, oral, uncertain, transmitted.
traffic, trade, exchange, commerce, intercourse.
trammel, *n.*, fetter, shatter, clog, bond, chain, impediment, hindrance.
tranquil, still, unruffled, peaceful, quiet, hushed. (Noisy, boisterous.)
transaction, negotiation, occurrence, proceeding, affair.
trash, nonsense, twaddle, trifles.
travel, trip, ramble, peregrination, excursion, journey, tour, voyage.
treacherous, traitorous, treasonable, disloyal, faithless, false-hearted, perfidious, sly, false. (Trustworthy, faithful.)
trite, stale, old, ordinary, commonplace, hackneyed. (Novel.)
triumph, achievement, ovation, victory, conquest, jubilation. (Failure, defeat.)
trivial, trifling, petty, small, frivolous, unimportant, insignificant. (Important.)
true, genuine, actual, sincere, true-hearted, unaffected, honest, upright, veritable, real, veracious, authentic, exact, accurate, correct.
tumultuous, turbulent, riotous, disorderly, disturbed, confused, unruly. (Orderly.)
tune, tone, air, melody, strain.

turbid, foul, thick, muddy, impure, unsettled.
type, emblem, symbol, figure, sign, letter, sort, kind.
tyro, novice, beginner, learner.

U

ugly, unsightly, plain, homely, ill-favored, hideous. (Beautiful.)
umbrage, offense, dissatisfaction, displeasure, resentment.
umpire, referee, arbitrator, judge, arbiter.
unanimity, accord, agreement, unity, concord. (Discord.)
unanimous, agreeing, like-minded.
unbridled, wanton, licentious, dissolute, loose, lax.
uncertain, doubtful, dubious, questionable, fitful, equivocal, ambiguous, indistinct, variable, fluctuating.
uncivil, discourteous, disrespectful, disobliging, rude. (Civil.)
unclean, dirty, foul, filthy, sullied. (Clean.)
uncommon, rare, strange, scarce singular, choice. (Common, ordinary.)
unconcerned, careless, indifferent, apathetic. (Anxious.)
uncouth, strange, odd, clumsy, ungainly. (Graceful.)
uncover, reveal, strip, expose, lay bare, invest. (Hide.)
under, below, underneath, beneath, subordinate, lower, inferior. (Above.)
understanding, knowledge, intellect, intelligence, faculty, comprehension, mind, reason, brains.
undertake, engage in, embark in, agree, promise.
undo, annul, frustrate, untie, unfasten, destroy.
uneasy, restless, disturbed, unquiet, stiff, awkward. (Quiet.)
unequal, uneven, not alike, irregular, insufficient. (Even.)
unequaled, matchless, unique, novel, new, unheard of.
unfair, wrongful, dishonest, unjust. (Fair.)
unfit, *a.*, improper, unsuitable, inconsistent, untimely, incompetent. (Fit.)
unfit, *v.*, disable, disqualify, incapacitate. (Fit.)
unfortunate, calamitous, ill-fated, unlucky, wretched, unhappy, miserable. (Fortunate.)
ungainly, clumsy, awkward, lumbering, uncouth. (Pretty.)
unhappy, miserable, wretched, distressed, afflicted, painful, disastrous, drear, dismal. (Happy.)
uniform, regular, symmetrical, even, equal, alike, unvaried. (Irregular.)
uninterrupted, continuous, perpetual, unceasing, incessant, endless. (Intermittent.)
union, junction, combination, alliance, confederacy, league, coalition, agreement, concert. (Disunion, separation.)
unique, unequal, uncommon, rare, choice, matchless. (Common, ordinary.)
unite, join, conjoin, combine, concert, add, attach, incorporate, embody, clench, merge. (Separate, disrupt, sunder.)
universal, general, all, entire, total, catholic. (Sectional.)
unlimited, absolute, boundless, undefined, infinite. (Limited.)
unreasonable, foolish, silly, absurd.
unrivaled, unequaled, unique, unexampled, incomparable, matchless. (Mediocre.)
unroll, unfold, open, discover.
unruly, ungovernable, unmanageable, refractory. (Tractable, docile.)
unusual, rare, unwonted, singular, uncommon, remarkable, strange, extraordinary. (Common.)
uphold, maintain, defend, sustain, support, vindicate. (Desert, abandon.)
upright, vertical, perpendicular, just, erect, equitable, fair, pure, honorable. (Prone, horizontal.)
uprightness, honesty, integrity, fairness, goodness, probity, honor, virtue. (Dishonesty.)
urge, incite, impel, push, drive, instigate, stimulate, press, solicit, induce.
urgent, pressing, important, imperative, immediate, serious, wanted. (Unimportant.)
usage, custom, fashion, practice, prescription.
use, *n.*, usage, practice, habit, custom, avail, advantage, utility, benefit, application. (Disuse, desuetude.)
use, *v.*, employ, exercise, occupy, accustom, practice, inure. (Abuse.)
useful, advantageous, serviceable, available, helpful, beneficial, good. (Useless.)
useless, unserviceable, fruitless, idle, profitless. (Useful.)
usual, ordinary, common, accustomed, habitual, wonted, customary, general. (Unusual.)
usurp, arrogate, seize, appropriate, assume.
utmost, farthest, remotest, uttermost, greatest.
utter, *a.*, extreme, excessive, sheer, mere, pure.
utter, *v.*, speak, articulate, express, pronounce, issue.
utterly, totally, completely, wholly, quite, altogether, entirely.

V

vacant, empty, unfilled, unoccupied, thoughtless, unthinking. (Occupied.)
vagrant, *n.*, wanderer, beggar, tramp, vagabond, rogue.

vague, unsettled, undetermined, uncertain, pointless, indefinite. (Definite.)
vain, useless, fruitless, empty, worthless, inflated, proud, conceited, unreal, unavailing. (Effectual, humble, real.)
valiant, brave, bold, valorous, courageous, gallant. (Cowardly.)
valid, weighty, strong, powerful, efficient, sound, binding. (Invalid.)
valor, courage, gallantry, boldness, bravery, heroism. (Cowardice.)
value, *v.*, appraise, assess, reckon, appreciate, estimate, prize, treasure, esteem. (Despise, condemn.)
vanish, disappear, fade, melt, dissolve.
vanity, emptiness, conceit, self-conceit, affectedness.
vapid, dull, flat, insipid, stale, tame. (Sparkling.)
vapor, fume, smoke, mist, fog, steam.
variable, changeable, unsteady, shifting, inconstant, wavering, fickle, fitful, restless. (Constant.)
variety, difference, diversity, change, diversification, mixture, medley, miscellany. (Sameness, monotony.)
vast, spacious, boundless, mighty, immense, enormous, colossal, gigantic, huge, prodigious. (Confined.)
vaunt, boast, brag, puff, hawk, advertise, flourish, parade.
venerable, grave, sage, wise, old, reverend.
venial, pardonable, excusable, justifiable. (Grave, serious.)
venom, poison, virus, spite, malice, malignity.
venture, *n.*, speculation, chance, peril, stake.
venture, *v.*, dare, adventure, risk, hazard, jeopardize.
veracity, truth, truthfulness, credibility, accuracy. (Falsehood.)
verbal, oral, spoken, literal, parole, unwritten.
verdict, judgment, finding, decision, answer.
vexation, chagrin, mortification. (Pleasure.)
vibrate, oscillate, swing, sway, wave, undulate, thrill.
vice, vileness, corruption, depravity, pollution, immorality, wickedness, guilt, iniquity, crime. (Virtue.)
vicious, corrupt, depraved, debased, bad, contrary, unruly, demoralized, profligate, faulty. (Virtuous, gentle.)
victim, sacrifice, food, prey, sufferer, dupe, gull.
victuals, viands, bread, meat, repast, provisions, fare, food.
view, prospect, survey.
violent, boisterous, furious, impetuous, vehement. (Gentle.)
virtuous, upright, honest, moral. (Profligate.)
vision, apparition, ghost, phantom, specter.
voluptuary, epicure, sensualist.
vote, suffrage, voice.
vouch, affirm, asseverate, aver, assure.

W

wait, await, expect, look for, wait for.
wakeful, vigilant, watchful. (Sleepy.)
wander, range, ramble, roam, rove, stroll.
want, lack, need. (Abundance.)
wary, circumspect, cautious. (Foolhardy.)
wash, clean, rinse, wet, moisten, tint, stain.
waste, *v.*, squander, dissipate, lavish, destroy, decay, dwindle, wither.
wasteful, extravagant, profligate. (Economical.)
wave, breaker, billow, surge.
way, method, plan, system, means, manner, mode, form, fashion, course, process, road, route, track, path, habit, practice.
weak, feeble, infirm. (Strong.)
weaken, debilitate, enfeeble, enervate, invalidate. (Strengthen.)
wearisome, tedious, tiresome. (Interesting, entertaining.)
weary, harass, jade, tire, fatigue. (Refresh.)
weight, gravity, heaviness, burden, load. (Lightness.)
well-being, happiness, prosperity, welfare.
whole, entire, complete, total, integral. (Part.)
wicked, iniquitous, nefarious. (Virtuous.)
will, wish, desire.
willingly, spontaneously, voluntarily. (Unwillingly.)
win, get, obtain, gain, procure, effect, realize, accomplish, achieve. (Lose.)
winning, attractive, charming, fascinating, bewitching, enchanting, dazzling, brilliant. (Repulsive.)
wisdom, prudence, foresight, sagacity, far-sightedness. (Foolishness.)
wit, humor, satire, fun, raillery.
wonder, *v.*, admire, amaze, astonish, surprise.
wonder, *n.*, marvel, miracle, prodigy.
word, *n.*, expression, term.
work, labor, task, toil. (Play.)
worthless, valueless. (Valuable.)
writer, author, penman.
wrong, injustice, injury. (Right.)

Y

yawn, gape, open wide.
yearn, hanker after, long for, desire, crave.
yell, bellow, cry out, scream.
yellow, golden, saffron-like.

yelp, bark, sharp cry, howl.

yet, besides, nevertheless, however, ultimately, notwithstanding, still, at last, so far, thus far.

yield, bear, give, afford, impart, communicate, confer, bestow, abdicate, resign, cede, surrender, relinquish, relax, quit, forego, give up, let go, waive, comply, accede, assent, acquiesce, succumb, submit. (Withdraw, withhold, retain, deny, refuse, vindicate, assert, claim, disallow, resist, dissent, protest, struggle, strive.)

yielding, conceding, producing, surrendering, supple, pliant, submissive, accommodating, unresisting. (Firm, defiant, stiff, hard, unyielding, resisting, unfruitful.)

yoke, *v.*, couple, link, connect, conjoin, enslave, subjugate. (Dissever, divorce, disconnect, liberate, release, manumit, enfranchise.)

yore, long ago, long since. (Recently, today, now.)

youth, boy, lad, minority, adolescence, juvenility. (Old, ancient, antiquated, elderly, senile, patriarchal, primeval, time-honored, olden.)

youthful, young, juvenile, boyish, girlish, puerile. (Aged, senile, mature, decrepit, decayed, venerable, antiquated, superannuated.)

Z

zeal, energy, fervor, ardor, earnestness, enthusiasm, eagerness. (Indifference, apathy, torpor, coldness, carelessness, sluggishness.)

zealot, partisan, bigot, fanatic, devotee, visionary, enthusiast. (Traitor, deserter, renegade.)

zealous, warm, ardent, fervent, enthusiastic, anxious, eager, earnest, steadfast. (Bold, indifferent, dispassioned, apathetic, passionless, phlegmatic, platonic.)

zenith, height, highest point, pinnacle, summit, culmination, maximum. (Depth, lowest point, minimum.)

zephyr, mild breeze, west wind, gentle wind. (Gale, furious wind.)

zero, nothing, naught, cipher. (Something.)

zest, flavor, appetizer, gusto, pleasure, enjoyment, relish, sharpener, enhancement. (Distaste, disgust, disrelish, detriment.)

DICTIONARY OF EVERYDAY ERRORS

Compiled and Revised by
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Too few of us are given to calling the attention of others to errors in speech or in writing when we hear or see them. Indeed too few of us correct our own errors, even when we are aware of them. We easily fall into the habit of talking carelessly—and the way of human nature seems to be not to break itself of a habit, either good or bad.

The logical place to begin in the correction of errors of speech is at home, and at the age of infancy. From the time the child begins to talk, it never again is too young to be taught correctly. It is then that the bad habits of careless talking are formed, and unfortunately the parents seldom realize the necessity of correcting them and discouraging the habit.

To the contrary, mispronunciation and errors of grammar more often are encouraged in children by their thoughtless elders. Callers are expected to witness such exhibits by the proud parents as "Where are the kittens, darling?" "They has went," answers baby. "Ain't that cute?" will say the adoring mother—not realizing the difficulties some teacher will have in after years, trying to break the youngster of the "has went" habit.

"Wich" for "which," "brung" for "brought," "taint" for "it is not," and "dese," "dose," and "dem" for "these," "those," and "them," are only a few of the very many errors carelessly picked up in childhood. Quite often these errors become habitual because they are not corrected at home, where they are used more than in any other place. In some instances the parents have been known to acquire the same careless style of speaking, which, of course, further encourages the child in the habit, and the reign of everyday errors in our language goes merrily on.

How to Correct Your Own Errors

Among our associates, in the home or at business, we should make it a practice to call attention to errors of speech. By no other method could we so readily learn to speak correctly. It soon would become a matter of pride as to who would make the fewest errors. Not only those who practised it, but the children also would benefit largely by such a custom.

The purpose of this section of the dictionary is to call attention to some of the more common errors in writing and speaking, and to point out the proper way to correct them. This is an unusual feature for a volume of this nature, and should be welcomed by all of those who experience difficulties with our language.

As has already been said, errors in spelling, pronunciation, and in the choice of words are due to ignorance or carelessness. There is no valid excuse for either. With all of the educational advantages at hand, nobody truthfully can offer lack of opportunity as a reason for ignorance; and with all of the free schools—both night and day—lack of funds is no longer a reasonable excuse for not learning to read, write, and speak correctly, at least.

To those who wish to avoid common errors—to those who would gain more knowledge—to those who desire to improve their style of speech—an opportunity is here presented. When carefully reading this section one should at all times refer to the main body of this valuable dictionary for the comparison of different words and their variants, as the preceding vocabulary is replete with all of the defined words that will be required for use in almost any walk of life.

The aim of the compiler of the following section, however, has been to make it complete also. Yet he has been limited to the selection of only those words that are more likely to be misspelled, mispronounced, or misunderstood by those who are careless, or who have not taken advantage of their educational opportunities.

No attempt has been made to follow the words, the forms, or the rules carried out by the vocabulary editor of this dictionary, as this section is to be considered entirely apart from the main vocabulary—and each is designed to serve its purpose independently.

An Easy Method for Readers

The compiler of this section has endeavored to refrain from giving a choice of

pronunciations, or meanings—so far as possible, to those words regarding which there is a difference of opinion by authorities. It is the writer's belief that there should be, and that there is, only one correct way to pronounce any word, and that disputed points of this character should be decided by a federal commission, duly appointed or elected to serve such a purpose. Unfortunately sufficient interest is lacking in educational subjects, and doubtless the bickerings of self appointed authorities will go on to the end of time.

As will be seen by the close observer, this is not a technical section. It was not compiled for the use of those who quibble with the so called niceties of the English language; but as the title implies, it is designed to cover the everyday errors of our language which one too often hears at home and in the workshop, and which one receives in one's mail. It will prove helpful to those who are so sorely in need of it.

A

a. When we consider that there are twenty-five or more ways of writing the various sounds of this letter, we will realize how careful we must be in pronouncing the words that contain it. Note the different sounds in make, man, car, dance, etc.

As an article, this letter is used when the word following it begins with a consonant, or one taking that sound.

Often the entire sense is changed by this one little letter, as a black and white cat is one animal; a black and a white cat must be two. The article should always be repeated before an adjective that qualifies a distinct thing. In the sentence "He has a little money," the meaning is positive; but on omitting the article, "He has little money," the meaning becomes negative.

a, an. An should not be used before any aspirated h, such as a heroic, a historical, etc., not an heroic, an historical. Use an only before a vowel or silent h.

abbreviate. Words may be abbreviated but not speeches, which are abridged.

abortive. Improperly used to express failure, as in "an abortive trip." It is properly used only of that which has not been borne in full time or is immature.

above. Expressions such as "the above statement," "according to the above," though common in use, are not sanctioned by the best authority. "The foregoing, or preceding statement" is preferred. "The above-mentioned" is permissible.

Above should not be used for "more than." "Above a mile" is not correct.

abridge. See definition of this word and "abbreviate" in the regular vocabulary of this dictionary.

accept of. We may accept presents, not "accept of" them, "of" being superfluous.

accident. Often misused for wound. "Accident" implies something that takes place independently of our intentions. A wound may or may not be an accident.

ac'curate. Not ak'ret. The three syllables should be distinctly pronounced.

acknowledgment. No e is required after the g, which is a common error.

acme. To be distinguished from climax, an ascending gradation, while acme is the last, highest, or best of a series. Thus the two words are not synonyms, though often so used.

acoustics. Acoustics is, not are. The pronunciation is a-koos'tiks, according to almost universal usage, although authorities differ.

ad. A common trade abbreviation of advertisement, to be avoided in careful writing or speaking. "Ad" has achieved considerable commercial vogue, however, and is almost exclusively used in what may be termed the inside of the advertising profession and in business pertaining to it.

address. Both the noun and the verb should be accented on the last syllable.

adjective and adverb. Adjectives like previous, subsequent, and independent are often improperly used in place of adverbs, as in "previous to your coming," where "previously" should be used.

"He looks bad," though at first sight inelegant if not incorrect, is proper, as are "to drink deep," "to stand erect," etc.

Adjectives also have a proper adverbial use in such phrases as "pale green," "red hot," etc., where the first adjective qualifies the second.

admit of. The meanings of "admit" and "admit of" are different, as seen in the sentence, "that the door admits to the house does not admit of argument."

adobe. This Spanish word should be pronounced in three syllables, the second syllable slightly accented: a-do'be, short a; long o and e.

adult. Pronounce a-dult', not ad'ult.

advantage. Sometimes erroneously used for benefit. Compare these two words in the vocabulary section of this dictionary.

advent. Should not be used for a simple arrival. To speak of "the advent of the coal man" robs the term of its stateliness and dignifies a common domestic event unnecessarily. An important, stately, or sacred arrival may be properly termed an advent.

advertisement. Should not be accented on the third, but on the second syllable; pronounced ad-ver'tis-ment.

a few. This phrase, though objected to by some writers, is supported by good

authority, the adjective becoming a noun and standing for "part of the whole." "Quite a few" should be avoided.

affect. See **effect.**

again, against. Pronounced agen', agenst', with the sound of short e. The usual sound of ai is that of long a, but again, against, said, saith, etc., are exceptions.

aggravate. Should not be used for irritate, anger, vex, or provoke, having an entirely different meaning. To aggravate is to make worse or more burdensome. Thus, "his guilt was aggravated by the circumstances of the crime." It is not correct to say that persons are aggravated.

aggregate. Often used in the sense of "amount to," as in "The prizes aggregate $100." Aggregate means primarily to bring together, to collect into a mass, which is distinct from "amount to"; the use of the word in the latter sense is objected to by some authorities.

ailment. Pronounce the last syllable ment, not munt. Be careful with all such terminals, ment, sent, ence, ant, ent, ness, etc., and avoid pronouncing them munt, sunt, unce, unt, etc.

ain't. Not a proper contraction of am not or are not. Neither ain't nor 'tain't should ever be used. The phrases "he ain't," or "'tain't" are meaningless.

allege. Should not be used where the word say answers the purpose. What is alleged tends to criminate or exculpate. The synonyms of allege are adduce, assign, and advance.

all of. Such phrases as "all of them, both of them" are commonly used, but the best speakers and writers regard "of" as superfluous. Instead of "I have all of them," say "I have them all." "Take all of it" should be "Take it all."

allow. Often misused for think, say, or admit, as "He allows you are old," "she allowed she was mistaken." Such usage is incorrect.

all right. The tendency of common usage is to contract this expression into the one word alright, but it always should be two words.

allude. Should never be used in the sense of "speak of," which is not its true signification. To allude to a person is to hint delicately at him without direct mention. It is less direct than "refer," which may involve naming the person or thing.

almost. Should not be confused with "nearly," the two adverbs being distinct in meaning. We say correctly "almost sick with hunger," but "nearly fell off the bridge." The idea expressed by "almost" is nearness to an end; "nearly" expresses nearness to an unforeseen event.

alone. Often improperly used for only. To be alone is to be unaccompanied; "only" conveys the idea of there being no other. When there is one man only on the street, he is the sole male individual present, but there might be many men alone.

also. Pronounce as spelled, not alt'so, as is so often heard. Be careful not to use this word too often in writing and speaking.

aluminum, aluminium. Both forms are still in use, manufacturers favoring the former and chemists the latter. Sir Humphrey Davy, who proposed the word, made it originally alumium and later aluminum.

always. Pronounced awl'wayz, not awl'wuz. To be preferred to "ever" in prose diction in the sense of "for all time."

amateur. Mispronounced am'a-choor; should be am'a-tur, with a slight stress (due to its French origin) on the last syllable, with the long sound of u.

among one another. It is not correct to say "they exchanged confidences among one another." "With one another" or "among themselves" are correct.

anchovy. Sometimes mispronounced an-ko'vy; should be an-cho'vy.

and. "Come and see me" should be "come to see me." The wrong use of "and" in such cases is very common. It is permissible only when two distinct acts are involved by the verbs, and should never be used as a substitute for the infinitive.

And is sometimes used improperly for "or"; as, "a language like the Greek and Latin." There being no such single language, the phrase should be "the Greek or the Latin."

And is sometimes misused to introduce a relative clause where no conjunction is needed; thus, "He has a spirit, proud as Lucifer, and which no test can break." Omit and.

A common error of speech is the omission of the sound of d in and. Proper pronunciation of the d is imperative.

another from. Incorrectly used for "another than."

anticipate. Should not be used for expect and foresee. It is correct to say, "My attempt was anticipated by another" (who made the attempt first), but not "His death was anticipated."

antipodes. Properly pronounced in four syllables, an-tip'o-deez, though the singular is in three, an'ti-pode.

anxious. Misused when "desirous" would better express the meaning. We may be "anxious" about our health, but not "anxious" to dine or to sleep. Friends are properly "anxious" for news of travelers in a railroad wreck, but are not

"anxious" about keeping appointments. Remember that "anxious" means full of anxiety, suffering from suspense, which will tend to prevent misuse of the word.

any. Often improperly used for "at all," as in "He cannot swim any," "She does not learn any." Such usage should be avoided. "He is not any better" is permissible, though most writers prefer "no" to "not any."

anyhow, anyway. These colloquialisms appear to be strongly intrenched in American speech, though objected to by certain writers. In formal diction they are replaced by "in any event, at any rate," etc.

any manner of means. Used improperly for "any means." It is a redundancy, owing a certain popularity to its alliterativeness.

any place. "Are you going any place?" should be "Are you going anywhere?"

anyways, anywheres. Unnecessary variants of anyway, anywhere.

apt. Frequently misused for likely and liable. "He is apt to fall" should be "He is liable to fall," or "likely to fall." Apt is correctly used when the meaning to be conveyed is "inclined or disposed customarily."

appreciate. A common error is to "appreciate a person highly," which is an impossibility, since to appreciate is to set a true value on, to estimate justly. In the sentence quoted "esteem" should be substituted for "appreciate."

The word is also now used with the meaning "to rise or increase in value" and is widely applied to prices of commodities, real estate, etc. In this sense it is the opposite of "depreciate," and this use is well established.

apprehend. Do not confuse this word with comprehend, as is so often done. Look up these words in the main vocabulary of this dictionary and compare their meanings.

approach. Incorrectly used to mean to address, petition, or appeal to, as in "The policemen approached the council for more pay," which should be "petitioned."

Approach is being used to imply bribery or underhand methods; as, "Meanwhile the senators were approached by a powerful lobby." One can approach a subject by suggesting it, or approach a person in any sense involving bodily proximity.

aqueduct. Be sure to sound the final t in pronouncing this word. So many times it is erroneously omitted by those who should know better.

Arab. Pronounced Ar'ab, not A'rab.

arabic. Mispronounced a-ra'bic. Should be ar'a-bic.

arctic. The first hard c sound is often wrongly omitted. The proper pronunciation is ark'tik.

area. Pronounced a're-a, not a'ri.

aren't. Colloquial contraction of "are not," but undesirable.

argue. Should be distinguished from dispute. To dispute is to disagree. To argue is to adduce reasons. We may dispute a bill, but do not argue it.

Argue is properly used in the sense of manifesting by inference; to imply.

Arkansas. Mispronounced Ar-kan'zas. It is Ar'kan-saw according to the law of that State.

arraign. Prepositions are often wrongly used with this verb. A man is not arraigned at a court, but in a court, at the bar, before a judge, on indictment, for crime, upon his arrest.

articles. In every sentence clearness of meaning is the first requisite. Too much attention cannot be paid to the correct use of articles, upon which the meaning often depends. "The president sent for the secretary and treasurer" may mean that he sent for one or two persons. If two persons are intended, all ambiguity would be removed by saying "the secretary and the treasurer."

artist. A much-abused word with which the "doctor" and the "professor" can sympathize. Properly applied to those who practice the fine arts, its use has been commonly extended to include "artists" in hair dressing, on the tightrope, and at the soda fountain, and the bootblack "artist" may be found in the "artist" barber's shop. The original artists now prefer to be called painters, sculptors, etc., rather than share the glory of the term with its modern claimants.

as . . . as so . . . as. The former is used in affirmative statements—"I am as good as he," the latter in negative propositions—"She is not so young as you." This distinction, however, is too frequently overlooked.

So . . . as, in negative sentences, conveys an impression that one of the persons or things compared possesses some characteristic in a considerable degree, as in the sentence, "Mary is not so good looking as John." Here it is implied that John has a high degree of good looks. This suggestion is lacking when as . . . as are used.

as far as. Used interchangeably with "so far as," except that the latter prevails when emphasis is to be laid upon the degree or extent implied in the phrase. The rule applies also to as great as, as long as, as soon as, etc.

aside. Sometimes misused for apart. Prof. J. S. Blackwell writes, "Aside, in the sense of separately, as a subject of thought, is an Americanism, and is

unknown and altogether unexemplified in correct and classical English." In spite of which Dr. William Mathews boldly uses "aside" and says: "Words have a potency of association aside from their significance as representative signs."

asperse. Often confounded in meaning and use with detract, defame, slander, and calumniate. "Asperse" has a meaning all its own; it fixes a moral stain on the character. If we speak slightingly of our neighbor, we asperse him, though we may not defame, slander, or calumniate him. The correct use of "aspersion" is seen in the words of Steele: "Let those who may be apt to raise aspersions upon our family please to give us an impartial account of their own, and we shall be satisfied."

astonish. Do not confuse this word with surprise. When Mrs. Blank discovered her son taking a glass of milk from the cupboard late at night, she said she was surprised. Having studied the dictionary, he replied, "No, you are astonished; I'm surprised." Look up the definition of these words in this dictionary.

at and **in.** "At" is less definite than "in" and may indicate mere proximity to a place. It is proper to use "at" before the names of small towns, foreign cities far remote, and houses. "In" should be used before the names of the great geographical or political divisions of the globe, countries and large cities; as, "He teaches in Paris; she sings in New York." "At" should be used before the number of a street and "in" or "on" before the name of the street; as "The officer was found at 427 Jay Street." "At" and "in" may often be used interchangeably, as, "He was born in or at Paris." "At" is used after the verb touch; as, "The vessel touched at Queenstown." Either may be used after the verb arrive; as, "They arrived at or in Liverpool."

In the phrase, "Where am I at?" born in Congress, "at" is redundant and unnecessary.

"In the South" is to be preferred to "at the South," though there is authority for the latter. Say, "He is at home," not "to" home—a common error.

at all. This phrase is unobjectionable, though usually superfluous. "I saw no birds at all" would suffer no loss by the deletion of "at all," but the latter phrase is sometimes a convenient addition and is used by some writers.

at auction. In England they say "by auction," but in America we say "at private sale" and "at auction." Johnson says, "the verb auction means to sell by auction," that is, by offering to the highest bidder. "At an auction" and "at a private sale" are common and correct expressions.

at length, at last. The difference in meaning between these two phrases often escapes all but the most careful speakers. "At last" implies difficulties overcome, impediments causing unforeseen delay, or disappointment by having had to wait longer for an object than we expected. "At length" is not necessarily final, but implies long continuance of effort, mental or physical, for a definite end, or long-continued hope, expectation, suspense or suffering. "At length his wishes were realized and he went to Europe." "At last he died."

at you. Not "mad at you," but "angry with you," will correct two common errors.

attache. Although this is purely a French word, we have adopted it for want of a better one. Pronounced a-ta-shay, with the first two a's short, and last a long; only slight accent on last syllable.

auxiliary. Pronounced aug-zil'ya-ri, not auks'il-ary.

avenue. Often mispronounced av'noo or av'e-noo; should be av'e-new.

avocation. To be distinguished from vocation, which should be used of a man's daily business or calling in life, while his avocation is his recreative employment, or, it may be, his hobby. Thus we say correctly, "The law is his vocation, politics his avocation"; "Her vocation is teaching, her avocation pyrography." As Alfred Ayres clearly puts it, "Our avocations are the things we do for the love of doing them; our vocations are the things we do for gain." The two words are frequently confounded, but careful speakers will avoid the error.

awful, awfully. Colloquialisms that grate upon the ear in such phrases as "awfully good," "an awful headache," and "Thanks awfully!" Their use, even when regarded as slang, is always in poor taste, and generally betokens a limited vocabulary.

The common misuse of such strong words as "awful" results unfortunately in lessening their strength and value for legitimate use. There is surely nothing awe-inspiring about the ordinary social bore, but he is flippantly and frequently called "an awful bore," which robs the word "awful" of its significance when properly applied to a truly awe-inspiring spectacle. To speak of an artesian well as "an awful bore" would be a correct use of the word, but would cause smiles instead of wonder or admiration, simply because of the widespread misuse of "awful." Careful speakers will scrupulously avoid such misuse of awful, terrible, horrible, and similar words.

aye. Two distinct pronunciations of this

word are sanctioned. When it signifies "yes," or a vote in the affirmative, it is pronounced as long i; when it means "always, ever," the pronunciation is that of long a.

B

bachelor. A very common abbreviation of this word is bach; not used by good speakers or writers.

back. Should not be used with "return," which includes the sense of back. "He will return back home" is an example of frequent misuse.

bacillus. Pronounced ba-sil'us. The plural of this word, "bacilli," is often misused for the singular form.

backward, backwards. The former may be used as either an adjective or an adverb, the latter is a variant form of the adverb. We speak correctly of "a backward pupil," and we retire either backward or backwards, according to individual preference, both forms being used by good writers. There is a tendency to drop the final s in all such adverbs.

bad. Misused in such cases as "a bad cold, a bad wound," where severe or dangerous is the proper word. As one writer pertinently asks, "Inasmuch as colds are never good, why should we call them bad?"

bade. The a is short, bad; not baid.

badly. "I want to see you badly" should be "I want to see you very much." Similarly with "We miss you badly." The use of badly in such cases is undesirable.

baggage. The word is seldom used in speech in England, where "luggage" takes its place. The best English writers, however, are now using "baggage," and it is etymologically the better word. "Luggage" is perhaps better suited to the conditions existing in Europe, where travelers continue to "lug" their baggage, in the absence of many conveniences of transportation here.

balance. Frequently and erroneously used for rest, remainder. Balance is the excess of one thing over another, that which will make them balance, and should only be used in this sense. "The balance of the evening" is not only wrong but ridiculous, like "The balance of the guests stayed late." "Rest" or "remainder" are easily and properly substituted.

"Balance" is correctly used of accounts, in referring to the difference between the debits and the credits, or the sum needed to balance an account.

balm. Pronounced bahm, not bam.

banister, banisters. Used colloquially for baluster and balustrade, which are preferred in formal speech and writing, on the ground of etymological correctness. Banister is simply a corruption of the old word baluster. Common usage has given it a certain standing of authority.

banquet. Pronounced bang'kwet, not ban'kwet. Too often erroneously used when "dinner" or even "supper" would be more appropriate. "Banquet" should be used only of a formal and sumptuous repast of large proportions.

baptism. Pronounced as two syllables, bap'tizm; not three, bap'tiz-um, nor two, bab'tizm.

be. To be grammatically correct, the case of an apposite personal pronoun following the verb "to be" should agree with its subject. We should always say, "It is I, you are he," not "It is me, you are him." Colloquial exceptions are frequent, but the rule is plain and should be strictly observed.

beastly. An English colloquialism occasionally heard in America. "Beastly weather" is a single example of phrases used by people of all classes in England, but regarded in the United States as coarse. "Beastly drunk" is said by some writers to be defensible, while by others it is regarded as a libel on the beasts.

beat. Do not use this word for the more expressive word "defeat."

be back. "I'll be here again," "I'll return," or "I'll come back again," are all preferable to "I'll be back," a common colloquialism which should be avoided.

been to. Pronounce been, bin, short i. The "to" is superfluous in "where have you been to?" "Been to home" should be "Been at home."

begin, commence. The preference should always be given to the former, though the two words have the same meaning. "Begin" is of Anglo-Saxon origin and is the better word. The use of "commence" is often evidence of affectation.

"The same persons," says Godfrey Turner, "who habitually discard the word 'many' when they have a chance of glorying in 'numerous' have concurred in giving the cold shoulder to 'begin.' . . . 'Directly I commence to speak, every one commences to look at me,' said a mincing miss at a suburban 'at home.' There are mincing misses of the male sex in authorship who are always 'commencing to.' Female authors are seldom caught at this feminine weakness of phrase."

"In the beginning" God made heaven and earth. Note the weakness of a change to "In the commencement."

According to Crabb, "begin" is opposed to end, "commence" to complete. A person begins a thing with a view of ending it; he commences a thing with a view of completing it. Begin is used

for either things or persons, commence for persons only. A word begins with a particular letter, a man commences his career.

beginner. It is incorrect and displays ignorance to speak of "a new beginner." A beginner cannot be anything but new to his work. Omit the "new."

being. Many writers have labored strenuously to prove the illegitimacy of the expression "is being," as in "The house is being built," but it is now well established, and appears to have filled a void.

"Is being" first appeared as an English passive, corresponding to the progressive form in the active voice, late in the 18th or early in the 19th century, and gained currency chiefly through the newspaper press. Its opponents, who were many, argued that it was pure invention; that there is no progressive form of the verb "to be," and no need of it; hence, that there is no such expression in English as "is being." They pointed to the following among other examples of literary usage:

"The books are selling."—Allen's Grammar.

"The fortress was building."—Washington Irving.

"An attempt is making in the English Parliament."—Daniel Webster.

"The church now erecting in the city of New York."—North American Review.

These quotations are of interest as showing the void—the need now supplied by "is being," which was characterized by the grammarian Goold Brown as "one of the most absurd and monstrous innovations ever thought of." Another writer said that "is being done" was "a new-fangled and most uncouth solecism, substituted for the good old English idiom 'is doing'—an absurd periphrasis driving out a pointed and pithy turn of the English language."

Richard Grant White devoted many pages of his interesting work, "Words and Their Uses," to his protest against "is being," which, said he, "about seventy or eighty years ago began to affront the eye, torment the ear, and assault the common sense of the speaker of plain and idiomatic English." He concludes that "it can hardly be that such an incongruous and ridiculous form of speech as 'is being done' was contrived by a man who, by any stretch of the name, should be included among grammarians."

In spite of these fulminations of the learned and the conservative, the locution "is being" came to stay. At first regarded as an awkward neologism, usage has accustomed and even reconciled us to it, and the imperfects passive, "is being built, is being done," etc., pass unquestioned in modern English and American literature. Indeed Dr. Fitzedward Hall has shown that such compound participial forms have been used by good writers on both sides of the Atlantic for more than a century. "The deviser of our modern imperfects passive," says Dr. Hall, "is, more than likely, as undiscoverable as the name of the valiant antediluvian who first tasted an oyster."

As early as 1795 Robert Southey wrote of "a fellow whose uttermost upper grinder is being torn out by the roots by a mutton-fisted barber," and Charles Lamb speaks of "a man who is being strangled." Many of the best of living writers employ "is being" freely, and having regard for the logic of facts the conclusion must be reached that the once obnoxious neologism has firmly established itself in the English language and its literature. This does not, however, deny the right of the modern speaker to say "the house is building" if he prefers that locution to "is being built."

A pronounced difference is seen between such phrases as "is growing" and "is being grown," the one indicating development from within and the other the watchful care of the husbandman. "Is feeding" and "is being fed" further illustrate the difference of signification.

belong. "Do you belong?" is a common colloquialism used when the subject of conversation is of some particular organization, etc. Regarded as a colloquialism, and as elliptical—"to the society, etc." being understood, there is little to urge against this absolute use of "belong." Some writers, however, think it objectionable.

belongings. An old English word recently restored to good usage after a period of disuse. Sometimes applied by the head of a family to the members dependent on him.

beside, besides. These words are interchangeable in the meanings of over and above, distinct from, although besides is more frequently used in this sense; as, "There were learned men besides these." Beside means by or at the side of, on one side of; as, "He sat beside me." Also, aside from, apart from, or out of; as, "Paul, thou art beside thyself."

Besides specially means moreover, in addition; as, "Besides, the gentleman is married."

Generally speaking, it may be said that the tendency of present usage is to use "beside" only as a preposition with the original meaning, by the side of, or with the cognate meaning, aside from, out of; while "besides" is used in the adverbial

sense (moreover) and in the remaining prepositional sense.

bestial. Often mispronounced. Should be best'yal, with short e.

be that as it will. Should be "be that as it may."

better. Erroneously used for "more" in phrases like "better than a mile," which is incorrect.

between. Often misused for among. It is strictly applied only to two things, parties, or persons, while among is used in reference to a greater number. We say, "Between James and John," but "Among the apostles."

In expressing contrast or opposition, however, "between" may be correctly used in speaking of more than two; as "The three women are friends, though there is a great difference between their ages."

bid. We should "bid a man go," not bid him "to" go.

big. Frequently misused for great or large, and better applied to the lower animals than to men.

"Great" is applied to all kinds of dimensions in which things can grow or increase; "large" is properly applied to space, extent, and quantity; "big" denotes great as to expansion or capacity. "Big" may be justified in great girth—a big man, but "large" is preferable to denote tallness and size in proportion. "Great" is used of men's reputation, character, or attainments. Abraham Lincoln was both a large and a great man, but it would be inelegant if not incorrect to say that he was a big man.

A house, a room, a heap, a pile, an army, etc., is great or large; an animal or a mountain is great or big; a road, a city, a street, etc., is termed great, rather than large. We speak correctly of "an event big with the fate of nations."

birth. Look up the difference between this word and berth in the main vocabulary of this dictionary.

bit. An old word for a small piece of anything, and often used absolutely, as "There are several bits in the collection to delight an artist." Often used in phrases expressive of extent or degree, as "a bit older, or wiser." Though sometimes regarded as a colloquialism, the word is of ancient and accepted usage.

black, blacken. Not to be used indiscriminately. We black boots, but blacken reputations.

blame it on. A gross and improper expression. We may blame a person "for" an offense, or lay blame "on" him, but to "blame it on" is not even excusable slang. It is sometimes used by persons of whom better things might be expected.

blatant. Should be pronounced with the first a long. Perhaps the slang word blah, a as in far, came from the word "blatant."

blessed. The adjective is pronounced bles'ed, the participle blest.

blowhard. Not a refined term, and should be replaced by boaster when speaking of one who boasts.

boatswain. The only pronunciation recognized by boatswains themselves is bo'sn.

both. Frequently misused with absurd effect, as in "They both met at dinner." "They both resemble each other." In such cases it is a simple redundancy; also in the following examples: "He holds the offices of both the secretary and the treasurer," "He lost all his property—both houses, lands, and ready money."

Do not say "John and James both are here," but "Both John and James, etc."

In negative sentences "both" is sometimes so used that the meaning is obscured; thus, "Both candidates were not elected." Was either of them elected, or were they both defeated? Such sentences require reconstruction to make their meaning clear.

both alike. In this connection "both" is misused. It may be used with like, but not correctly with alike. "They are both alike" is improved by omitting "both," while the following sentence is correct: "Both children are like their mother."

bound. A colloquialism in the sense of determined, as in "We are bound to go to the theater," or with the meaning of sure, certain, as in "Children are bound to play." This use has been called by some modern writers a barbarism.

Bourbon. Pronounced bur'bon in Kentucky; boor'bun when applied to the island and dynasty.

brace. See **score.**

brand new. Pronounce the d in brand. Many writers and speakers erroneously omit it, bran new.

brethren. Often mispronounced breth'-er-en. It should be two syllables only, breth'ren.

bring, fetch, carry. Erroneously used as interchangeable, and care should always be taken in discriminating between them.

To **bring** is simply to take with oneself from the place where one is; to **fetch** is to go first to a place and then **bring** a thing; whatever is near at hand is **brought;** whatever is at a distance must be **fetched:** the porter at a hotel **brings** a parcel, a boy who is sent for it **fetches** it. **Bring** always respects motion toward the place in which the speaker resides; **fetch,** a motion both to and from; **carry,** always a motion directly from the place or at a distance from the place. A servant **brings** the

parcel home which his employer has sent him to **fetch;** he **carries** a parcel from home. **Bring** is an action performed at the option of the agent; **fetch** and **carry** are mostly done at the command of another.

Do not say, "When you come home, fetch some berries," but "bring some berries." Say "Fetch me my hat from the hall," and "Carry your umbrella with you."

The distinction between bring and fetch is sharply drawn in this passage from the Bible: "And as she was going to fetch it, he called to her and said, Bring me, I pray thee, a morsel of bread."

broke. This word has acquired a certain respectable colloquial use in the sense, "without funds." It is of course a corruption of broken, but the original word does not fit the case and "broke" has come to stay.

bulk. "The bulk of the crop is uncut." This use of the word, in the sense of greater part, mass, or majority, "the bulk of the people," is opposed by many careful writers.

bully. Widely accepted as vigorous slang for splendid, fine, first-rate. The word is "good old English," and there is a flavor of its present slang use about Shakespeare's "Bless you, bully doctor." Sponsors of vigorous English, like the late Theodore Roosevelt used the word freely, but its use nevertheless is regarded as coarse.

burlesque. Accented on the last syllable, bur-lesk′.

bursted. Should never be used. The past tense and past participle of the verb "to burst" is "burst." Say, "The gun burst," not "bursted," and of course avoid the vulgarism "busted." "He burst in upon them," "The balloon has burst at last," are correct. There is no such form as "bursted," save in the mouths of ignorant speakers.

bum. This is a slang word which is too coarse for refined usage, and yet it has become so generally employed—"He's a bum," "A bum job," "I feel bum," that it will be difficult to correct it.

but. Misused in many ways. For instance: "I do not doubt but, or but that" should be "I do not doubt that," "I should not wonder but," should be "wonder if."

"Doubt but that" is a common error. The "but" should be omitted.

"But" is incorrect after "no sooner," which should be followed by "than." A similar rule should be observed with regard to "no other." Say "no other than she," not "no other but she."

After the verb fear, "but that" is frequently permissible, as in "I have no fear but that he will speak," signifying certainty that he will speak, which can be equally well expressed by "I have no fear that he will not speak."

but what. Correctly used in "I read nothing but what I enjoy," but often misused for "but that," in sentences like "She would not believe but what I did it." "I have no doubt but what" is always wrong, and should be "I have no doubt that."

but yet. Improperly used when either "but" or "yet" would convey the meaning intended.

by. Frequently misused for with, from, and for. It is properly used before an agent or doer; "with" should precede the instrument or means; thus, "He was struck by his assailant with a knife."

"Her hat was adorned by feathers," should be "with feathers."

When the New York Times spoke of "a gentleman by the name of Hinkley," a New York Sun purist remarked: "Oh, no! You mean, 'a gentleman of the name of Hinkley.' This is English, you know." But we easily may know a man of the name of Hinkley "by" the name of Smith. He may rejoice in an alias, or we may have been mistaken in his name. "A gentleman named Hinkley" would have rendered criticism unnecessary.

by, bye. The preposition and the adverb are invariably "by," but the noun may be spelled "bye." We may use either form in "by the by (e)," where the last word is the noun, but in the adverbial phrase "by and by," only the shorter "by" is permissible.

C

cab. This has become a perfectly good word, although when first taken from the word cabriolet, it was considered slang of the most common variety.

cabaret. Pronounced ka-ba-ray—first two a's as in fast, last a long; be sure to make three syllables of this word, with a very slight accent on the second one.

cada′ver. Pronounced ka-da′ver (long a), not ka-dav′er.

cafe. Pronounced ka-fay—first a as in fast, last a long.

Cairo. The name of the Egyptian capital is pronounced ki′ro (long i); the Cairo in Illinois is called ka′ro (long a).

calamity. Should not be misused for "loss". A calamity is a great disaster or misfortune.

calculate. Often misused for think, suppose, believe, expect, or intend. "I calculate to go home," should be, "I intend, or expect, to go home." By "I calculate you are right," the uneducated speaker means "I suppose, or believe, you are right."

A very common misuse of "calculated"

prevails among people who pride themselves on their correct English but say: "His nomination is calculated to lose votes for the ticket." The meaning to be conveyed is that of likely or apt, and these words should be used instead of "calculated," the sense of which is "adjusting means to an end, computing, reckoning, projecting."

When used in the sense of devised or adapted, "calculated" is permissible, as in "His speech was calculated to avoid trouble." Eminent writers like Goldsmith and Cobbett have at times used "calculated" for "likely" or "suited," though such use is generally deprecated.

caliber. Should not be used with the adjectives high, low, etc. Caliber being the inside measure of a cavity, as a gun-barrel, it can be modified only by adjectives expressing expansion. "An essay or poem of higher caliber" is ridiculous. The writer of such a sentence might as well speak of a broader altitude, a thinner circumference, or a bulkier range. "Larger, or greater, caliber" is correct.

can. Often misused for may. When a boy says, "Can I eat an apple?" the question is unnecessary. Of course he "can." He means to ask "May I eat an apple?" "Can" denotes possibility; "may" liberty and probability. He who has sound limbs can walk, but he may not walk on the grass when signs forbid.

canine. This word means like a dog, or pertaining to a dog, but is commonly misused for the word dog. It is preferably accented on the last syllable, ka-nine′, long i.

carbine. Pronounced kar′bine with long i; not kar′been or kar′bin.

card. Mispronounced kyard; should be kard. "We have heard," says William Henry P. Phyfe, "that this affectation thrives especially in young ladies' schools, and in the circles of the would-be elegant."

carry. See **bring.**

carry on. A colloquialism for "to frolic." Popularized during the World War with a somewhat different meaning—to advance, to go through.

cartridge. Often mispronounced kat′rij. Should be always kart′rij.

case. Some of the commonest errors in English speech arise from the misuse of the cases. Even authors of repute are not free from errors of this kind, of which the following are examples:

"Let you and I go"—should be "you and me."

"I am as good as her"—should be "as she."

"You are younger than me"—should be "than I."

"Come to dinner with John and I"—should be "John and me." This error occurs with regrettable frequency.

"Between you and I"—should be "you and me." "And I" should never be added to another pronoun in the objective case.

"Where are you going? Who? Me?"—should be "Who? I?"

"Who do you see?"—should be "whom."

"If I was her"—should be "If I were she."

"Was it him?"—should be "Was it he?"

"Who is it by?"—should be "whom."

"It was me," "it was him," "it was her," are faulty expressions frequently heard in all classes of society. "It is not me you are in love with," wrote Addison, and very many good English writers and speakers follow his example and use "not me."

casualty. Often mispelled casuality. Not always synonymous with accident. Accidents are often caused by carelessness, while casualties are altogether independent of ourselves.

catalogue. Many business institutions that issue catalogs omit the final ue—which form should be adopted generally.

cemetery. Not sem′e-tri, but seme′-ter-i, with four distinct syllables.

chamois. Pronounced sham′i (the skin) and sha-moi′ (the animal).

character, reputation. Not interchangeable, though frequently used as such. Character lies in the man; it is the mark of what he is, and shows itself on all occasions. Reputation depends upon others; it is what they think of him. One's character is not affected by what others say, though one's reputation may be. A man of good reputation may not have a good character, and vice versa.

charivari. Colloquially pronounced and sometimes spelled shiv′a-ree.

chastisement. Not chas-tize′ment, but chas′tiz-ment.

childish. Often misused for childlike. Childish manners are offensive in those that have ceased to be children, but a childlike person may be inoffensive.

chimney. Pronounced chim′ni. The pronunciation chim′bli, common in England, is a gross error.

chocolate. Three syllables, chok′o-late, not chok′lut.

chose. Often misused for chosen. "Which have you chose?" should be "chosen."

citizen. Sometimes used with a certain affectation of the sense of "citoyen" in the first French republic; thus, "Several citizens carried the wounded man to a drug store." The substitution of "persons" or "bystanders" would improve

the sentence, and such use of the word "citizen" is careless. The good Samaritans who carried the sufferer to the drug store may not have been "citizens" at all. but large hearted aliens fresh from foreign shores. A citizen is a person who has certain political rights, and the word is properly used only to imply or suggest the possession of these rights.

civil. Pronounced siv'il, not siv'ul.

claim. Should not be used in the simple sense of assert or maintain, but is correctly employed to avow a right belonging to any one, especially when attempts are made to prove its justice or regain its possession. Thus, "I claim you are wrong" should be "I say, or I maintain, you are wrong."

clergy. A collective noun, not to be used for a stated number of individuals. Say, "A dozen clergymen," not "a dozen clergy."

clever. An over-worked word often used with the meaning good-natured, well-disposed, but properly applied to persons possessing ability of any kind, and to things that exhibit or indicate cleverness; thus, a clever workman or speaker; a clever animal or trick. Cleverness is properly mental power employed in the ordinary concerns of life. Clever signifies the same as quick of understanding.

climax. Often misused as a synonym for acme, which has an entirely different meaning.

clothes. Properly pronounced klothz, though the colloquial pronunciation kloze is almost universal.

cockswain. No kok'sn calls himself a kok'swain.

cognomen. Often wrongly accented on the first syllable. Should be pronounced kog-no'men.

collect. It was formerly regarded as incorrect to speak of "collecting" a bill, the sense of collect being to gather items together, but usage has legitimized the expression, and has also given us "collectable" in the sense of "good" as applied to commercial paper.

colloquialism. Applied to any expression peculiar to the language of common conversation. Many colloquialisms are permissible to good speakers; others are tainted with vulgarity.

column. Pronounced kol'um, not kolume.

commence. See begin.

comparison. The superlative degree is not to be used when only two objects are compared. Say, "Alice is the prettier of the two," not "the prettiest of the two."

compare with. We compare things that are nearly alike "with" one another and "to" something else that they are thought to resemble in some particular. Thus, we compare the members of a legislature "with" one another and "to" Daniel Webster.

compliment. Compare this word with complement in the main vocabulary.

complexion. Do not corrupt the good word complexioned into complected, there being no authority for the latter.

completion. To speak of "final completion" is redundancy. Completion involves finality.

The word "completed" is often wrongly used for "finished." A thing that is finished is often far from being completed.

compromise. Always pronounced kom'-pro-mize, never kom-prom'is.

comptroller. Unfortunately we have this word and should make the best of it by pronouncing it the same as its synonym, controller.

condign. The meaning of this word is often confused with that of severe. Condign means deserved or merited. Do not say anything "deserves condign punishment." "It will meet with condign punishment" is correct.

condolence. Should always be accented on the second syllable, kon-do'lens.

conjure. The diverse meanings and pronunciations of this word should be mastered by all careful speakers. When the sense is to practice magic, the pronunciation is kun'jer; when we mean "to appeal to" we pronounce the word kun-joor'.

construction. Many of the errors into which speakers and writers frequently fall are faults of construction. Following are a few general suggestions for the avoidance of common errors:

In the construction of sentences care should be taken to choose the simplest words, and those which most directly convey the meaning one wishes to express. Three things are necessary in a correct sentence—purity, propriety, and precision.

Purity consists in using such words and expressions as belong to the English language, rather than words or phrases drawn from foreign or dead languages, or that are ungrammatical, obsolete, newly-coined or not sanctioned by usage. The use of words that are not English is a violation of this rule, and is termed a barbarism.

Propriety in speaking and writing consists in the use of words sanctioned by the usage of the best speakers and writers to convey one's meaning, and in the avoidance of low, vulgar, or less elegant and less significant words. In order to remain faithful to this principle the following points should be borne in mind:

1. Avoid low or slang expressions.
2. Supply words that are wanting.
3. Do not use the same word in different senses. Wherever it is possible, avoid

the use of technical terms; by which is meant unfamiliar expressions peculiar to some art, occupation or profession.

4. Do not use ambiguous or equivocal words.

5. Avoid unintelligible and inconsistent words or phrases.

6. When words or phrases are not adapted to the ideas you intend to communicate, avoid the use of them.

Precision suggests making speech or writing a concise statement of thoughts, so clear that no one can fail to comprehend the exact meaning. One may use words that convey a meaning different from that which one intends; or they may not entirely convey one's meaning; or they may convey more than one intends. Precision is designed to express neither more nor less than the exact thought. Sentences of moderate length, clearly and strikingly expressed, are the best.

consul. Often mispronounced kown'sel; should be kon'sul.

consummate. "Of all the queer uses of big words which are creeping into vogue, the use of this word, both in speech and in the newspapers, to express the performance of the marriage ceremony, is the queerest," says Richard Grant White in Words and Their Uses. "For instance, I heard a gentleman gravely say to two ladies, 'The marriage was consummated at Paris last April.' Now, consummation is necessary to a complete marriage, but it is not usually talked about openly in general society. The gentleman meant that the ceremony took place at Paris."

contemptible. Sometimes misused for contemptuous, as contemptibly is for contemptuously. We do not "speak contemptibly" of another, but contemptuously. A contemptible act may occasion a contemptuous remark, but not a contemptible remark. "Sir," remarked a man to Dr. Parr, "I have a contemptible opinion of you." "All your opinions are contemptible," replied the doctor.

Contemptible is applied to the thing deserving contempt; contemptuous to that which is expressive of contempt. Persons, or what is done by persons, may be either contemptible or contemptuous, but a thing is only contemptible. A production is contemptible; a remark or look is contemptuous.

continuous. Often confounded with continual. A continuous action, according to Whately, is one that is uninterrupted, and goes on unceasingly as long as it lasts. Continual is that which is constantly renewed and recurring; it admits of intervals; as, continual showers in the spring. "Continual" interruptions prevent a "continuous" train of thought. We speak of a "continuous brake" and say with Martyn "Our life is one continued (or continual) toil for fame."

contour. Look up in this dictionary the meaning and pronunciation of this word and such words as coterie, coupe, courier, courtier, cuisine, cynosure, and similar words that are generally used, but rarely understood.

contradiction. Contradictory terms should be avoided, yet frequently are found in juxtaposition in English speech. "Stern amenities" is an example—as if the pleasant features of anything could be stern!

contumacy. The stress must always be placed on the first syllable, con'tu-ma-cy, not on the second.

convene, convoke. Properly speaking, the President convokes (calls together) Congress in special session, and then Congress convenes (comes together). To say, "The President has convened Congress" is therefore incorrect. Convene is misused, says Richard Grant White, in the Constitution of the United States itself, which is singularly free from errors in the use of language.

converse. As an adjective this word is not to be used when the meaning to be conveyed is simply that of the opposite, the contrary, or the reverse. The converse is that which exists in a reciprocal relation to something else.

coöperate together. In this locution the word together is superfluous, its sense being included in the word coöperate.

cornet. Not to be pronounced kor-net'; the stress is on the first syllable, kor'net.

corporal, corporeal. These adjectives are synonyms for "bodily," but are not to be used indiscriminately. We say corporal punishment, but corporeal substances. Corporal is only employed for the animal frame in its proper sense; corporeal is used for animal substance in its extended sense; corporeal is distinguished from spiritual, and corporal from mental. We speak of "a violent and corporal revenge," but say "When the soul is freed from all corporeal alliances, then it truly exists.

cosmetic. The first syllable is pronounced koz', not kos'.

cotemporary. The form contemporary is always preferable.

couple. Misused when the meaning is simply two. "Two ladies" is a better phrase than "a couple of ladies." A couple is not merely a pair of similar individuals, but a pair bound together by some close tie or intimate relationship; who, in brief, are coupled. "It is as incorrect and as absurd," says White, "to speak of a couple of ladies, or a couple of

prizes, as of a couple of earthquakes, or a couple of comets."

cranberry. Pronounced as spelled, not cramberry, which is so common.

creditable. Many speakers misuse this word, which means worthy of approbation, for credible, worthy of belief. We are not "creditably informed," but "credibly informed."

creek. Usually mispronounced krik; should be kreek.

crushed. In "the rebellion was crushed out," the word "out" is superfluous, as crush means to press out of shape.

culinary. Pronounced kiu'lin-a-ri, not kul'.

cupola. Commonly mispronounced kiu'-pa-lo; it should be as written, kiu'po-la.

curious. Used in the sense of rare, singular, exciting curiosity, as in "a curious circumstance," this word has been the subject of much criticism. Regardless of the critics, it is now well established in such use.

custom, habit. Must be distinguished in use. Custom is a frequent repetition of the same act; habit is the effect of such repetition. The custom of early rising is conducive to health, and may become a habit. A custom is followed; a habit acquired. Custom is applicable to bodies of men, habit is confined to the individual.

The words customary and habitual admit of a similar distinction.

cute. A better word will always be found for use in place of this word, which is an abbreviation of the word acute.

D

dahlia. Sometimes mispronounced in three syllables instead of two—dal-ya, both a's soft.

dainty, delicacy. The former is properly used of delicacies that are rare and costly, while there are many delicacies that, in their season, are both plentiful and cheap and not necessarily dainty.

dais. Sometimes mispronounced dy'as; should be da'is.

damage. When used for "cost," as in the question "What's the damage?" this word becomes a gross colloquialism.

dandelion. Four full syllables, dan-de-li'on; not dan'de-line.

dangerous. Often misused in speaking of the sick. "He is quite ill, but not dangerous," is a reflection on the patient's mental condition. "Not dangerously" or "not in danger" would properly express the meaning intended.

dashes. According to William Cobbett dashes should be dealt out with a sparing hand. In his "English Grammar," he said: "The dash is a cover for ignorance as to the use of points, and it can answer no other purpose."

In Cobbett's time that may have held true—dashes then were used as a substitute for proper punctuation. Now they have grown into a place of their own—indicating a slightly longer pause than the comma—less stressed than parenthesis. Some years ago an editorial writer in the state of North Dakota became locally famous because of his disregard of punctuation and his liberal use of dashes. He was wont to say, "Anybody can punctuate. A high school boy could put in commas and colons. I put in thoughts." Whether he used periods, as quoted, or dashes to separate his sentences, is not known now; but does that matter?

data. As a Latin word it should be pronounced day'ta—first a long. Many do not seem to know that this word is the plural of datum—a word seldom seen or heard.

day before yesterday. This mode of speech requires the definite article, "the day before yesterday."

deaf. Pronounced def. The pronunciation deef is rarely heard in recent years.

decade. Now used absolutely for the period of ten years, though originally meaning only the sum or number of ten.

deceased. In many editorial rooms the use of "the deceased" for "the dead person" is prohibited. "Deceased was a good citizen." The absence of "the" before "deceased" is an error. If deceased is used at all, it should be with the definite article.

decimate. Strictly speaking, this word can be properly used only in its original sense, to take the tenth part of. Some modern writers have used it as in the following instance: "The troops, although fighting bravely, were terribly decimated and gave way." They might as well have written, says a purist, that the troops were terribly halved, or frightfully quartered.

When a Roman cohort revolted, and the revolt was crushed, a common punishment was to decimate the cohort—that is, select every tenth man (decimus) by lot, and put him to death. If a cohort suffered in battle so that about one man in ten was killed, it was consequently said to be decimated. But to use decimation as a general phrase for great slaughter is unwise.

decollete. There is only one correct pronunciation, day-kol-tay', and it should be used only by those who know how to use it.

decorous. Commonly pronounced dek'o-rus, but de-ko'rus is insisted on by authorities on pronunciation.

defalcate. Not to be pronounced de-fawl'kate, but de-fal'kate with first a short.

deficit. Accent on the first syllable, def'-is-it, not on the second syllable.

deliverance, delivery. Sometimes confounded in use. "Deliverance," says Crabb, "denotes the taking something from oneself; delivery implies giving something to another. We wish for deliverance from that which is hurtful or painful; we effect delivery when we place property in the hands of its owner. We should say, deliverance from evil, delivery of goods."

demean. Should not be used in the sense of debase, degrade, lower. To demean is simply to conduct, to carry oneself, and one can demean oneself well or ill.

democracy. Objected to by some writers when applied to a political party. The whole body of voters, under a government by the people, properly constitutes the democracy.

depositary, depository. The former is used for a person who is a trustee, and the latter for a place of keeping valuables.

depot. Say dee'po, not day'po as long use has made of it a word of our own language.

depths. Often carelessly mispronounced deps, an error to be avoided.

designate. Des'-, not dez' nor dis.

desist. There is authority for the pronunciation de-zist', and it is common, but by some de-sist' is preferred.

devouring element. Often used, especially by young writers, where the simple word fire would be better.

diction. A general term applicable to the mode of expressing ourselves. Good diction is that which is pure and clear. Errors in grammar, false construction, a confused disposition of words, or an improper application of them, constitutes incorrect diction. We speak properly of the diction of a beginner in composition, and of the style of an author of matured mind. Diction is used mostly of what is written; phrase and phraseology are terms applied to spoken and to written language.

dictionary, lexicon, etc. In discriminating between these words, often interchanged, it may be noted that a lexicon is a species of dictionary appropriately applied to the dead languages. A Greek or a Hebrew lexicon is distinguished from a French or an English dictionary. A vocabulary is a partial kind of dictionary, which may be only a simple list of words arranged in order, or otherwise, and with or without explanation. A glossary is an explanatory vocabulary, one that serves to explain the terms employed by an author.

different from. "Different to" is heard sometimes instead of "different from," but is without the support of authority.

differ from. We should invariably "differ from" our opponents and not "differ with" them. Some writers use the preposition "with" with differ, but the weight of authority must be given to "from."

directly. Used in the sense of "as soon as," but with little reason or authority. "Directly he entered" should be "as soon as he entered."

dirt. Popularly misused for "earth"—so generally that the word has partly lost its signification of "filth," and people speak of "a dirt road" and even of the anomaly "clean dirt." "Matter in the wrong place" was Lord Palmerston's definition of dirt, and according to an English writer "it is casting an imputation on the wisdom of the Creator to say that he has made our beautiful earth entirely out of dirt." There is no excuse for the misuse of this word when earth or loam, sand or gravel, is intended, and "a dirt road" for an unpaved road will continue to be an abomination to careful speakers, in spite of its popularity. Dirt means filth and a thing that is dirty is foul. The words have properly no other meaning.

discommode. This word has been replaced somewhat by "incommode," which is regarded as the better form.

dispense with. The preposition "with" is used with dispense when the sense is to do without; as, to dispense with the reading of a bill, to dispense with the services of a salesman. When the sense is to give, or give out, we use "to"; as, to dispense medicines to the poor; to dispense news of a shipwreck to the anxious.

disremember. Originally in good literary use, now replaced by "forget," which is much better.

district. Pronounced dis'trikt, not dis'-trick, nor dees'trict.

divers, diverse. Should be carefully distinguished in use. "Divers" means sundry, several; "diverse" signifies different, distinct. Men hold diverse opinions; they may meet in divers places every day. But divers is little used.

do. In a certain sense the most comprehensive verb in the English language. It is used to express almost any kind of action, and is involved in innumerable idiomatic constructions. Thus, we may do one's hair, do a problem, and do meat thoroughly—or at least say that it is well done.

As a substitute, "do" is used for a verb to prevent repetition of it; thus, "I shall probably come, but if I do not, you need not wait"; that is, "if I do not come, if I come not."

For the various correct uses of "do" as an auxiliary, etc., see the treatment of

the word in its alphabetic place in the regular vocabulary of this dictionary.

dock, wharf. "Dock" is often misused for wharf or pier; as, "We walked along the docks; he fell off the dock, and was drowned." A dock is properly an open place without a roof, into which anything is received and where it is inclosed for safety. A prisoner stands, or formerly stood, in the dock at his trial. A vessel is taken into a dock for repairs. Shipping lies at the wharves or piers of a city, but goes into docks.

does n't. A proper contraction of does not, and should never be used as a contraction of do not—as it so often is by those that should know better.

donate. Should be used only of important or official gifts, not as a mere synonym of "give." We properly "donate" a million dollars to an endowment fund, but "give" a cake to a church fair.

done. This "done" is frequently a very great offender against grammar, says William Cobbett. As the passive participle of to do, it is very often misused. To do is the act of doing. We often see people write, "I did not speak yesterday so well as I wished to have done." Now, what is meant by the writer? He means to say that he did not speak so well as he then wished, or was wishing, to speak. Therefore, the sentence should be, "I did not speak yesterday so well as I wished to do." That is to say so well as I wished to do it.

Care should be taken not to be too free in the use of the handy verb to do in any of its modes or tenses. Its employment is usually the result of a limited vocabulary.

don't. Permissible as a colloquial contraction of "do not." We should never say "Why don't he go?" "Doesn't" is the proper contraction in this case—"Why doesn't he go?" The misuse of "don't" in such cases is very common, even by good, but thoughtless, speakers.

dozen. See **score.**

dramatist. Pronounced dram'a-tist, not dra'ma-tist.

drank. Used in error as the past participle of "drink." "I drank" is the correct past, but say "I have drunk," not "I have drank." The error is common and many people are led into the error of saying "I have drank" by the fear of having the perfectly proper participle "drunk" confounded with the participial adjective which means intoxicated.

dress. The modern misuse of the word for gown, frock, or suit, is to be deprecated. Compare these words in the main vocabulary.

drive, ride. A distinction is made, or sought to be made between these words by people of fashion. We are supposed to "drive" when we go out in a private carriage or automobile, especially one that might be driven by the owner, and to "ride" in public conveyances.

Those who do not make these distinctions "drive" when they handle the reins or are at the wheel, and "ride" with the driver.

drowned. Avoid the very ignorant pronunciation of this word as dround'ed. It has only one syllable, dround.

Dutch. Does not mean Germans, but Hollanders.

dynasty. Some authorities say din'as-te, but the pronunciation generally preferred is dy'nas-te.

E

each. Must be used in construction with the singular verb. The same applies to every. Do not say, "Each of us have" but "Each of us has." "Every one of them dance" should be "Every one of them dances."

eat. The correct forms for the past tense and past participle of the verb to eat are "ate" and "eaten." "I ate an apple" is preferable to "I eat an apple," although the latter is supported by some authorities and is frequently used colloquially.

editorial. Objected to as a noun by some who prefer the English "leader" or "leading article," but the word is well established as applied to articles on the "editorial page," expressing the policy of a newspaper, or the opinions of its responsible editors.

effect, affect. Must be carefully distinguished. "Effect" means to bring about. We effect a purpose, a reconciliation, or a change. "Affect" means to influence. We affect the feelings of our friends by our behavior. Rain affects the crops. To effect is to produce, to affect is to concern.

effluvia. It is incorrect to speak of "a disagreeable effluvia." "Effluvium" is the singular form for a foul odor, and as it includes the idea of foul, it is pleonastic to call an effluvium "disagreeable." We may correctly say "Effluvia (that is, foul odors) abound in the alleys."

egg. Even this simple little word is generally mispronounced aig.

either, neither. The word either, which means one of two, is often improperly employed, as when it is used to denote one of three or more. We may say, "Either the dog or the cat," but not "Either the dog, the cat, or the pig."

In popular usage, however, and by some good writers, either and neither, while properly applicable to two only, have long been used in relation to more than two. Notwithstanding this, "any" and "none" should be used, rather than "either" and "neither," when more than two things are referred to.

"Will you have tea, coffee, or milk?" "I do not care for either of them." Should be "any of them."

eke out. We "eke out" a thing when we add to it so that it will go further, or make it just barely suffice for the requirements of an occasion; as, to eke out a dinner prepared for four on the arrival of a fifth guest. "Eke out" does not mean to "use sparingly," but it is improperly used in that sense.

elder, older. Correctly used with the following distinction: We speak of a man as older than his neighbor, the elder of two brothers, and the eldest of his family. Elder and eldest are applied to persons only, while older and oldest are used of persons and things.

electric. Pronounced as it is spelled, not lek-trik.

elegant. A good word often abused. The correct meanings are refined, polished, rich, and nicely discriminating. Used in less dignified senses, it becomes offensive to the ear. Only a careless speaker has "an elegant time" or "an elegant supper," and "elegant weather" is enjoyed only by the uneducated.

eleven. It is not affectation but simple justice to its syllables to pronounce this word correctly, e-lev'n, not lev'n as it is so often mispronounced, nor e-lev'en.

elm. Avoid el'um and pronounce it as spelled.

else. Should be followed by "than," not by "but." "Nothing else than pride" should be "nothing else but pride." Else is redundant in "No one else but me," and should be omitted.

Opinions differ as to the best use of "else" in conjunction with anybody, nobody, and somebody, when the possessive is to be indicated. Shall we say "anybody else's umbrella" or "the umbrella is anybody's else"? Says the New York Times: "Public-school teachers are informed that 'anybody else's' is correct." On the other hand, Alfred Ayres says: "It is better grammar and more euphonious to consider else as being an adjective and to form the possessive by adding the apostrophe and s to the word that else qualifies."

emigrant, immigrant. Only careless speakers confound these words. They are quite distinct in meaning; one departs from, the other arrives in, a country. The emigrant leaving Liverpool becomes an immigrant on his arrival in New York.

employe. There are good reasons for preferring this Anglicized form of the word, with only one e at the end, applied to the male and female worker indiscriminately.

endorse. See indorse.

endways. An undesirable variant of endwise.

enervate. The orthoepists call this word e-ner'vate; the people defy the authorities and insist on pronouncing it en'ervate.

engine. Avoid the vulgar pronunciation en'jine. En'jin is correct.

euthuse. A modern colloquialism which seems to have literary recognition. There was at one time little or no excuse for it, and at first good speakers carefully refrained from bidding it welcome to the language.

epithet. A word commonly misunderstood. "To apply an epithet" to a person is not necessarily to villify him, since epithets may be complimentary as well as insulting. An epithet is the technical term of the rhetorician for an adjective or adjectival phrase. An epithet may be either gentle or harsh, and all adjectives are epithets. We "apply an epithet" to Alexander when we call him "the Great."

epoch. Pronounced ep'ok or e'pok.

equally as. Such expressions are redundant. "Equally well" is the correct form, not "equally as well," or the "equally" may be omitted. We may like John, and James as well, or equally well.

equanimity. Avoid the phrase "equanimity of mind." "Equanimity" means equal-mindedness and the "of mind" is superfluous. "Anxiety of mind" is a similar pleonasm.

equipage. Pronounced ek'wi-paje, not e-kwip'aje.

erysipelas. The first syllable is frequently mispronounced. The word is er-i-sip'e-las, not ir-i-sip'las.

esquire. This word and its abbreviation, Esq., is now seldom used.

"I have yet to discover what a man means when he addresses a letter to John Dash, Esq. (who is in no manner distinguished or distinguishable from other Dashes), except that Mr. Dash shall think he means to be polite," says Richard Grant White.

If the addition of "Esq." to a man's name on an envelope or letterhead is required to convince him that his correspondent means to be polite, he is behind the times.

European. Pronounced yu-ro-pe'an, not yu-ro'pe-an. Accent on the third syllable, not the second.

evening. Correctly pronounced in three syllables, e'vn-ing.

eventuate. Long regarded by some writers as a barbarism like "donate." But the word has found its way into the dictionaries, with the meaning "to occur as a result, to happen; also, to come to an end, to terminate," and the inexorable logic of facts points to its final inclusion in the language.

even up. Used as a colloquialism for "to balance, to balance accounts with." The phrase has no literary recognition.

ever. "Seldom or ever" is the wrong way of saying "Seldom or never," while "seldom if ever" is preferable to both.

ever so. This phrase meaning "to whatever extent" must be distinguished from "never so," which means "especially," in expressions like "ever so great" and "never so great." Grammarians differ as to the propriety of using "never" in such sentences as "charm he never so wisely," and the majority of writers employ "ever so" in a like sense.

every. Such expressions as "every confidence in a person, every care, every charity," etc., are becoming common in English speech and literature, though they are of recent growth. The meaning being that of "all" or "entire," it is better to use those words instead of the doubtful "every" in such cases.

evidence. See **proof.**

evil. Often mispronounced ee'vil in the pulpit; should be ee'vl.

exaggeration. Always should be avoided in speech and writing. "Weak minds and feeble writers and speakers delight in superlatives."

exit. Mispronounced egz'it; should be eks'it.

exodus. Properly used only of the departure or withdrawal of a large number of people. The withdrawal of an individual is not an exodus, but properly may be an exit.

expect. Often misused with reference to the past; also for "think, suppose, believe," and sometimes for "suspect." We cannot "expect" what happened yesterday, as in "I expect you thought I was remiss," where the meaning is "I suppose." Say, "I think, or believe, it is," not "I expect it is."

expect likely. An example of careless speech. "I expect likely," should always be "I think it is likely," or "I think it probable," etc.

experience. Often used where a simple "have" would be equally effective and in better taste. Let us "have" trouble with a person, and not "experience" it. The substitute "suffer" should also be borne in mind.

experiment. We "make" experiments, not try them. To say "try the experiment" is similar to saying "try the attempt" or "try the trial."

explicable. Properly accented on the first syllable not the second.

exploit, v. Now used by good writers with the meaning "to speculate upon, to use for one's own benefit," as, to exploit one's friends and acquaintances.

exquisite. Pronounced eks'kwiz-it, not eks-kwiz'it.

extempore. Often mispronounced extem'pore; should be extem'po-re.

F

face. "How could you have the face to do it?" is an expression gone out of style.

facet. Mispronounced fai'set; should be fas'et.

factory. Three syllables, fak'to-ri, not fak'tri.

fan. Another over-worked slang term—baseball fan, football fan, racing fan—and now radio fan. As slang, the word is all right, but should not be used otherwise.

farther, further. Farther is preferred in speaking of distance, further in the sense of additional, as of time, mention, or treatment. "I can see farther than you"; "further remarks are unnecessary."

faucet Mispronounced fas'et; should be faw'cet.

favorite. Often mispronounced with the long sound of i, fa'vor-ite; should be fa'vor-it.

February. Careless speakers often omit the first r sound, saying feb'u-a-ri instead of feb'roo-a-ri.

female, *n.* To be distinguished in use from woman. "Female" is often wrongly used when "woman" is required by good taste and correctness. Female properly denotes the sex, woman the individual as the correlative of man. Man is never confounded with the lower animals and "woman" should not be. "The repugnance not unnatural to a female" should read "not unnatural to a woman," but "female" is correctly used in the following sentence: "The proportion of females to the population is greater in the east." A woman may be called a female in contempt, and the overnice editor who once changed the definition of sea-nymph from "a female deity of the sea" to "a woman deity" would not have had the sanction of the women's clubs.

feminine. Often mispronounced fem'inine; should be fem'i-nin. Sometimes confounded in use with females. The adjective female is applicable to the sex and to the essential physiological distinctions from the male; feminine to the mental qualities and finer characteristics of women and to the things appropriate to them. Female is opposed to male, feminine to masculine.

fetch. See **bring.**

finale. Mispronounced fi-nale'; should be fi-nah'le.

finance. Usually mispronounced fy'nans, with the stress on the first syllable; should be fi-nans'. Also "financial" is often mispronounced fy'nan-shal; should be fi-nan'shal.

"Financier" is seldom correctly pro-

nounced; it is not fy'nan-seer, but finan-seer'.

fire fiend. The "fiend" is usually conjured up by the imagination of inexperienced writers and may be omitted with advantage.

first. "The two first" and "the two last" are forms of speech sanctioned by good authority, but "the first two" and "the last two" are preferred, especially when the two things referred to are in the same series. "The two first" is correct when each of the objects heads a series.

"First" is superfluous in "You must first join the society before you can attend its meetings."

firstly. Improperly used in place of the word first, even when followed by "secondly, thirdly," etc.

fix, v. In colloquial usage "fix" is a verbal general worker. In the sense of putting in order, preparing, adjusting, or repairing it is somewhat general in application and loose in meaning and is applied colloquially to a wide range of subjects. Its development "fix up" has also attained a certain kind of recognition in the sense of to settle, to arrange; as, to fix up a quarrel or a matter of business. "Fix" is sometimes vulgarly misused in the sense of to injure, disable or kill.

fix, n. "A bad fix" is a weak colloquialism for "a difficult position" or "a bad condition" and should be avoided.

flee, fly. We flee from an enemy, and fly to the sickbed of a friend. The preterit and also the past participle of the former is fled, not flew, which is the preterit of fly. Say, "He fled the city," not he flew, but "the bird flew over the city."

florid. Mispronounced flo'rid: should be flor'id.

folk. Distinguished from "folks." Used collectively for people in general or any number of them. We say correctly "They are a fishing folk," referring to the whole community, but "The old folks at home," referring to certain individuals of a family, or to one's relatives.

foot. We say properly a two-foot rule, a six-foot man, not a two-feet rule, etc.

for, to, etc. Often used redundantly, as in "Where are you bound for? Where are you going to?"

forbear from. We should "forbear to" do things, not "forbear from" doing them.

forbid. We do not properly forbid a person "from" doing something, but forbid him to do it or forbid his doing it.

forget. Not forgit', but for-get'.

formidable. Mispronounced for-mid'a-bl. The accent is on the first syllable, for'mid-a-bl.

forward, forwards. The first form may be used as either an adjective or an adverb, the latter is an adverb only. As with upward, downward, onward, and other adverbial compounds of "ward" that may be written with a final s, the s is generally considered superfluous.

friends. Often mispronounced frenz. The d is not silent; should be frendz.

from. Not to be used with the verb "to die" in cases like "He died from the plague," which should be "died of." But "died from the effects of" is correct.

froze. Often misused for frozen. A billiard-player says "The balls are froze"; it should be "frozen."

-ful. Adjectives ending in -ful should be compared by "more" and "most." Say, "The most careful man," not "the carefulest."

fulsome. Pronounced ful'sum, not fool'sum.

fungi. Pronounced fun'ji, not fung'gi. The latter is a common error.

future, a. Often misused for subsequent, after, thereafter, afterward, as in the following: "His future career is involved in mystery." Should be "his subsequent career." "Her future life was happy." Should be "her after life." "Many a time in the future he regretted the act." Should be "many a time afterward."

But when the statement is in the following form, "He said his future life would be unhappy," it is an indirect quotation, and the use of "future" is permissible.

G

g. Be sure to include this letter at the end of such words as going, singing, coming, doing, walking, etc., etc. Otherwise the sounds are like go-un, sing-un, com-un, etc., etc.

gala. Pronounced gai'la, not gal'a.

game. Too often this word is used by business men who are not so barren of words as to need it. "Business is a great game," they say, meaning that it is an interesting vocation. "I'm back in the game again," said an eminent surgeon returned from a vacation—doubtless shuffling his instruments for a new deal as he made the remark.

gape. Pronounced gahp, signifies to look with an open or wide mouth, and must be distinguished from stare, which is to look with a fixed eye.

gather. Often mispronounced geth'er.

genealogy. Often wrongly pronounced as if geneol'ogy.

generally. Misused when usually, frequently, or commonly would be the better word. Generally respects a whole body in distinction from an individual. Usually signifies according to use or custom. Frequently signifies properly a crowding, that is repetition many times by the same person or the action of many.

Commonly is opposed to rarely; generally to occasionally; usually to casually, and frequently to seldom.

gent. An abomination confined to the vulgar.

"Gent and pants. Let these words go together, like the things they signify. The one always wears the other."—R. G. White.

genuine. Mispronounced jen'u-ign, often by those who should know better. Should be jen'u-in.

geography. Not jog'ra-phi, but je-og'-ra-phi.

gerund. Not jee'rund, but jer'und. The gerundial form is seen in such sentences as "I have nothing to do," "She has no more to say," where the apparent infinitives are gerunds. "For to," as in "What went ye out for to see?" was once a sign of the gerund, but is now not used.

ghoul. Not gowl, but gool.

gondola. Not gon-do'la, but gon'do-la.

got. Misused, or at least superfluous, when the simple sense of possession can be expressed equally well by "have." "I have got a bank account" should be simply "I have a bank account." "Foxes have holes," not "have got holes."

In 1885 the New York Sun, which was accounted, under the editorship of Charles A. Dana, an authority on correct English, approved the use of "got" in the sentence, "Some men say nothing because they have got nothing to say."

"The use of the word 'got' in the above extract," said the Sun, "is entirely in accordance with the most venerable and picturesque idioms of the English language. This language . . . is not a machine, but a growth, and those who would reduce it to rigorous utilitarian forms would destroy its beauty. . . . The word objected to is neither inelegant nor superfluous."

But, asks a critic of the Sun's dictum, if not "inelegant and superfluous," what purpose does the word "got" serve? Does "have got" express more than "have"?

With his usual force, Richard Grant White attacked the misuse of "get" and "got" as follows:

"Get, one of the most willing and serviceable of our vocal servants, is one of the most ill-used and imposed upon—is indeed made a servant of all work, even by those who have the greatest retinue of words at their command. They use the word 'get'—the radical, essential, and inexpugnable meaning of which is the attainment of possession by voluntary exertion—to express the ideas of possessing, of receiving, of suffering, and even of doing. In all these cases the word is misused. A man gets riches, gets a wife, gets children, gets well (after falling sick), and figuratively, gets him to bed, gets up, gets to his journey's end —in brief, gets anything that he wants and successfully strives for. But we constantly hear educated people speak of getting crazy, of getting a fever, and even of getting a flea on one. A man hastening to the train will say that he is afraid of getting left, and tell you afterward that he did or did not get left, meaning that he is afraid of being left, and that he was or was not left.

"The most common misuse of this word, however, is to express simple possession. It is said of a man that he has got this, that, or the other thing, or that he has not got it; what is meant being simply that he has it, or has it not—the use of the word 'got' being not only wrong, but if right, superfluous. Possession is completely expressed by 'have'; 'get' expresses attainment by exertion."

government. Often mispronounced guv'-er-ment. Should be guv'ern-ment, with due regard to the n of the second syllable. This applies also to the word governor.

graduate. We now say "He graduated from Harvard" or "was graduated." Formerly the university "graduated" the student.

graft. This word is now popularly used to cover many forms of money-getting, usually of an illicit nature. Originally slang, like boodle, etc., it seems to have established itself firmly in speech and literature.

Said Justice Brewer, "Every one charged with a trust should have an eye single to that trust. The moment private pecuniary gain is sought through the advantage of that trust, some one is guilty of grafting."

grammar. Those who wish to speak and write correctly should own a copy of Cobbett's Grammar and often refer to it. In the year 1817 William Cobbett wrote to his son: "The actions of men proceed from their thoughts. In order to obtain the coöperation, the concurrence, or the consent of others, we must communicate our thoughts to them. The means of this communication are words; and grammar teaches us how to make use of words. Therefore, in all the ranks, degrees, and situations of life, a knowledge of the principles and rules of grammar must be useful."

grammatical. Not to be used in the phrase, "grammatical error." "Error in grammar" is correct.

granary. Commonly mispronounced grain'a-ri; should be gran'a-ri. The word is not derived from "grain," but from the Latin "granarium."

gratuitous. The use of this word in the

sense of unfounded, unwarranted, unreasonable, untrue, has been objected to by some writers on the score of impropriety. There is abundant authority, however, for such use of "gratuitous," and the usage is well established.

"True," says one critic, "dictionaries are found in which gratuitous is defined as meaning 'asserted without proof or reason.' But . . . dictionaries have come to be, in too many cases, the pernicious record of unreasonable, unwarranted, and fleeting usage."

This fling at the painstaking lexicographer, whose duty it is to record that which is sanctioned by usage, regardless of the individual preferences of the pundits, is decidedly "gratuitous," in all the various senses, unfounded, unwarranted, unreasonable, and untrue.

great. See **big.**

Greek. We say "a Greek temple" when we mean a temple in Greece, and "a Grecian temple" when we mean a temple built in imitation of the Greek style. Greek properly means belonging to Greece; Grecian, relating to Greece.

grievous. Mispronounced greev'i-ous. The word has only two syllables, greev'-ous.

gross. See **score.**

grow. Properly meaning to increase, and expressing enlargement, "grow" is now widely used in the sense of become, and even of diminish. It has normally come to be used to express a passage from one state to another; as, to grow mild, to grow faint, to grow dark—just as an acorn grows into an oak; and there is authority among good writers for even such apparent anomalies as grow small, grow less, and grow fewer.

grouch. A slang word originally, but it is so expressive that no other word quite takes its place.

guess. The common use of "I guess," with the meaning "I am inclined to think," needs no apology, especially when objected to by English critics who would substitute "I fancy." Even Shakespeare wrote:

"Not all together; better far, I guess.
That we do make our entrances several ways."

gums. Pronounced gumz. Those unfortunate enough to have acquired the pronunciation goomz should ask to be delivered from their affliction.

gunwale. Pronounced by sailors gun'el.

gyroscope. Pronounced ji'ro-skope, not gi'ro-.

gyvo. Pronounce with soft g and long i.

H

h. It must be remembered that this letter is simply an aspiration. It is silent in heir, heiress, honest, honor, hour, and their derivatives and compounds. In herb, hospital, humor, and humble, the h was formerly silent, but is now generally aspirated.

Difficulty in aspirating the h in the proper place is a strange characteristic of the poorly educated people of England, constituting a very large proportion of the population. It is not that the English masses cannot aspirate the h, for they do, but in the most inopportune places. The cockney, that curious product of London, is singularly unable to aspirate where there is an h, and particularly liberal with aspirations where there is none. When he is sick, he says, "Hi'm hill," and drives 'is 'orse 'ome as fast as 'e can 'ammer along the 'ard 'ighway. The strange feature of this form of speech is the cockney's blissful unconsciousness of error.

had better. The legitimacy of this locution and of the cognate "had rather" is denied by some grammarians, but both phrases are well established in the language, and there seems little to offend in the verse of the Psalmist: "I had rather be a doorkeeper in the house of my God than dwell in the tents of wickedness."

had . . . have. Incorrectly conjoined in such phrases as "Had I have known it, had we have been there," which should be, "Had I known it, had we been there." "Had" in such cases signifies "if I had," and the "have" is superfluous.

had ought. Always incorrect. "You had ought to go" is unpardonable error. The "had" is superfluous.

hain't. Always meaningless and objectionable as an abbreviation.

handwritten. The recent use of this past participle, to distinguish a letter written by hand from one that is typewritten, presupposed the existence of a verb, to handwrite, and this was found ready made in the pages of Sir Arthur Helps, the English essayist, who wrote, "Think what an accomplished man he would be, who could read well, handwrite well, talk well, speak well, and who should have good manners."

handy. Improperly used for near, nearby, as in "the grocer is handy." It is correctly used of anything close at hand, or suited to the use of the hand. Look it up in the general vocabulary of this dictionary.

hanged, hung. When a criminal is executed by hanging, he is "hanged," not "hung," but in all other senses of the verb to hang "hung" is the correct past tense and part participle. Thus, "They hanged the horse thief to the nearest tree, and the body hung till morning."

happened in. A colloquialism for "arrived in a casual manner, or by chance."

handful. Do not say "three handsful," but "three handfuls," meaning three measures of one handful each.

harass. Mispronounced ha-ras'; should be har'as. The accent is on the first syllable, in which the a-sound is the same as in pat.

hasn't, haven't. Permissible contractions of "has not, have not," especially when used at the beginning of an interrogative sentence, as "Haven't you heard the news?" but not used in the better forms of writing and speaking.

have. Often misused, especially in such sentences as "I wanted to have gone," where "I wanted to go" is the correct construction. "It had better been omitted," is improved by saying, "It would have been better to omit it." "I had as willingly be killed as captured," is sometimes regarded as a vulgarism, the better form being "I would as willingly."

"The most common error," wrote William Cobbett to his son, "is the using of the verb to have with the passive participle, when the past time simply or the infinitive of the verb ought to be used. 'Mr. Speaker, I expected . . . to have seen the bank paying in gold and silver.' This is House of Commons language. Avoid it as you would avoid all the rest of their doings. I expected 'to see' to be sure, and not 'have seen,' because the 'have seen' carries your act of seeing back beyond the period within which it is supposed to have been expected to take place. 'I called on him and wished to have submitted my manuscript to him.' Five hundred such errors are to be found in Dr. Goldsmith's works. 'I wished, then and there, to submit my manuscript to him.' I wished to do something there, and did not then wish that I had done something before."

Care must be taken that the times are attended to in using the active participle, or confusion will result. Thus, it is correct to say, "I intended to have gone (not to go) to New York before my wife arrived from Europe."

he, her, etc. See be and case for remarks on the use of pronouns with the verb to be.

head. See **score.**

healthy. Be careful not to use this word where the intended meaning is healthful. Look up these two words in the regular vocabulary of this volume and study them carefully.

heap. Often colloquially used, and found in some good writers, for a great many, a crowd, etc. Its strictly correct meaning is a pile or mass, as in Dryden's "Huge heaps of slain around the body rise." But the Anglo-Saxon *heap* signified a crowd as well as a pile, so that there is at least ancient authority for the colloquialism, "a heap of people," and Robert Louis Stevenson was even better supported when he wrote "I have noticed a heap of things in my life." In the plural form, "heaps of friends, heaps of love, etc.," the colloquialism is not permissible.

hearth. Often mispronounced herth; should be harth.

heaven. The final syllable is short; it is hev'n, not hev'en.

height. Most everybody, young and old, make the error of pronouncing this word hiteth (one syllable); the correct pronunciation is hite. In fact height can spell nothing but hite.

heinous. Pronounced hay'nus, not he'nus.

help. Condemned by some critics when used in the sense of avoid, prevent, as is the common locution, I can't help it. Such a criticism, according to others, is a good example of a prim, precise treatment of language that would deprive it of all strength and flexibility. There is no better English, they say, than "I can't help it," which is a compact and homely way of saying "The matter is beyond my aid." We have Shakespeare's example:

"I cannot help it now,
Unless by using means I lame the foot
Of our design."

Richard Grant White says: "The use of the word 'help' in this sense must be much older than Shakespeare's poetry. It is one of those quasi-idiomatic uses of words that are inevitable, that should not be unsettled, that indeed cannot be helped. There is no surer way to a weak, poor, artificial style than the sitting in judgment upon the use of words and phrases of spontaneous growth, which are not at variance with reason, and which have been used for centuries by all sorts and conditions of men. A man who uses language as Sampson, the valiant retainer of the Capulet, bit his thumb—only when he has the law on his side, will soon come to write like an attorney drawing a law paper."

helpmate, helpmeet. The former is generally preferred. Both forms are corruptions from the divine statement in Genesis, "I will make him an help meet for him," that is, fit or suitable for him. Many writers object to the use of either helpmate or helpmeet, the latter having been called a lamentable blunder. But the words have the sanction of authorities.

herculean. Accented on the second syllable her-ku'lean, not on the third.

hoist. Often mispronounced highst; should be hoyst.

hospitable. Accented on the first syllable, hos'pi-ta-bl; not hos-pit'a-bl.

how? Improperly used for "what?" as a request for repetition of something not clearly understood.

how. Misused for "that" in "I have heard how," unless the meaning is, "I have heard the manner in which," etc. "I have heard how you slept through the sermon" should be "I have heard that you slept."

how do? howdy? Colloquial contractions of "How do you do?" used only by careless speakers.

however, adv. Improperly used in "However could you do it?" which should be "How could you ever do it?" "However stupid one may be" is an example of correct use of the adverb.

however, conj. Should be distinguished in use from but, yet, notwithstanding, and nevertheless. All these conjunctions are termed adversative because they join sentences together that stand more or less in opposition to each other. However is the most indefinite; it serves as a conclusive deduction drawn from the whole. "The truth has, however, not yet all come out"; by this is understood that much of the truth has been told, and much yet remains to be told. However connects one or many propositions either expressed or understood. **Yet, nevertheless,** and **notwithstanding** are mostly employed to set two specific propositions either in contrast or direct opposition to each other; the latter two are but species of the former, pointing out the opposition in a more specific manner.

human. Commonly used colloquially for "a human being" and permissible though inelegant.

humanitarian. Properly distinguished from humane. The latter recognizes in a common humanity a bond of kindness, good will, and good offices. Humanitarian was originally applied in theology to one who denied the godhead of Christ and insisted upon his human nature. It serves no good purpose in its modern use for philanthropic, the word humane already covering that meaning perfectly. In the sense of pertaining to, possessing, or appealing to human nature, humanitarian is correctly used.

hundred. Avoid the common pronunciation hun'derd.

hydropathy. This is a badly-formed word, etymologically the opposite of that which it is intended to imply, but now established in the sense of water-cure. The composition of "hydropathy" has been called "a fine example of pretentious ignorance." It is formed of two Greek words signifying water and disease or suffering; that is, water-disease, instead of water-cure, for which it is used.

I

I. This is a very important letter, as it also is used as a word. It is often interchanged and misused with the word me. I should never be used as an objective, but it properly follows the verb "to be" as an apposite.

Me is always an objective. Say, "With you and me," not "with you and I," which is frequently heard from careless and ignorant speakers.

ice-cream, ice-water. "There are no such words," say some authorities, who contend in favor of "iced cream" and "iced water." But ice cream and ice water, as well as ice tea, are with us to remain, regardless of the objectors.

idea. Often mispronounced i'dee and i-de'ar. Misused in the sense of opinion, especially in England. "I have an idea that he is guilty," should be "I am of the opinion," etc. Such a locution has been called "a barbarous misuse of a word that is very expressive and beautiful as used by our old writers." Shakespeare never used the word as meaning an opinion, but frequently used it for a mental vision.

ideal. Pronounced with three full syllables, as spelled, i-de'al.

Ideal should be distinguished from imaginary. Ideal is not directly opposed to, but abstracted from, the real; the imaginary on the other hand, is directly opposed to the real; it is the unreal thing formed by the imagination. We all wish for ideal happiness; it is the happiness formed in the mind, which it may be possible to realize; imaginary happiness is that derived by a lunatic from the conceit of being a king.

idioms. Much of the strength of a language lies in its idioms and idiomatic phrases, the characteristics which differentiate it from all others, as the physical features of a man distinguish him from other men. An idiom is a mode of expression peculiar to a language, and is often untranslatable. The idioms in every language belong to its very structure, and are to be distinguished from its dialects, which are varieties of expression ingrafted upon it in different localities or by different professions.

idyl, idyll. Pronounced i'dil not 'idl.

i. e. Meaning "that is." Taken from the Latin phrase, id est; should not be used except in technical writing.

if. Misused for whether, in such cases as "Go and see if he will come," "I doubt if you will find him at home," though some good writers have used "if" in that manner.

"If I am, if I was, if he was," are often carelessly used when the subjunctive forms "If I be, if I were, if he were" are required for proper construction. The

sense, the meaning of the whole sentence, always governs in such cases. "If it be dark, do not come home. If eating is necessary to man, he ought not to be a glutton." In the first of these sentences, the matter expressed by the verb may be or may not be. There exists an uncertainty on the subject. And if the sentence were filled up, it would stand thus: "If it should be dark, do not come home." But in the second sentence there exists no such uncertainty. We know, and all the world knows, that eating is necessary to man. We could not fill up the sentence with "should," and therefore we make use of "is." Thus, the conjunction "if," employed in both cases, has nothing at all to do with the government of the verb. It is the sense that governs.

There is great necessity for care as to this matter of the subjunctive mode; for the meaning of what we write is very much affected when we make use of the modes indiscriminately.

-ile. Most of the words with this suffix are pronounced with the i short, as missile, hostile, fertile, etc.

ill. Many speakers and writers limit the meaning of sick to the expression of qualmishness, sickness at the stomach, nausea, and are inclined to sneer at the use of "sick" for "ill," though the former (of Anglo-Saxon origin) is etymologically the better word, and has the sanction of good authority. Army officers have sick leave, invalids keep a sick-bed, or a sick-room.

illusion. Three words that may be studied together are illusion, allusion, and delusion. Look them up in the main vocabulary of this dictionary.

illustrate. Pronounced with the stress on the first syllable.

illy. The word is not in good use, ill itself being an adverb, so that the "y" of illy is superfluous. A thing is ill done or ill made, not illy.

immediately. Sometimes misused for "as soon as," in the same manner as "directly" is. A colloquialism for which there is little excuse. Im-me'di-ate-ly is often mispronounced im-me'jet-ly.

impetus. Accented on the first syllable, im'pe-tus, not on the second.

implacable. Pronounced im-pla'ka-bl, not im-plak'a-ble.

impropriety. Applied to an inaccuracy in language; a word or phrase not in accord with the established usages or principles of speaking or writing is an impropriety.

in, into. Commonly misused, through being carelessly interchanged. We do not properly "go in the house," but go "into" the house. One may be or stay in a room, but not come in a room. We come "into" a room or any other place.

We put things into a grip, not "in" a grip, but afterward say properly they are in. "I put my shoes into my trunk yesterday and they must be in it now." He "jumped in the water" should be "he jumped into the water." "The child fell into the well," not "in the well."

The wrong use of in and into is very common, even by good speakers.

in, on. We usually live "on" a street, and have a specific use for "in the street." "He stood in the street, gazing up at the houses," means that he stood in the roadway. Thus, we live "on" Fifth Avenue and watch a blockade in Fifth Avenue. Though opposed to old English custom to speak of living "on" a street, it finds a parallel in living "on" a farm.

inaugurate. Often used where open, set up, or establish would improve the diction. The president does not inaugurate a ball, but opens it, and peanut stands are set up or established, not inaugurated.

incomparable. Properly accented only on the second syllable, in-com'pa-ra-bl.

indention. A word distinct from indentation and in use by printers, as in "hanging indention." Indention is the setting of a line or lines farther in from the margin than others that precede and follow.

index. The English plural, indexes, is used when tables of contents, etc., are referred to, and the Latin plural, indices, should be left for the exclusive use of scientists.

indorse, endorse. Greatly overworked for approve or sanction. We indorse everything, from a candidate for Congress to a new cure-all. A successful actor is indorsed and so is a porous plaster, and when we indorse the latter we do not mean that we write on the back of it, but that we think well enough of it to stick it on our own backs. It would improve our diction to approve more and indorse less.

inexplicable. Accent on the second syllable, in-ex'pli-ka-bl.

inferior, superior. Used elliptically in such phrases as "an inferior person," "a superior education." The idea is "an inferior kind of person," etc. Such usage is well established, and is generally regarded as correct.

initiate. Often misused for the word begin.

in our midst. Objected to by many sticklers for propriety and barred from the columns of many newspapers by office rule.

The phrases "in our midst, in your midst, in their midst," are wrongly condemned as innovations, long having been used by many writers of repute. The weight of authority, however, is

against them, preferring in the midst of us, or you, or them. "Where two or three are gathered together in my name, there am I in the midst of them."

inquiry. Often mispronounced in'kwi-ri; should always be in-kwire'i.

in so far as. The "in" is superfluous and should be omitted.

interesting. The stress is properly laid on the first syllable, in'ter-est-ing. Often mispronounced in-ter-est'ing.

intrigue. Pronounced in-treeg', with the accent on the last syllable, not the first.

intrude, intrusion. The meaning of "intrude" includes the idea of being unwelcome, hence it is redundant to speak of intruding "where one is not wanted." Where a man is welcome he does not "intrude."

invest. Properly dignified with the meaning, to make an investment, to lay out in the purchase of some kind of property, and misused in such careless speech as "I invested in a haircut, or a bouquet."

invite, n. A colloquialism for invitation. It is inelegant, unnecessary, and not anctioned.

irreparable. Accented only on the second syllable, ir-rep'a-ra-bl.

irrevocable. Pronounced ir-rev'o-ka-bl, not ir-re-voke'a-bl.

isthmus. Pronounced is'mus, which is the common colloquial pronunciation.

it. "Never put an 'it' upon paper without thinking well of what you are about," wrote Cobbett. "When I see many its in a page, I always tremble for the writer. The word 'it' is the greatest troubler that I know of in language. It is so small and so convenient that few are careful enough in using it. Writers seldom spare this word. Whenever they are at a loss for either a nominative or an objective to their sentence, they without any kind of ceremony, clap in an 'it.'"

Care must be taken that "it," when used, properly refers to the preceding words for which it is supposed to stand. The careless use of the word often results in errors.

Italian. Often mispronounced I'tal-yan; should be it-al'yan.

italic. Accented on the second syllable, i-tal'ik; commonly mispronounced i'tal-ik.

ivory. Properly pronounced with three full syllables, i'vo-ri, not i'vri.

J

jag. Another slang word so expressive as to meet with favor in all circles.

jalap. Mispronounced jol'up; should be jal'ap.

jeopardize. Called by Richard Grant White "a monster frequently met with—a foolish and intolerable word, which has no rightful place in the language, although even such a writer as Charles Reade uses it."

But this word, like many others, has gained such recognition that objections to substituting it for the older verb jeopard has disappeared. It is argued in favor of "jeopardize" that the termination -ize aids in stamping it as a verb.

Jew. We speak properly of a congregation of Hebrews, a store kept by a Jew, and an Israelite descended from Abraham. Hebrew is used with reference to the race and religion, Israelite with reference to the Jews as a people or nation, and Jew is the name in English, as Spaniard is of a native of Spain.

jewelry. Properly used only of jewels in general, not of any particular jewels. "There are my jewels," said the mother of the Gracchi, not "these are my jewelry." A jeweler's stock is jewelry; a woman wears her "jewels" to the opera, not her jewelry.

jocund. Pronounced jok'und, not jo'-kund.

join issue. When we "join issue" with a person, we engage or take part in an issue with him; when we take "issue" with him, we deny his proposition. The two phrases must not be confounded.

jolly. As a slang term this word is not acceptable.

josh. Another slang word that should not be sanctioned by good speakers.

journal. From the original meaning of this word, "a daily record," the broader sense, "a record of any kind," has been developed. "Journal" is now applied to almost any kind of periodical publication, and is used absolutely for a newspaper, so that we now say "this journal is published daily" without exciting criticism. Formerly this would have been equal to saying, "this daily is published daily."

journalist. Some of those whom this word strictly fits now rise in protest against its application to them. Many writers for the daily newspapers—strictly speaking, the only true "journalists," disclaim their right and title to the name. Some say they prefer to be called "newspaper men," affecting to leave their rightful name of journalist to the writers for weekly and monthly publications. "Journalism" is indisputably the proper name for a useful and honorable branch of the profession of letters, and all who practice that branch of the profession are rightly called journalists. To surrender the title "journalist" for "newspaperman" is to sell one's birthright for a mess of pottage. Lawyers might, with equal propriety, call themselves "law men" on the ground that they have to share the

good old title "lawyer" with men who do not practice in this or that particular kind of legal services.

jowl. The pronunciation "jole" is preferred.

jugular. Pronounced ju'gu-lar, not jug'-u-lar.

just. Often mispronounced jest or jist by the careless and ignorant.

juvenile. Often mispronounced. Should be ju've-nil—short i.

K

kept. Should be pronounced with the final t, kept, not kep.

kettle. Often mispronounced kit'l.

kidding. With so many good words in our language, there is no excuse for using this one, as in "Stop your kidding."

kids. Should not be used for kid gloves. We have appropriated the word to another use and speak of children as kids.

kinder. A vulgarism for "kind of," often itself misused.

kindergarten. Often mispronounced kin-dergarden; the final syllable is -ten.

kindness. May be used either in the singular or in the plural, kindnesses. A single act of abstract kindness is "a kindness," and several such acts are properly "kindnesses."

kind of. "What kind of man do you like?" is correct, but "what kind of a man" is incorrect, the a being superfluous. "I'm kind of sorry," for "I am somewhat sorry," is a colloquialism not confined to country districts. Careful speakers do not use it. The same remarks apply to "sort of."

kinsman. Should be used oftener. "A hearty English word, full of manhood and warm blood," but rarely heard in modern speech, the weaker "relative" or "connection" being substituted. In losing "kinsman," says a learned writer, we lose also his frank, sweet-lipped sister, "kinswoman," and are obliged to give her place to that poor, ill-made-up Latin interloper, "female relation."

kitchen. The last syllable should not be clipped; it is kitch'en, not kich'n.

knight. Care should be taken in pluralizing phrases containing knight. When another noun is joined to knight, as in Knight Templar, both elements take the plural; thus, Knights Templars, knights commanders. But when an adjective forms the second part of the phrase, as in knight errant, the noun only takes the plural, knights errant.

knock. This word in the slang sense cannot be approved, except for its expressiveness.

knowledge. Formerly sometimes pronounced no'lej; now always nol'ej.

L

lady. This word is correctly used as the correlative of "gentleman," and rarely misused by ladies or gentlemen. But the word is sadly abused by ladies and gentlemen who are neither, as "gentleman" is by the man who insists upon informing you that he is "always a gentleman," even though he is not.

"Lady" is used in many cases where "woman" or "wife" are demanded by good taste and correct diction. Used merely to indicate sex, it is a vulgarism. "Salesperson" has been adopted by some large commercial establishments in place of the much-discussed "saleslady," and "washlady" happily has dropped out of the race for recognition. A woman is never more truly a lady than when she properly calls herself a woman, and never less truly a lady than when she voices a claim to the gentle title.

lambast. Nobody seems to know where this word came from, or its exact meaning. We lambast a man when we severely criticise him; when we whip a horse we lambast it; and in a friendly boxing match the victor lambasted his opponent. At best the word is not required, even in slang.

lamentable. Mispronounced la-men'ta-bl; should be lam'en-ta-bl.

languid. The first syllable is lang' and the word is properly pronounced lang'-gwid. So with languor—lang'gwor.

laryngitis. Mispronounced lar-in-je'tis; should be lar-in-ji'tis.

last, latter. Last, as a superlative, cannot be used properly of two only, while latter, as a comparative, should not be used of more than two.

Latin. Pronounced lat'in, not lat'n.

latter end. Avoided by the best modern speakers and writers, who prefer "last days," etc.

laugh. Pronounced lahf, not laf.

law. Not lawr, which is a common colloquial pronunciation heard too frequently as idear is of idea.

lay, lie. Often wrongly interchanged. We lie down for a rest, not lay down, but we correctly say "Now I lay me down to sleep," for we lay things down, not lie them down. Lay, in this sense, is always transitive; lie is always intransitive.

The number of those who misuse lie and lay is legion, but the fault is inexcusable and the greatest care should be taken to make the proper distinction between these two verbs.

In the past tenses also, "laid" and "lay" are often confused. The former is the preterit of lay, and the latter of lie. Say, "I laid the child down," not "I lay the child down," and "I lay down on the lounge," not "I laid down on the lounge."

learn. Often misused for "teach." We do not "learn a child its letters" but "teach a child its letters." The child learns, as we teach. To teach is to transmit knowledge, to learn is to receive it.

learned. Pronounced in two syllables when used as an adjective; thus, "a learn'ed lawyer"; but in one syllable when used as a verb; thus, "she learned with ease."

leave. Such expressions as "Leave me be," "Leave me see it," are vulgarisms for which there is no excuse. Say, "Let me be," etc. Some have objected to the use of "leave" without an object in such sentences as "He leaves tomorrow," but the usage is sanctioned by good writers.

legislature. Accented on the first syllable and pronounced lej'is-late-yur, not lej-is-late'yur. So with **legislator** and **legislative.**

lengthened. Often misused for lengthy or long. Lengthened is properly used of a thing only when its original length has been added to. A long table is lengthened by an addition in the middle or at either end, but unless such an addition had been made it would be incorrect to speak of it as a lengthened table. A long sermon is not necessarily a lengthened sermon; on the other hand, a short sermon is lengthened when the preacher discourses at greater length than usual.

lengthy. Properly used in the sense of "immoderately long," and often misused when "long" is preferable. "A long debate" is better than "a lengthy debate."

lengthways. Lengthwise is the better form.

lesser. This word may be used with the sense of "minor" in such phrases as "the lesser prophets, the lesser poets." It is also sometimes used with propriety instead of "less," especially in verse. We may say, "Of two evils, choose the less" or "the lesser."

lethargic Accented on the second syllable, leth-ar'gic.

liable. Compare this word with the word likely in the main vocabulary of this dictionary, and you will not be so likely to use them incorrectly.

lick. You did not lick him, but you did whip him. Do not use the word lick in such a sense.

licorice. Often mispronounced lik'er-ish; should be lik'o-ris.

lift, raise. Should not be confounded in meaning. To lift is to take up from a given spot by a direct application of force; to raise is to cause to rise. We lift a stool with our hands, we raise a stool by giving it longer legs.

like. The confusion of this word with the word as, often produces obscurity of diction. They both express similarity, but "like" compares things, while "as" compares action or existence. We may say correctly, John is like James, or John is such a man as James is; but not "John is as James," or "John is such a man like James is."

"Like" is often misused for "as though"; thus, "It looks like it would rain" should be "as though it would rain."

lilac. Often mispronounced li'lok; should be li'lak.

limb, leg. "A squeamishness, which I am really ashamed to notice, leads many persons to use this word [limb] exclusively instead of leg. Heaven help such folk; they are far out of my reach."—Richard Grant White.

limited. "A man of limited means" should be preferably "a man of small means." The loose use of "limited" for low, small, slight, or slender is not correct.

listen. Do not begin your sentences with "Listen!" The use of this word in this manner becomes tiresome, as do also the objectionable phrases, "I say!" "Look here!"—often used "Looky here!"

loan, lend. Lend is the preferable form of the verb. Say, "Lend me your auto," not "Loan me."

look. The verb look, applied to a person's appearance, takes the adjective, not the adverb. Thus we say correctly, "She looks charming," not "charmingly." One looks sweet, beautiful, handsome, or graceful, as the case may be. We do not say "She looks sweetly," any more than "She looks sadly."

lot and **lots.** Used colloquially in the same way as heap and heaps. The plural form is usually condemned as inelegant.

love, like. The former is often carelessly used for the latter. We do not "love" candy, we like it. But "I just love chocolate" is one of the commonest of phrases. Careful speakers will not fail to distinguish properly between the two words, each of which has an important place.

lovely. Everything is "lovely," and they who say it should be placed with the goose that "hangs high." Lovely is one of the most abused words in the language. There are fair enthusiasts who find little pigs "lovely" as well as pug dogs. Their automobiles are lovely, and they have "lovely times" in them. They have lovely lawns and "perfectly lovely" neighbors, and they seem unconscious of the fact that the last use of the word is the only legitimate one.

Lovely properly means lovable, charming, and is correctly applied only to persons. In regrettable colloquial use it is now applied less to persons than to things, and we have lovely houses, lovely farms, and even lovely animals

low-priced. To be distinguished from cheap. A thing is low-priced when it is of small price, when its cost is low. It is cheap when it is to be had at a bargain. A gold watch may cost a great deal of money, but is cheap if the price be lower than one might expect.

lurid. The light may be bright, but it is not lurid unless it is dull and ghastly—which few writers realize.

luxurious. Now rarely used as a synonym for luxuriant. Luxurious pertains to luxury, luxuriant is abundant or exuberant in growth.

lyceum. Accented on the second syllable, ly-se'um, not the first.

M

mackerel. Pronounced in three syllables, mak'er-el, not mak'rel.

mad. Colloquially much used in the sense of "angry," though not by careful speakers. "Angry" is always to be preferred, leaving "mad" to signify foolish, insane. But the use of "mad" to express anger is no mere modern colloquialism. Shakespeare uses it in "The Merchant of Venice." Also in the Bible we find King James's translators placing the stamp of their approval upon the verse, "And being exceedingly mad against them, I persecuted them even unto strange cities," which is unchanged in the Revised Version.

magnificent. Be careful not to use this word too freely—likewise the words gorgeous, majestic, grand, and others of a similar character.

maintenance. Often mispronounced main-tain'ans; should be main'te-nans.

majority. Often misused for most. "Most of us are willing" is usually better than "the majority of us."

make. Used as a colloquialism for earn, gain, "make" is not sanctioned. The legitimate verbs are preferred.

marital. Properly applied only to a husband ("his marital rights"), the word being from Latin *maritus*, a husband. Distinguished from matrimonial, which refers to both husband and wife, or to marriage generally.

maritime. Pronounced mar'i-tim, not mar'i-time. The a is short as in pat.

marjoram. Accented on the first syllable, mar'jo-ram, not on the second.

masculine. The vowel sound in the final syllable is short, mas'ku-lin.

matron. Pronounced ma'trun, not mat'-run; matronal is mat'run-al, or ma'-trun-al; and matronly is always ma'-trun-ly.

mausoleum. Accented on the third syllable mau-so-le'um, not the second.

mayor. Properly pronounced may'or with two syllables. The pronunciation "mayr" is common.

medicine. Pronounced in three syllables, med'i-sin; not two, med'sin.

mercantile. Pronounced mer'kan-til, not mer-kan-teel'.

merely. Misused for simply. Merely means solely; "She sings merely to amuse herself." Simply means of itself, without regard to anything else; "Your story is simply amazing."

mesmerize. Some orthoepists pronounce this word mes'mer-ize, but it is commonly mez'mer-ize.

middling. A common colloquialism for fairly, tolerably, as in "a middling good meal." Middling is not an adverb, and cannot be used for one.

mighty. Commonly used as an equivalent of "very" in such phrases as mighty well, mighty hard, mighty wise, etc. It is an old colloquialism, but should be avoided.

mineralogy. Often wrongly pronounced min-erol'ogy.

minute. Compare this word with the word moment in the regular vocabulary section.

mischievous. Often mispronounced mis-chee'vi-us and mis-chee'vus; should be mis'chi-vus.

misplaced words. In the construction of sentences it is of the highest importance to give each word and clause its proper place. Misplacement is one of the most common of all the errors in writing and speaking. All the words may be the proper words to be used upon the occasion, as William Cobbett points out, and yet, by a misplacing of a part of them the meaning may be wholly destroyed, and even made to be the contrary of what it ought to be. The difference between "The steak should properly be broiled" and "The steak should be properly broiled" will be understood.

mistaken. "You are mistaken," in the sense of "you are wrong," is a locution that has caused many battles among the critics. It has been attacked on the ground of possible confusion with "mistaken" in its sense of taken amiss, misunderstood. Its defenders assert that "You are mistaken" is less direct and censorius than "You are wrong," and hence less offensive. They admire its euphemistic character, and have given it the sanction of their authority. Its use is so general for "You are wrong" that there is no possibility of mistaking the meaning. "You are in error" is preferred by some purists.

moisten. Pronounced mois'n, not -ten.

monarchical. Often mispronounced and misspelled. It is mo-nahr'kik-al, not mo-nahr'ki-al.

mongrel. Pronounced mung'grel, not mong'grel.

morale. Not mor'al, but mo-rahl'.

most. Often used for almost, but the colloquialism is inadmissible. "I was most dead from fatigue" is unpardonable. "Most every day" is often heard for "nearly every day," but only in the mouths of the careless or ignorant.

Used as an intensive in such phrases as "a most profound silence," "it was most extraordinary," most is less desirable than "very." "Everybody abuses this word," says Gould. "If a man would cross out 'most' wherever he can find it in any book in the English language, he would in 'almost' every instance improve the style of the book."

move you. In the sentence, "Mr. Chairman, I move you," the "you" is unnecessary and superfluous. We do not in any sense move the chairman; we move the resolution; that is, we offer it.

much. Do not use the term muchly for the good word much.

municipal. Mispronounced mu-ni-sip'-al; should be mu-nis'i-pal.

museum. Pronounced mu-ze'um, not mu'ze-um. The accent is on the second syllable.

mushroom. Often mispronounced mush'roon; the final syllable is -room.

muskmelon. Often mispronounced mush'mel-un, which is an objectionable corruption of the word. The first syllable is musk'.

mutual. Often objected to in the phrase "our mutual friend," of which Macaulay says: "Mutual friend is a low vulgarism for common friend." Without going quite so far, it may be said that mutual, as qualifying friend, though it has been frequently used in literature, is objectionable on the ground that mutual properly expresses reciprocity or community of feeling or action, and therefore should not be joined with such a word as friend. **Common** is the proper adjective to use. Those who use the phrase, however, are in good company, namely, that of Sterne, Burke, Shakespeare, Milton, Dickens, Lytton, and others.

Mutual applies mostly to matters of will and opinion; as, a mutual affection, a mutual interest or concern. It signifies exchanged so as to be equal, or the same, on both sides. Our joint, or common friends may have mutual confidences.

N

naive. Pronounced nah-eve', not nave.

nape. Mispronounced nap; the a is long, nape.

nasty. Offensive when used in the sense of disagreeable. "This word, at best not well suited to dainty lips," says White, "is of late years shockingly misused by British folk who should be ashamed of such defiled English. . . . For hardly three other English words are so nearly the same in meaning as dirty, filthy, and nasty; of which the last expresses the greatest offense to all the senses.

national. Often mispronounced na'-shun-al; should be nash'un-al.

nature. Pronounced na'tyur. The pure sound of t should be preserved in this word, though the best and most careful speakers frequently pronounce the last syllable as though it were -choor.

necessitated. Often used when required, compelled or obliged would improve the diction.

neighborhood, vicinity. These words are not synonyms, though sometimes regarded as interchangeable. Neighborhood is employed in reference to inhabitants, to denote nearness of persons to each other or to objects in general; but vicinity is used to denote nearness of one object to another, whether person or thing; hence, we may say a quiet neighborhood, and to be "in the neighborhood," either as it respects the people or the country; but we say, in the vicinity of a factory, or of the city.

neither . . . nor. When these correlatives are employed to connect singular nominatives, care should be taken that they are followed by a singular verb; thus, "Neither John nor I were at church" should be "was at church."

nerve. Not a good word to use in its slang sense when there are so many legitimate words that are far more expressive.

neuralgia. Correctly pronounced in four syllables, nū-ral'ji-a, not nu-ral'ja, nor nu-ral'jy.

never. Often misused for "not" in such sentences as "He was never born there."

nice. Generally misapplied, in the sense of pleasing or agreeable. Such colloquial use of the word as in "a nice day, a nice sermon, a nice play," was condemned by Archdeacon Hare as stupid vulgarism due to sheer poverty of thought or fear of saying anything definite. Nice is a good word when properly applied and we speak with propriety and force of a nice taste, a nice distinction, etc. To talk of "a nice man" is considered childish.

nicety. Pronounced in three syllables, ni'se-ti, not nise'ti. "In this word of our own composition from nice," says Walker, "we have unaccountably run into the pronunciation of the mute e."

nohow. A vulgar colloquialism for "in any way," "not at all," etc.

none. Used in both the singular and the plural sense, hence accompanied by singular or plural verbs, according to the sense, of which the speaker or writer must be the judge. "There is none here" is used with reference to the absence of a single person or thing; "there

are none here" denotes the absence of several objects or of a group of objects. "He wanted some cheese, but there is none here; also some raisins, but there were none to be had."

In some literary establishments there is an iron-clad rule that "none" shall always take a singular verb, but the flexible English language should not be weakened thus and resents such unnecessary restraint.

nor, or. Or is frequently misused for nor after the negative no in sentences like the following: "He has no sheep or cattle," which should be "no sheep nor cattle." We hear such expressions as "Pride nor anger becomes a man" and are left to infer that the first word is negatived elliptically. In most of such cases the negative "nor" is not sufficient to make the meaning perfectly clear and the construction must therefore be regarded as defective. It is better always to supply the missing "neither"—"Neither pride nor anger becomes a man."

nothing like. Often misused for "not nearly." "She is nothing like as pretty as her sister" should be "She is not nearly so pretty," etc.

no use. "It is no use" should be "It is of no use."

nuisance. Often mispronounced noo'-sans; should be niu'sans.

number. The rules of grammar and good construction demand that pronouns and verbs shall always agree in number with their antecedents or subjects. Plural pronouns must not be used when their antecedents are singular. "A person must be very short if they can't see over that wall" is incorrect; "if he can't see" corrects the error.

A common error is the wrong use of the verb to be as regards number. "There is four of us" should be "there are four," etc. In the colloquial form, "There's just four of us," we find a very familiar misuse of number. Careful speakers will avoid all such errors.

The pronouns each and every govern the singular number. Say, "each of them studies" not "each of them study."

nut. This word has its legitimate uses, and it should not be used in its slang sense. However "nutty" one may be, there is a better term to express it.

O

O and oh. These two forms are properly distinguished in use. In direct address we use O with a noun, as: O John, come here. No punctuation follows O. In expressions of joy, pain, surprise, etc., we use oh, as: Oh, how beautiful the mountain is!

When the sentence as a whole is exclamatory a comma follows oh and an exclamation point is used at the end; otherwise this is the correct punctuation: Oh! I forgot my camera.

O is always a capital, but oh is capitalized only at the beginning of a sentence. Examples: We made the trip; and, oh, how enjoyable it was! Oh! Have I hurt you? Come, O men of iron will. O yes, I understand.

oaths. Pronounced with the th hard, as in those.

obesity. Pronounced o-bes'i-ti, not o-be'-si-ti.

occult. Accented on the final syllable, ok-kult'.

of. There is a certain ambiguity about the meaning of "of" in phrases like "the love of woman" which may be obviated by using another preposition, as "for" or "to," or by transposing the phrase to read "woman's love," if that be the meaning. The love of woman may signify either the love of a woman for another or the love of a man for her. If the former is meant, we can substitute "woman's love"; if the latter, we can say "love for a woman" or "love for woman," and thus convey the meaning intended.

of all others. Erroneous sentences like the following are frequently met with in speech and writing: "Ingratitude is a trait of character of all others the most censurable." Here the meaning is "Ingratitude is the most censurable of all traits of character that are censurable," and the sentence might read with propriety: "Ingratitude is the worst of all the censurable traits of character." When we say "of all others," we mean of all others beside the one spoken of, and the one spoken of is not one of the others. It is better in all cases to transpose the sentence than to employ "of all others."

When we carelessly say "of all others," we usually mean "of all." Thus, "Lincoln was the president, of all others, nearest to the people," means "Of all the presidents, Lincoln was nearest to the people."

of any. Often misused for "of all." "The greatest of any I have seen," should be "the greatest of all" or "greater than any other," etc.

official. Often misused for officer. An official is properly a subordinate executive officer, and the word is not strictly applicable to all officers.

off of. Always a specimen of redundancy. In "a pound of chops off of the loin," the "of" is superfluous. In "a yard off of a piece of silk," either "off" or "of" should be omitted. In "Get off of the horse," "of" is not needed.

often. Pronounced of'n, not of'ten.

old veteran. A phrase to be avoided as a pleonasm. "Veteran" implies length of service, and when length of days as well as length of service is to be expressed it is better to say "aged veteran."

on, upon. Upon has the special significance of resting on, being at or in contact with the upper or outer part of a thing. It may be said to be synonymous with "on" in all its senses, and to be interchangeable with it, the choice of the writer or speaker seeming to determine the use of the word. Upon is sometimes written as two words; thus, "Can you climb up on the roof?"

"In writing prose," says Ayres, "we could get on very well if there were no such word as upon."

one. The useful indefinite "one" should not be followed in the same sentence by a substitute "he" or "her," and especially not by "they." Say, "One may choose one's own road," not "one may choose his, or her, own road," and especially not "one may choose their own road." The latter is a common error.

When a statement begins with "one," the repetition of "one" and its derivatives is always preferred to the admission of the pronouns; that is, the impersonal form of "one" must be retained throughout. Thus, "one may not be able to choose one's walk in life, but one may always choose one's companions, and has only oneself to blame for a wrong choice." Better construction often results when the sentence begins "A person," followed by his, her, etc., but the matter must be left to individual judgment.

"This pronoun continually lands writers in difficulties," says Prof. Bain. "English idiom requires that when the pronoun has to be again referred to it should be used itself a second time. The repetition is often felt to be heavy, and writers have recourse to various substitutions." When "one" is used in place of an antecedent noun care must be taken that its relation to the noun is free from ambiguity. Thus, in the sentence, "He did not know a quail from a hawk, never having seen one," the pronoun "one" may relate to either quail or hawk, and is not clear.

onerous. Pronounced on'er-us, not o'ner-us.

ones. Objection has been made to the use of "ones" in phrases like "The horses are very fine ones."

"In all such cases," says one writer, "ones is superfluous. The same word, in the singular and in the plural, is often made to do duty for some other term when that other term should be used. The avoidance of repetition is of course at times desirable, but it is frequently proper to repeat a word that occurs in a preceding sentence, particularly if ambiguity would be the result of not doing so."

"He was a man of very different abilities and character from the ones that have succeeded him," should be "from the men," etc.

only. Many errors are made by misplacing "only" in a sentence. In this respect it is one of the most sadly abused words of the language. The worst errors are such as obscure the meaning of the speaker or writer, or make the sentence ridiculous. In the sentence "His ears only caught the happiest remarks," the writer does not intend to convey the impression that the subject was deaf except when happy remarks were made, or that "the happiest remarks" were caught only by the ears. The meaning is, "His ears caught only the happiest remarks."

It is almost impossible to prescribe rules that shall govern the admission of "only" into English sentences. The difficulty of the task is no reflection upon the genius of the language, but rather a proof of its flexibility. In his Higher English Grammar Dr. Bain has addressed himself to the subject as follows:

"According to the position of only, the same words may be made to express very different meanings. 'He only lived for their sakes.' Here only must be held as qualifying 'lived for their sakes,' the emphasis being on lived, and the word immediately adjoining. The meaning then is, 'he lived,' but did not work, did not die, did not do any other thing for their sakes.

" 'He lived only for their sakes.' Only now qualifies 'for their sakes,' and the sentence means, he lived for this one reason, for their sakes, and not for any other reason.

" 'He lived for their sakes only.' The force of the word when placed at the end is peculiar. Then it often has diminutive or disparaging signification. 'He lived for their sakes,' and not for any more worthy reason. 'He gave sixpence only,' is an insinuation that more was expected."

As a general rule it may be said that "only" should be placed next to the word or phrase that it is intended to qualify, and care must be taken that there is no other word or phrase before or after to which "only" may also refer to render the sentence ambiguous.

onto. In a certain colloquial use this word is a vulgarism; as, "A ring with a beautiful set onto it." But it has grown in favor as a junction of on and to in such phrases as "The aeronaut fell onto the roof." "The window opened onto a pleasant lawn."

on yesterday. The "on" is always superfluous and inelegant.

orate. Is only for the humorists when they describe the speech of a bombastic orator. It belongs to the same class as "resolute," to adopt resolutions, and is fittingly used with "hot air" and similar slang.

orchid. Pronounced or'kid, not or'chid.

ordeal. Commonly and erroneously accented on the second syllable, or-de'al; should be or'de-al.

ordinance. Compare this word with the word ordnance in the main vocabulary section.

ordinary. A good word, but its contraction into the word "ornary" never can be forgiven. The latter should never be used.

ou, ow. Mispronounced in various localities, as "kaow" for cow, "abaout" for about. Careful speakers will always avoid such provincialisms.

over. Often used instead of "more than," a preferable locution; as "We walked over a mile" should be "more than."

over and above. "More than" is the preferable phrase in such sentences as "Over and above that, I say." The colloquial use in "He's not over and above bright" is not permissible.

overflown. "The river has overflown its banks" is incorrect. Should be "overflowed." Flown is the past participle of to fly, and not of to flow. There is no such word as overflown.

over his signature. In modern parlance a man writes "under" or "over" his signature. "Under" is the older form, and is always used in such phrases as "He writes under the signature of, etc." We do not say "Mr. Clemens wrote over the signature of Mark Twain."

Various reasons have been advanced for and against the use of "over one's signature." Most of the objections seem to have been prompted by prejudice.

own. Even though some good writers and speakers use "own up" for the good word "confess," it should not be sanctioned.

P

pack. Do not use this word for the word carry, even though it is not incorrect.

pair. See remarks under **score.**

pal. Not considered refined, but doubtless this word is as good as the word "chum," which has the same meaning.

panacea. This word means a universal medicine and it is therefore pleonastic to speak of "a universal panacea."

pantomime. The last syllable is often mispronounced -mine; should be -mime.

papyrus. Not pap'i-rus, but pa-pi'rus, with the long i.

paradox. The word means "something seemingly absurd," hence, to speak of "a seeming paradox" is pleonastic. We may say either "It is a paradox" or "It seems an absurdity."

paresis. Often mispronounced pa-re'sis; should be par'e-sis.

partake. Often misused for the simple verb to eat. Said Richard Grant White: "Say that you 'ate' your breakfast or your dinner, not that you partook of some rolls and butter and coffee, or of beef and pudding. Although, if you are at breakfast when a friend comes in, you may ask him, if you like the phrase, to sit down and partake of it, i.e., take a part of it, share it with you."

partially. In many cases partly is more correctly used. A thing is not partially, but partly, done.

partner. Often mispronounced pard'ner, which is slangily contracted into pard. Should be part'ner.

partridge. Mispronounced pat'rij; should be part'rij.

party. Often misused for person, though correctly used in legal documents or of litigants. "I saw a party" for a person, is in bad taste.

passive. In the sentence "John was given an apple" is the root of a controversy that has long divided the grammarians. "This sort of phraseology is exceedingly vicious," say the writers on one side, "and it is hard to understand the depravity of its invention. It seems that an apple was given to John; yet the infernal ingenuity of the inventors contrives to frame a sentence in which there are two nominatives and only one singular verb."

Other writers condone the use of the passive form thus, saying "John," in the sentence quoted, must be understood to be the dative case, the sentence being equivalent to "An apple was given (to) John," but they will not sanction the form "He was given an apple," which again is accepted by some critics on the ground of wide usage, though they do not formally approve it. "An apple was given him" is the form preferred.

Care should be exercised in the use of the passive, in order to avoid such errors as are seen in the following examples: "I was given one of the offices"; "For every scratch I have been given he has two scars"; "Aliens have always been refused a vote."

In the reconstruction of sentences involving an incorrect use of the passive lies the safety of the careful speaker and writer. It is better to choose a different form of expression than to lay oneself open to the charge of being ungrammatical.

past. Often misused for last. The past week, the past year, the past twenty years, are often improved by substituting

last for past, and the meaning is more clearly conveyed.

pathos. Often misused and should be looked up in the regular vocabulary. Also look up the word bathos.

patronage. Misused for custom, as patron is for customer. We do not properly "patronize" a man when we buy from him. He is not dependent upon our favor.

peony. Mispronounced pi'o-ni and pi'ni; should be pe'o-ni.

people, persons. Good writers always discriminate between "people" and "persons." Either may be used to express a small number of individuals; the word people, however, is always considered as one undivided body, while "person" may be distinctly used in either the singular or the plural. We should not say one, two, three, or four people; but we may say one, two, three, or four persons; yet on the other hand we may indifferently say, such people or persons; many people or persons; some people or persons.

"People" is used in general propositions and "persons" in those which are specific, or which refer directly to some particular individuals; thus we say, people are generally of that opinion; some people think so; some people attended; there were but few persons present; the whole company consisted of six persons.

As the term people is employed to designate the promiscuous multitude, much the same as the public, it has acquired a certain meanness which makes it less suitable to some than the word persons. When we say, "I do not know who the people are," it is not so respectful as to say, "I do not know who those persons are." In like manner we say, "Nothing else is to be expected from people of that stamp" and "Persons of their respectable appearance do not frequent such places."

In the senses of the community, the nation, the commonwealth, and the public, "people" is very much overworked, especially by politicians whose interest in "the people" is their means of support.

per. Improperly joined to English words. We say per diem, not per day, per annum, not per year. Such expressions as "per your letter, per invoice," etc., are commercial colloquialisms and are without sanction.

percent. Although this is two words in the original Latin, per centum, it is now in such constant use that it should be used as one word, percent, without the sign of abbreviation in general use.

perfect. Can "perfect" be compared with propriety? Can we say more perfect and most perfect? The question has long occupied the minds of the critics and custom seems to have decided it in the affirmative. "He spoke in the most perfect silence." "There never was a more perfect day."

perhaps. Two syllables, per-haps'; not praps.

permit, allow. Not always interchangeable. "Permit" implies formal consent, "allow" tacit consent.

personalty. To be distinguished from personality. Personalty is one's personal estate, personality one's personal characteristics.

perspicuity, perspicacity. These words are often confounded, though very different in meaning. Perspicuity is clearness, freedom from obscurity or ambiguity, and denotes that quality of writing or speech which readily presents to the mind of another the precise ideas of the author.

Perspicacity is the quality of being quick-sighted or acute in discernment, and while both words may be applied to diction, they represent very different qualities.

perspiration. Mispronounced pres'pi-ration; should be per'spi-ra-tion.

peruse. Often used when the simpler word "read" should be preferred.

phenomena. The singular form is phenomenon, and the plural should never be used for the singular.

piano. Vulgarly mispronounced py'an-o; should be pi-an'o. The plural is pianos, not pianoes.

piece. Misused in such sentences as "I walked with him a piece." An undesirable colloquialism.

place. We do not go "some place," but "to some place," or "somewhere." The use of place without the preposition is unpardonable colloquialism.

plead. A colloquial preterit and participle "plead (pled)" is often heard, but the best speakers say "He pleaded guilty"; "They might have pleaded justification."

plenty. Much used colloquially as an adjective, in the sense of plentiful. Dr Campbell, in his Philosophy of Rhetoric, says, "Plenty for plentiful appears to me so gross a vulgarism that I should not have thought it worthy of a place here if I had not sometimes found it in works of considerable merit."

"Prairie chickens are plentiful" is better than "Prairie chickens are plenty."

pleonasm. Redundancy, or pleonasm, generally weakens diction, and should be guarded against. It is simply defined as the use of more words than are necessary to express ideas. To speak of "returning back again" is pleonastic, the word return including the sense of back and again.

plurals. The proper formation of the

plural number of nouns is very important, and certain general rules governing the plural of both nouns and pronouns should be mastered by all who aim to write correctly. Even the elementary rules of number are often transgressed. William Cobbett stated these rules with simplicity and force, as follows:

1. The singular is the original word; and, in general, the plural is formed by adding an s to the singular. But there are many nouns that do not form their plurals in this simple manner, while there are some that have no plural number at all, and some that have no singular. Therefore, considering the above to be the first rule, others may be added with regard to the nouns that do not follow that rule.

2. Nouns, the singular numbers of which end in ch, s, sh, or x, require "es" to be added in order to form their plural number; as, church, churches; brush, brushes; fox, foxes.

3. Nouns that end in y, when the y has a consonant coming immediately before it, change the y into ies in forming their plurals; as, quantity, quantities. But if the y be not immediately preceded by a consonant, the words follow the first rule, and take only an s in addition to their singular, as day, days. It is very common to see even persons of liberal education making the error of writing vallies, vollies, attornies, and the like.

4. Nouns that end in a single f, or in fe, form their plurals by changing the f or fe into ves; as loaf, loaves; wife, wives. But this rule has exceptions in the following words, which follow the first rule: Dwarf, scarf, mischief, handkerchief, chief, relief, grief.

5. The following nouns have their plural in -en: man, men; woman, women; ox, oxen; child, children; and brethren is used sometimes as the plural of brother.

6. All nouns that nature, or art, or habit has made plural have no singular as, ashes, annals, bellows, bowels, thanks, breeches, entrails, lungs, scissors, snuffers, tongs, wages, and some others. There are also some nouns that have no plurals, such as those that express the qualities or propensities or feelings of the mind or heart; as, honesty, meekness, compassion. There are, further, several names of herbs, metals, minerals, liquids, and of fleshy substances, that have no plurals; to which may be added the names of almost all sorts of grain. There are exceptions here, for while wheat has no plural, oats has seldom any singular.

Then there are some words that are too irregular in the forming of their plurals to be brought under any distinct head even of irregularity. These include die, dice; mouse, mice; louse, lice; deer, deer; tooth, teeth, and foot, feet.

Compound words generally form their plural by pluralizing the second element; thus, hoop-skirts, hop-poles.

Personal pronouns must be made to agree with their antecedents in number. It is an error to say "A person must be very near sighted if they cannot see across the street." "They" should be "he" or "she."

When singular nouns are preceded by each, every, or no, the verb must be singular. Thus we say, "Every man and every woman goes to church," not "go" to church. "Each day and each hour counts in life," not "count." "Each" always takes a singular verb or pronoun; thus, "Each of them is happy," "Each man has his place."

"When the nominative is a relative pronoun we must look to the antecedent in order to determine the number of the verb." The following sentences exemplify errors that are often made:

"One of the first writers that comes to mind," should be "that come to mind." The verb agrees with "writers," not "one."

"One of the best books that has ever been published," should be "have ever been published."

"She gave him in return one of those smiles that closely resembles a sneer," should be "resemble."

Singular forms of the verb "to be" are frequently misused for the plural. Thus, the educated ear is offended daily by the question "How many is there?" or by such statements as "There was three or four of us." The plural verbs are, were, etc., are required in all such cases.

"You was," for "you were," and "was you?" for "were you?" are every day errors commonly heard.

Physics, economics, dietetics, and other similar nouns, though plural in form, are regarded as singular, and take the singular verb; thus, physics is a delightful study; athletics is beneficial to health; mathematics is an exact science.

It is correct to say, "This seven years has passed"; "This hundred dollars is there"; the seven years being taken as forming one period of time, and the hundred dollars one sum of money.

As a general rule, collective nouns—those nouns which have both the singular and the plural form, as number, crowd—require a singular verb with their singular form, and a plural verb with their plural form. However, the plural verb may be used with the singular form when the idea of plurality is to be very prominent.

poem. Often mispronounced pome; should be two full syllables po'em.

poetess. Unnecessarily used for a woman

poet. Poet is of either gender. Say, "she is a poet," not "a poetess."

poignant, poignancy. The g is silent, the pronunciation being poin'ant, poin'-an-si.

police. Accented on the last syllable, po-lese' not the first.

politics. Use this word as singular, as "The man's politics is," not are.

portion. Often misused for part. "A large portion of the street is blocked" should be "a large part," etc.

possessive case. When two nouns in the possessive case are in apposition, the apostrophe and s may be added to either noun. Thus: "This book is Virgil, the Roman poet's"; or, "This book is Virgil's, the Roman poet." If, however, the appositive enlargement is complex, or if it consists of several terms, the apostrophe and s should be added to the first noun: "This book is Virgil's, the great and renowned Roman poet." If each appositive noun is very emphatic, the apostrophe and s may be added to each. When any doubt arises as to the proper form, employ another expression, as, "This book is one of the works of Virgil, the great and renowned Roman poet." Many good speakers prefer the latter course.

"Brown & Smith's business" is correct, but not "Brown and Smith's wives," which should be expressed "The wives of Brown and Smith."

Hers, theirs, your, etc., are sometimes written erroneously with an apostrophe, her's, their's, etc.

When the noun that is in the possessive case is expressed by a circumlocution, that is by many words in lieu of one, says Cobbett, the sign of the possessive case is properly joined to the last word: as, "John, the old farmer's, wife"; "Oliver, the spy's evidence." It is however much better to say, "The wife of John, the old farmer," "The evidence of Oliver, the spy."

In the case of many compound words the hyphen really represents the sign of the possessive case; thus, dog-collar, horse-blanket, stand for dog's collar, horse's blanket. This is an advantage peculiar to our language. It enables us to say much in few words, which always gives strength to language, and after clearness, strength is the most valuable quality that writing or speech can possess.

The possessive is properly used in the construction of sentences like the following: "He grieved at the nation's being unprepared," "Her being fully dressed was fortunate," "the cause of your brother's going to sea," etc. The omission of the apostrophe and s or of the possessive pronoun in such cases would be plain error.

The use of the double possessive, as in "that house of Smith's," "a portrait of Peter's," etc., though frequently the subject of controversy, has the sanction of the majority of writers and is well established. It has the merit of preventing ambiguity. "A portrait of Peter" may be one of two things—a likeness of Peter or a portrait merely owned by Peter. "A portrait of Peter's" plainly indicates Peter's possession of the portrait of somebody else.

posted. Colloquially used for "informed," but without reason. It is sadly overworked in such cases as "He is well posted," which is a commercial colloquialism.

practical. Misused for skilful. What does "a practical printer" mean? Is not every printer practical?

predicate. Often misused by speakers and writers who do not seem to understand the meaning of the word and fall into the habit of misapplying it. Its use in the sense of predict or foretell is always wrong.

preferable. Accented on the first syllable, pref'er-a-bl; not pre-fer'a-bl.

prepositions. The use of a preposition at the end of a sentence, as in "What are you thinking of?" is often objected to, but is sanctioned by abundant authority.

pretty. Pronounced prit'i, not pret'i.

preventive. Often mispronounced preventative. The use of "preventative," according to White, ought to be regarded as evidence of an utter want of education and of a low grade of intelligence.

previous. Often misused for previously, though the locution "previous to" is used by some good writers. The simpler "before" may often be substituted with advantage.

pristine. Properly pronounced pris'tin, not pris'tine (long i), nor pris'teen.

probably. Mispronounced prob'li; should be three syllables, prob'a-bli.

procure. Often used by persons who disdain or who have forgotten the simple word "get."

program. This word is mispronounced when the final syllable is clipped to -grm, instead of being sounded with the short a, -gram. The spelling indicated is now preferred to the original French form programme.

promise. Sometimes improperly used for "assure"; thus, "I will avenge myself, I promise you," should be "I assure you."

proof, evidence, testimony. The distinctions between these words should be carefully observed. Proof is that which simply proves; evidence is that which makes evident or clear; testimony is a species of evidence by means of witnesses. Evidence may be words or deeds, writing

or discourse; testimony is properly evidence by words spoken, and more strictly speaking, the person giving the evidence. Proof is the act of proving, as well as the thing that proves.

propose. We should not "propose to take a vacation," but we may "purpose" doing so. "Propose" is often incorrectly used in this manner. Correctly used, it means to offer, or put forward, to be considered by others. To purpose is to intend, design, or resolve. We purpose in our own mind, and propose to others.

Crabb makes the following distinction: "We purpose (design) that which is at hand, or immediately to be set about; we propose that which is more distant; the former requires the setting before one's mind, the latter requires deliberation and plan. We purpose many things which we never think worth while doing; but we ought not to propose anything to ourselves which is not of too much importance to be lightly adopted or rejected. We purpose to go to town on a certain day; we propose to spend our time in a particular study."

proposition, proposal. These two words may be distinguished from each other thus: Proposal comes from propose, in the sense of offer; proposition comes from propose in the sense of setting down in a distinct form of words. We make a proposal to a person to enter into a partnership with him; we make a proposition to one who is at variance with us to settle the difference.

proven. An irregular form of the past participle "proved," used chiefly in courts of law, as in the Scotch verdict "not proven."

providing. Almost always incorrectly used for provided, even with good writers and speakers. We should not say "Providing it is a fine day," but "provided."

purchase. The best speakers and writers do not purchase, but instead they buy.

put. We "put up" when we make a bet, or engage in the game of poker; we "put up" a candidate for office; we "put up" a guest for the night; we "put for home," or "put out for home," when a storm threatens, and in various other ways we make "put" perform duties for which it was never intended.

Q

quaggy. Pronounced kwag'i, not kwog'i.

quality. The phrase "the quality," signifying those of superior station, is obsolete or used only by the ignorant. It was formerly in good use among all classes.

quantity. This word is often erroneously used for number. It should be used in speaking of that which may be measured; as, a quantity of lumber; but "number" is used of what is counted; as, a large number of birds.

quash. Pronounced kwosh, not kwash.

quit. Commonly used with the meaning to leave off, stop; we quit smoking, quit laughing, and quit our foolishness. In English usage, the only popular sense is that of leave, go away, as in "Quit the room!"

quite. Now loosely used in the sense of "rather" or "very," the original meaning being completely, entirely, fully. We say "quite warm," "quite ill," and even colloquially, "quite a number." In the last example the meaning is "a considerable number." "Quite a few," being translated, also means a considerable number.

quite so. An unsanctioned colloquialism for "yes, indeed."

quite some. A common and unsanctioned colloquialism.

quorum. Mispronounced kwor'um; should be kwo'rum.

quotient. The first syllable is kwo'-, not ko'-; pronounced kwo'shent.

R

R. This letter is never silent, though it frequently loses its consonant sound with some speakers and in some localities almost disappears from speech, especially in such words as large, dear, bear, door, their, etc., where it is scarcely heard as a separate sound, having merely the effect of lengthening the preceding vowel, the words becoming lahj, deah, etc. Such pronunciation is of course to be avoided if possible. It is ingrained in the speech of many, but attempts should be made to correct it.

The letter "r" has a peculiar influence on both the long and the short sound of the vowels, says Alfred Ayres in The Orthoëpist. "Sometimes it changes the short sound of a, as in man, into its Italian sound, as in far, and the short sound of o, as in not, into its broad sound, as in nor. It has a corresponding effect on the short sound of the other vowels. When "r" is preceded by a short vowel it sometimes has the effect of blending the syllables. Thus the dissyllables higher, lower, mower, rower, sower, and flower, are pronounced precisely like the monosyllables hire, lore, more, roar, soar, and flour."

radiator. Pronounce this word with long a's, the same as radiate and radio.

radish. Often mispronounced red'ish; should be rad'ish.

raise. Misused for "rise," in sentences like "He was too tired to raise, or to raise up." "He could not raise himself up, or raise up his head," is correct. Raise is always transitive and hence requires an object. It is not sufficient to

have that object implied or understood. It must be expressed, or else the intransitive "rise" must be used.

We "raise" animals, but do not "raise children." The latter are properly "reared."

rarely. Sometimes misused for the adjective rare. "It is very rarely that such a thing happens" is an example of the use of the word that is objected to by some writers, but has the sanction of many others.

rather. Pronounced rath'er, not ruth'er. Sometimes wrongly used with adjectives in -ish which imply "somewhat"; thus, warmish means rather or somewhat warm, and "rather warmish" is a pleonasm.

ration. Pronounced ra'shun or rash'un.

rational. Pronounced rash'un-al.

"It is very common in the United States to pronounce rational and national with the first syllable long—ra'tional, na'tional, but this mode is not countenanced by any of the English orthoëpists."—Worcester.

raw. Do not mispronounce this word. Rawr is indeed raw.

real estate. Objected to by some purists when used in everyday speech of property in land and buildings, but too firmly established to be affected by protest. Members of a national association of real estate men now call themselves realtors.

recipe. Nobody appears to know why this word is used for the word receipt, and it should not be.

recognize. Pronounced rek'og-nize, not re-kog'nize, not rek'un-ize.

redemption. The p must be sounded, re-demp'shun.

relative. Preferred to "relation," in speaking of one's kindred.

rendition. Often misused for performance or rendering. Rendition means primarily a yielding, surrender. It is permissible when used in the sense of artistic interpretation, that is, translation of the author's meaning, but not for mere performance; as, the rendition of a piccolo solo.

reside. If we were to "live" more and "reside" less, life would be more pleasant for our neighbors. Ayres says of "reside": "A big word that Mr. Wouldbe uses where Mr. Is uses the little word 'live.'"

residence. Often merely a stilted synonym for house. Properly used in the following: He lays claim to residence in the First ward; the stately residences of Fifth avenue; mere residence does not make a citizen.

respirator. Pronounced res'pi-ra-tor, not re-spi'ra-tor.

restive. The original sense was obstinate, unwilling to go forward, very different from that of "restless," with which "restive" is now frequently interchanged. Those who stickle for the retention of the original meaning, however, are in a hopeless minority, and "a restive horse" in modern literature, at least, is always a restless or fidgety horse.

resurrect. This word has crept into use in the sense of disinter, but the purists continue to shy at it.

retire. It is only the overnice that use "retire" in the sense of "go to bed."—Ayres.

reverse. To be distinguished from converse.

revolt. Used as a transitive verb, in the sense "to shock," with the sanction of good authority. "The horrid sight revolted me."

rhythm. Properly pronounced rithm, in one syllable, with the th soft as in "thing" or hard as in "this"; not rith'um.

right. Often misused, as "The bosses have as good a right to be arrested as the strikers." Of one who used "right" in this manner Richard Grant White wrote: "He could not have spoken worse English if he were a cockney; and from some cockney he must have caught this trick, which, common enough for a long while among British speakers, and even writers of a low order, has been heard here only within a few years." A right is something which we strive to get and to keep. But we do not speak, at least in America, of a murderer's right to be hanged, and should not speak of a "right" to be arrested.

rights. The distinction between rights and privileges is not always observed. Strictly, a right signifies what is right for one to possess; a privilege is a species of right peculiar to particular individuals, or bodies. Privileges are rights granted to individuals, and usually depend upon the will of the grantor.

rind. Pronounced with a long i and the full d sound, rynd; not rind, nor rine.

risk, risky. Mispronounced resk, resk'i; should be risk, risk'i.

robust. Accented on the final syllable, ro-bust'; not ro'bust.

role. Though this word has been pretty well Anglicized, it is not always substituted with advantage for the other word, part.

romance. Mispronounced ro'mance; should be ro-mance'. The stress is on the last syllable.

rub. The best speakers and writers do not use this word in such a connection as "He gave me a bad rub"—not when they mean an unjust criticism.

S

s. Particular attention should be given to this letter in the pronunciation of such terminals as -sion, -sian, and -sure. Also

learn where to place the apostrophe in connection with this letter.

sacrilegious. Almost always mispronounced sak-ril-ij'us; should be sak-ril-e'jus.

sagacious. Pronounced sa-ga'shus, not sa-gash'us.

said, says. Often mispronounced sade, saze; should be sed, sez.

same. Often misused for similar. We do not have the same dinner today that we had yesterday, but a similar dinner.

sandwich. The d sound is sometimes carelessly omitted, but is required for correct pronunciation.

sanguine. The first n becomes ng in pronunciation, sang'gwin, not san'gwin.

sarsaparilla. Commonly mispronounced sas-pa-ril'a, sas-a-pa-ril'a, sars-pa-rel'a, and even sas-pa-rel'a. The word is pronounced as it is spelled, sar-sa-pa-ril'a, and colloquial shortening or corruption is inexcusable.

saucy. Should not be corrupted to "sassy," or, worse yet, "sass."

saw, seen. Careless speakers who know better are frequently guilty of such solecisms as "I seen him, we seen him," for "I, or we, saw him," and by the ignorant such errors are a constant offense.

say! The use of this exclamation is too frequent. It is a vulgar method of attracting attention or of introducing a remark.

says I. Inelegant at all times and not used by good speakers; overworked by the ignorant.

scallop. The irregular pronunciation skol'up is correct; not skal'up.

scarcely, hardly. According to Crabb: "In many cases these words may be used indifferently; but where the idea of practicability predominates, scarcely seems preferable. One can hardly judge of a person's features by a single and partial glance; we scarcely ever see men lay aside their vices from a thorough conviction of their enormity: but it may with equal propriety be said in general sentences, hardly one in a thousand, or scarcely one in a thousand, would form such a conclusion,"

scared. Should not be mispronounced skaert.

scholar. Look up and compare this word with the words pupil and student, and then use them correctly.

score. Words of this character, including head, brace, dozen, gross, denoting a quantity, a measure, etc., are generally used in the singular after a numerical adjective. Thus, we say, three score years and ten; five brace of partridges; two dozen eggs; twelve gross of matches; fifty head of steers. Regarding the word pair, however, the best writers and speakers use the plural form, three pairs of shoes.

scythe. Pronounced with the "th" hard as in writhe.

sects. Often mispronounced seks; should be sekts.

seldom or ever. This phrase is a common solecism. It should be "seldom if ever" or "seldom or never."

sensation, sensational. Everything that is noteworthy is not sensational, but the unhappy tendency of some people is to create a sensation, or endeavor to create one, over very ordinary occurrences.

News is not always sensational when it is treated sensationally, and, fortunately for the public, most of the news that is treated sensationally fails to create the sensation that is intended.

set, sit. Set is often colloquially misused for sit, the two words being popularly confused in the same way as lie and lay, fly and flee.

A hen properly sits on eggs, not sets; we set the hen which sits; we set a vase on the mantel, not sit. Sit is almost always an intransitive verb, which must be remembered in order to avoid error in its use. We sit up in bed, not set up. We sit for a photograph, not set for it. A court sits not sets; we set down figures, but sit down to write.

"The needs of language," says a noted writer, "guided by instinct, we know not exactly how, effected the distinction between these pairs of words, and it has been confirmed by the usage of many centuries. There is a real difference between the two words, and the distinction is valid and useful."

sewage. This word and sewerage are properly distinguished in meaning, though sometimes used interchangeably. Sewage is the refuse matter, and sewerage the process of removing it by sewers, or the system of sewers used.

shall, will. The distinction between these two auxiliaries, in the usage of the best speakers and writers, is very marked, though it has been called "a verbal quibble" by a few English scholars of eminence.

Shall is used in many other senses than as a mere sign of futurity and will is more than a mere expression of willingness, purpose or authority.

"Why should we suffer a smart little verbal shock when the Irish servant says, 'Will I put some more coal on the fire?' And why should we be so hardhearted as to laugh at the story of the Frenchman who, falling into the water, cried out as he was going down, 'I vill drown, and nobody shall help me?' But those who have genuine, well-trained English tongues and ears are shocked, and do laugh." With this introduction Richard Grant White in Words and their Uses has discussed the reasons for discrimin-

ating in use between shall and will. He infers, as do most writers on the subject, that discrimination is employed only by the gifted few who have a delicate instinct in the use of language.

Will is nearly always the word misused, not shall. A typical example is found in the common question, "Will I go with you?" for "Shall I go with you?"

shook. This word is an obsolete past participle of shake, but this fact does not excuse its present misuse for shaken. "Has she shook him?" is surely ungrammatical.

should, would. As with shall and will, so with should and would. They are frequently interchanged in error and care should be taken to acquire the power of making the nice discrimination required by correct diction. Would is generally misused for should, rarely should for would. Do not say, "I would like to go to Europe" but "I should like," etc. We say correctly, "I should like to go and would go if I could."

sideways. An undesirable variant of sidewise.

sight. Used colloquially for a very large amount or number; as, a sight of trouble; a sight of friends.

since. Often mispronounced sens. Since is often used for ago, but ago is never used for since. We say correctly, "not long ago," and "forty years since" should be "forty years ago." The proper use of since is illustrated in the following: "It is a year since it happened," "since I saw you," "since then," "since that time."

singing. "Nine persons out of ten say 'singin' instead of 'singing.' "—Dr. Peabody. The final "g" must be sounded in this and all such cases, but do not sound the first g hard, as sin'ging.

sleek. Mispronounced slik; should be sleke.

slough. Slough, a quagmire, a marshy place, is pronounced sloo; slough, to cast off skin, is pronounced sluf.

soften, Pronounced saw'fn; the t is silent.

sojourn. A good word when properly used in the sense of dwelling for a time, not considering the place as a permanent habitation; but misused as a synonym for stop or stay.

solecism. Pronounced sol'e-sizm, not so'le-sizm. An impropriety of speech arising from ignorance, or a gross deviation from the idiom of a language or from the rules of syntax.

solstice. Pronounced sol'stis, not sole'stis.

some, adv. Often misused for somewhat. "She is some better" should be "somewhat better." "I think some of going to Europe" and all such use of the word is provincial, not sanctioned.

sort of. This phrase has no more sanction than kind of, which see.

sown. Cloth is not sown but sewed or sewn; wheat is sown.

speak to. We properly speak on a question, or on a resolution, or on a bill, not to it. But we may speak "to the point" on a question.

speciality, specialty. Two distinct words, often confused; so often, indeed, that specialty is now generally substituted for speciality in all senses save that of "the quality of being special."

species. Pronounced spe'sheez. We speak of one species or of twenty species, the noun being singular or plural. It must not be confounded with specie, the collective noun which stands for coin as distinguished from paper money.

splendid. The word is misused and robbed of all its dignity in such colloquial use as "a splendid cup of tea," "a splendid little dog," "a splendid fit," "a perfectly splendid supper."

Alfred Ayres said: "This poor word is used by the gentler sex to qualify well-nigh everything that has their approval, from a sugar-plum to the national capitol. In fact, splendid and awful seem to be about the only adjectives some of our superlative young women have in their vocabularies."

stamp. Often mispronounced stomp, a bad habit of speech. The vowel sound is the short a of pat.

standpoint. A useful word, which, because of the irregular method of its formation, has often greatly excited the critics. It is well established and forms a valuable adjunct to "point of view" or "viewpoint."

state. Ordinarily, things are said, not stated. Some persons, however, say nothing, but state everything. They are the same persons who do not live anywhere, but "reside," and who "retire" when they go to bed.

steady. Pronounced sted'i, not stid'i.

sterile. Pronounced ster'il, not ster'yle.

stolid. Pronounced stol'id, not sto'lid.

stop. We stay, not stop, at a hotel. "Where are you staying?" is better than "Where are you stopping?"

strategist. Accented on the first syllable, strat'e-jist; not stra-te'jist.

stricken. The past participle "struck" is preferred, except when misfortune is implied, as "He was stricken with blindness." We also say, "The words were ordered stricken out," but "struck out" conforms to the best literary usage.

stupendous. Pronounced stu-pen'dus, not stu-pen'dious, or -jus.

stupid. Mispronounced stoo'pid; the u sound is long, stew'pid.

succeed himself. Can a man "succeed himself" in office? The propriety of the

locution is questionable, but it is in common use and now passes without criticism. This would not legitimize the phrase, but there are signs of its recognition by the best writers.

such. "Such a large elephant" is improved by transposition to "so large an elephant." The change removes ambiguity.

such another. Properly, another such.

suggest. Many favor the pronunciation sug-jest′, with the first g hard as in jug, but this pronunciation is said by some critics to be difficult and to be lacking in euphony. A variant pronunciation, sud-jest′, is preferred by other writers, but the majority of present-day speakers say sug-jest′, which is thought to be the easiest and most pleasing pronunciation.

summons. Misused for summon, as, "He was summonsed into court." We properly summon and are summoned, but may receive a summons.

supple. Often mispronounced soop′l, without excuse; should be sup′l.

sure. Often misused for surely. "I will be there sure" should be "I will surely be there." Sure is never an adverb except to careless speakers.

syllables. Care should be taken to pronounce all the syllables of a word. It is a common fault of speech to shorten or clip final syllables, as in curtain (mispronounced curt′n), and especially is the final g dropped from such words as going, making, seeing, etc., which should be avoided.

sympathize, sympathy. We sympathize with a man, and have sympathy for him or with his aims in life. The preposition used with sympathy is governed by the sense.

T

take. In offering hospitality at the table, "What will you have?" is preferred to "What will you take?"

take on. A colloquialism for lament, grieve, or scold, consistently misused with "something" and "awful," in such remarks as "She took on something awful."

take up. In some parts of the United States a colloquialism for begin, used with school; thus, school takes up at two o'clock; we take up school in the fall. The locution must be condemned.

talented. This word was strenuously objected to during the period of its evolution but has become firmly fixed in the language. It expresses a shade of meaning not included in either "a clever man" or "a man of genius," but it is sometimes overworked and the word "gifted" may be used as a synonym.

tapestry. Not tape′es-tri, but tap′-es-tri.

tarantula. Accented on the second syllable, ta-ran′tu-la, not tar-an-tu′la.

tarpaulin. Pronounced tar-paw′lin, not tar-po′lin.

taxi. This is another word similar to the word cab, which see. It would appear to be all right to adopt it for want of another term.

techy. An old English word used by Shakespeare and former writers. It is no longer used by good speakers, being now corrupted to "touchy," from the notion of being sensitive to the touch. This is a mere adaptation, not an original expression.

tedious. Mispronounced te′jus; should be te′di-us.

tell on. A colloquialism meaning to give information in a mean way; as, "He tells on me every time he gets a chance." Largely used by children and should be corrected.

tenacious. pronounced te-na′shus; not te-nash′us.

tenses. Many errors in speaking and writing result from carelessness in the use of the tenses. To express clearly the time that is intended, the proper tense must be employed. There is perhaps no rule more frequently violated than this, even by good writers; and young writers are very prone to the error. Thus, the author of the Waverley novels has the following sentence:

" 'Description,' he said, 'was (is) to the author of a romance exactly what drawing and tinting were (are) to a painter; words were (are) his colors, and, if properly employed, they could (can) not fail to place the scene which he wished (wishes) to conjure up as effectually before the mind's eye as the tablet or canvas, presents it to the bodily organ. The same rules,' he continued, 'applied (apply) to both, and an exuberance of dialogue in the former case was (is) a verbose and laborious mode of composition, which went (goes) to confound the proper art of the drama, a widely different species of composition, of which dialogue was (is) the very essence; because all, excepting the language to be made use of, was (is) presented to the eye by the dresses, and persons, and actions of the performers upon the stage.' "

The author was misled throughout in the uses of the verbs in this extract by the tense of the verb "said," with which he introduces it.

"I should like very much to have seen him." Sydney Smith would have improved his diction if he had written, "I should have liked to see him."

"I seen it" for "I saw it," and "I done it" for "I did it" are among the commonest of errors. "Went" for "gone," "come" for "came," "began"

for "begun," "drank" for "drunk," etc., are only a few of the verbs that are frequently and inexcusably misused.

Extreme care must be taken in the use of verbs in sentences dependent upon an antecedent verb like say or said. The illustration from Scott, in the foregoing, shows how easy it is for even the experienced writer to abuse the tenses in stating what has been said. The general rule is that the time of the verb in the dependent sentence agrees with that of the antecedent. Thus, He said that we might go; he says that we may go; she said she was ready; he says he is ready.

In the use of irregular verbs, a proper distinction should be made in the use of the imperfect tense and the perfect participle. The following sentences are examples of the neglect of such distinction:

He done (did) it at my request; he run (ran) a great risk; he has mistook (mistaken) his true interest; the cloth was wove (woven) of the finest wool; he writes as the best authors would have wrote (written) had they writ (written) upon the subject; the bell has been rang (rung); I have spoke (spoken) to him upon the subject.

tepid. Pronounced tep'id, not te'pid.

Terpsichorean. Pronounced terp-sik-o-re'an, not terp-si-ko're-an.

terrapin. Pronounced ter'ra-pin, with the e-sound short as in met; not tur'a-pin.

terrible. In this section see the word awful and be governed accordingly.

than, conj. Used after certain adjectives and adverbs that express comparison or diversity, such as more, better, other, otherwise, rather, else, for the purpose of introducing the second member of the comparison. When there is no comparison, "than" should not be used. It is frequently misused for "when" after hardly, scarcely, etc. "Scarcely had he gone out than (when) the storm broke."

"Different . . . than" is often found in sentences which should read "different from"; thus, "Boys seem to have different tastes than girls."

Than and as, when used to imply comparison, have the same case after as before them. "You are older than I"; "they are as strong as we." But it does not always happen, says Cobbett, that the nominative case comes after than or as. "I love you more than him," "I give you more than him," "I love you as well as him"; that is to say, I love you more than I love him; I give you more than I give him; I love you as well as I love him. Take away "him" and put "he" in all these cases, and the grammar is just as good, only the meaning is quite different. "I love you as well as him" means that I love you as well as I love him; but "I love you as well as he" means that I love you as well as he loves you.

than whom. Objected to by some writers when whom is not really in the objective case. Instead of "than whom" some other form should be used. "Nero, than whom no crueller man ever lived, was," etc. Here we can say, "Nero—and no crueller man has ever lived—was," etc.; or, "No crueller man than Nero has ever lived. He was," etc.

When the relative is in the objective case, whom is indisputably correct after than; thus, "My brother, than whom I love no one more dearly, is ill."

Those who favor the unlimited use of "than whom" contend that "than" is a preposition, and hence properly governs the objective case in whom.

that, who, which. As a relative pronoun that is frequently used as equivalent to who or which. That always introduces an adjective clause, while who and which are not always so used. That is restrictive in its effect.

Who or which may sometimes be used for that; for example, to avoid undue repetition; but "that" ought never to be used for who or which.

After indefinite pronouns or indefinite pronominal adjectives (others, several, many, some, none, one, etc.), who or which is to be preferred to that.

After personal pronouns prefer who or which: "He who is wise."

After the conjunction that, prefer who or which: "He said that the man who saw him."

It is not improper to follow the demonstrative "this" by the relative that: "It was this that caused his death."

When who or which is used restrictively for that, it is well to place "the" or "that" before the antecedent: "The States which border on Canada."

that. Often erroneously repeated in constructing a sentence; thus, "I have told her that when you come next week to see her, that you will stay." The second that is superfluous.

theater. This spelling has been adopted by many leading publications and should be used by all. This word is mispronounced the-ay'ter. The accent is on the first syllable, the'a-ter.

thee, thou, thy, thine. Many speakers and writers find difficulty in the proper use of this form of the second person. Bible students, however, have little or no such difficulty.

"Thee" is used by many members of the Society of Friends as an irregular nominative: "Thee looks healthy." But this may be regarded as a colloquialism, the regular nominative "thou" being the formal style of address.

then. Sometimes used elliptically for

"then existing"; thus, "his then situation," "the then administration." It is not a locution to be sanctioned, though many eminent writers have used it.

these kind. Kind and sort are singular nouns and take the singular pronouns this, that, and not the plural these, those. It is as incorrect and displays ignorance to say "I do not like these kind of hats" as it would be to say "I do not like these style of hats."

they, their. Erroneously used when the reference is to a single person or object. "Some one has lost their hat," should be his, or her, hat. "If anybody has a grievance, let them keep it to themselves." The pronouns should be singular, to agree with "anybody."

think for. In sentences like "More than you think for," the for is always superfluous.

thousand. Not thow'zan, but thow'zand.

through. "I am through," for "I have finished," is a colloquialism sometimes extended to mean "I have finished my meal."

tiny. Pronounced ti'ni; not tee'ni.

to. As the sign of the infinitive, to is sometimes used for the infinitive itself. "I do not want to go if I do not have to," that is, if I do not have to go. This use is contrary to grammatical rule.

Many writers make a special bugbear of the "split infinitive," that is, the separation in construction of the infinitive sign "to" from its verb, as by an adverb. Avoidance of such separation is correct as a general rule, but English literature contains many examples of split infinitives, used by the best writers, and exceptions to the prohibitory rule can sometimes be made with profit. It must ever be borne in mind that the English language rebels against hard-and-fast rules.

The strict enforcement of the rule against "split" infinitives often results in stilted or pedantic diction. The insertion of an adverb between the infinitive and its sign sometimes removes ambiguity and improves the construction. In such cases it is permissible. A wise discretion should govern.

today, tonight, tomorrow. These appear to be real words without the hyphen, to-day, to-night, to-morrow. Being given as much use as necessity demands, in the name of economy, if for no better reason, omit the hyphen.

transmigrate. Accented on the first syllable, trans'mi-grate, not trans-mi'grate.

transpire. Often misused, especially as a mistaken synonym for occur, happen, or elapse. "Its common abuse," said Richard Grant White, "is due solely to the blunder of persons who used it although they were ignorant of its meaning, at which they guessed."

The original meaning of transpire is to pass off or to emit through the pores of the skin; but in this sense we now use perspire. The present meaning of transpire is to escape from secrecy, to leak out, to become public; as, "The proceedings of the senate have not yet transpired." But people erroneously say, "Years will transpire (elapse) before he returns"; "you talk as if it transpired (occurred) yesterday."

John Stuart Mill said: "The verb transpire formerly conveyed very expressively its correct meaning, viz., to become known through unnoticed channels; to exhale, as it were, into publicity through invisible pores, like a vapor or gas disengaging itself. But of late (1874) a practice has commenced of employing this word . . . as a mere synonym of to happen.

traveler. Pronounced in three syllables, trav'el-er, not trav'ler.

tremendous. Not tre-men'jus, but tre-men'dus.

trodden, trod. The first form of the participle is generally preferred in prose.

truism. Often misused for truth. That rents are high in a certain neighborhood is not a truism, but a truth, that is, a truthful assertion. A truism is a self-evident truth.

try. Misused for make in "to try experiments." The word experiment includes the sense of "try."

tryst, trysting. Pronounced trist, trist'ing, with the i short as in whist.

tulip. The first syllable is tiu' (long u), not too'.

turbine. Pronounced tur'bin, not tur'bine or tur'been.

turnip. Not tur'nup, but tur'nip.

tyranny. Pronounced tir'an-ni, the first vowel sound being that of i in fit; not tire'an-ni. Tyrannical is accented on the second syllable, ty-ran'nik-al.

U

u. This letter is no longer the same as the letter v, and the two forms are not interchangeable, as they were formerly; so the art printer and the artistic sign writer who makes it "The Kvbvn Bvilding" for "The Kubun Building," should be compelled to correct their errors without charging for the labor or material.

ugly. Used in the sense of ill-tempered, vicious, or dangerous. Some writers say the usual meaning is ill-favored, though it is not restricted to that sense. The common English use is seen in "An ugly duckling." Americans say, "He has an ugly disposition as well as an ugly face;

the child was whipped because it was ugly."

umbrella. Not um-ber-el'la, but um-brel'la.

un-. This prefix expresses negation, and care should be taken lest a double negative creep into the construction of sentences in which it occurs, as in the following example: He spoke in no unmistakable tones. Here the no makes an erroneous double negative. He spoke in unmistakable tones.

uncommon. Misused for the adverb uncommonly; as, butter is uncommon cheap.

uncouth. Accented on the last syllable, which is pronounced -kooth, the th being soft as in youth.

underhanded. Some writers refuse to recognize this word, preferring underhand, but it is in common use.

understand about. "Do you understand about that?" is a faulty sentence, understand being often misused for know in such cases.

unique. Often misused in the sense of beautiful, and also when compared. Unique means sole, unmatched, hence a thing cannot properly be described as "very unique."

United States. We say correctly, "The United States is," not "are," when we speak of this country as a nation. "United States" has been firmly established as a singular nominative.

unlearned. The adjective is pronounced un-ler'ned; the participle un-lerned'.

unprecedented. Pronounced un-pres'e-dent-ed, not un-pre'se-.

up. Elliptically used to signify set up, raise, erect; as, Up with you! Up with the flag! In ignorant speech, a past or other tense is sometimes omitted; as, He up and laughed; or it is unpardonably inflected like a verb; as, He ups and says.

upon. Often unnecessarily used for on. We call on persons, converse on topics of common interest, and wait on tables.

usage. Pronounced yu'zaje. Sometimes misused for use. Usage is custom, use is the act or manner of using, or the state of being used. Usage is what one has been long used to do; use refers us to the employment of things generally. A word is in good use when sanctioned by the habitual usage of a sufficient number.

used. Pronounced yuzd, not yust. We say correctly "We used to live there," not "we use to live there."

utter. v. Often misused for say, express. To utter is to put out, that is, to send forth a sound. A dumb man has utterance, but not speech. We utter a groan; say what we think; express a sentiment; and speak our mind.

utter, utterly. The word utter is merely outer in another form. Utter darkness is the darkness of a place entirely outside of the realm of light, and utter nonsense is nonsense entirely outside of the pale of reason. But the word utter does not mean perfect, absolute, and complete, save in the sense of being outer. We speak correctly of an utter stranger, but not of an utter friend. Utter can only be used in an unfavorable sense.

Similarly, the adverb utterly can only be used for absolutely when the sense is unfavorable; thus, we may say utterly debased, but not "utterly delightful."

V

v. This letter is never silent, but in some sections of the country it is pronounced like w, as wase, for vase, wery for very, etc.

vagary. Accented on the second syllable, va-ga'ri; not va'ga-ri.

valuable. Pronounced in four syllables, val'u-a-bl; not val'u-bl. Sometimes misused for valued. A valuable contributor, a valuable friend, should be a valued contributor, a valued friend.

vamose. Not in good use, though of legitimate Spanish origin. It is always regarded as slang.

vase. The preferred pronunciation is vais, although vaze, vahz, and vawz are used by those who try to copy French and English pronunciations.

vaudeville. Pronounced vode'vil.

vehement. Accented on the first syllable, ve'he-ment; not ve-he'ment.

venal, venial. Often confounded though very different in meaning. Venial is excusable, pardonable, hence trifling. Venal is purchasable, mercenary, hence unprincipled. A venal man gives up all principle for interest; garrulity is a venial offense in old age.

ventilate. Used in the sense of bringing into discussion, this word may be applied to such matters as questions of policy, grievances, etc., but not directly to persons. Such use is often regarded as a neologism, but it was not unknown four hundred years ago. Froude quotes a state paper of that period in which the following passage occurs: "Nor shall it ever be seen that the king's cause shall be ventilated or decided in any place out of his own realm."

veracity. Properly applied only to persons, while truth is applicable to facts as well as to persons. It is pleonastic to speak of "a man of truth and veracity," veracity having the same significance as truth and being entirely superfluous.

verbal. Sometimes used in the sense of oral, that is, spoken, uttered, as when we speak of a verbal contract, or of sending a verbal message. This use of the word is well authorized.

verbosity. Pronounced ver-bos'i-ti, not ver-bose'i-ti.

verse. In modern use, this word has several meanings besides its original one, which was a line of poetry. It is commonly used for stanza, and indeed for a short division of any metrical composition, as well as for the shortest division of the Scriptures; also for poetry in general or poetical measures, as distinguished from prose. We say, He wrote in verse as well as in prose.

very. A writer in the Cincinnati Commercial once discussed the common use of the adverb "very" as follows:

"This little word is often used in the English language when a sentence would be much stronger and the meaning much more forcible without it. If a man has not much hair on the top of his head, it is not enough for people to say simply that he is bald: he is very bald. A man is not stingy: he is very stingy—when the one good strong word stingy would put the whole point forcibly. . . . The qualifier has become so common that it is weakening to the word it is joined to. In nine cases out of ten where 'very' is used to intensify human speech, a single bold word without the 'very' would hit the meaning like a hammer, and drive it home with a directness unknown to clogged and hampered expression.

"Very seems to be a word designed by Providence for young ladies to express their feelings with. . . . It creeps into our literature as insidiously as the measles into a family of fifteen, and once there, it stays like an office-seeker."

veterinary. Pronounced in five syllables, vet'er-i-na-ri; not vet'rin-a-ri.

victory. Pronounced vik'to-ri, not vik'-tri.

victuals. Pronounced vit'tlz. Walker wrote of this word:

"This corruption, like most others, has terminated in the generation of a new word; for no solemnity will allow of pronouncing this word as it is written. 'Victuals' appeared to Swift so contrary to the real sound that in some of his manuscript remarks he spells the word vittles."

viewpoint. Properly used as one word instead of the three words, point of view.

violoncello. Sometimes corrupted to "violincello," which would mean a little violin, while a violoncello is four or five times larger than a violin. Violoncello is from violone, an obsolete stringed instrument that was large and very different from the violin or violino.

virulent. Not ver'u-lent, but vir'u-lent. The first vowel sound is that of i in vim.

vitriol. Not vit'rul, but vit'ri-ol.

volcano. Pronounced vol-ka'no, not vol-kah'no.

voluntarily. Properly accented on the first syllable, vol'un-ta-ri-li; not vol-un-ta'ri-li.

vulgar. Often misused for indecent. Its true sense is common, ordinary, plebian, hence coarse, unrefined. An act or expression of low manners is a vulgarity.

W

waft. The vowel sound is that of a in ask, pass, etc., not the short a of pat.

wandering. Pronounced in three syllables, won'der-ing; not won'dring.

was, were. For errors in the use of these verbs, see remarks and examples under case and plurals.

wa'n't. A vulgar contraction of was not, or were not. "They wa'n't at home,"

ways. Misused for way. "A long ways off" is properly "a long way off."

we. Often misused in the country press, by lack of distinction from "the editorial we." "We do not think State Senator Smith rightly understands his duty, as we remarked to him when we and our wife met him at the church social a week ago last Tuesday." Here the first "we" is editorial and legitimately used. The second and the third "we" and the expression "our wife," are distinctly personal, and the sentence should have been constructed in a different manner, to avoid the confusion which makes it ridiculous.

Wednesday. Pronounced in two syllables only, wens'day.

went, gone. A very common colloquial error is the use of went for gone in such sentences as "They have went astray"; "he has went away without a word." It always displays the ignorance of the user.

wh-. In words beginning with wh-, as whale, whack, what, etc., the distinctive sound of w is preceded by the aspirate sound of h, as if h were the initial and followed by w. The omission of the aspirate in such cases is a common error. Be careful in mispronouncing such words, as wen for when, wat for what, wich for which, wite for white, etc.

where. No preposition is required with where, at the end of an interrogative sentence, or of an assertion. At and to are superfluous in questions like "Where am I at?" "Where are you going to?" and also in sentences like "He did not know where he was at, or where he was bound to?"

whereabouts. The form whereabout is preferred by the best speakers. The modern tendency is to drop the s in all such words.

whether or no. In all cases "whether or not" is more correct, though "whether or no" has gained some recognition in literary use.

who, whom. Frequently the cause of error. "Who did you speak to?" "who will you vote for?" "who are you looking at?" The pronoun in all these should be whom, as will be readily seen if the sentence be transposed.

On the other hand, whom is misused for who in cases like the following: "The man whom they said was dead," "the two persons whom they agreed were the best looking." In both cases the nominative "who" is correct.

whole of. Misused for entire and for all. "The whole of the students" should be "all the students"; "the whole of the congregation" should be "the entire congregation."

whose. Correctly used as the possessive of "which," as well as of "who." Thus "Philosophy, whose end is to instruct us in the knowledge of nature," instead of "Philosphy, the end of which," etc.

Concerning this Dr. Campbell says: "Some grammarians remonstrate; but it ought to be remembered that use, well-established, must give law to grammar, and not grammar to use."

widow woman. A widow is always a woman, hence "widow woman" is pleonastic. Omit "woman."

wind. Pronounced wind, with the vowel short, as in wit; not wynd, except in poetry for the sake of rime, etc.

without. Often used improperly for unless. "I shall not go without my mother consents," should be "unless my mother consents," or "without my mother's consent."

"You cannot be a good citizen without you exercise your franchise," should be "unless you exercise."

witness. Used by many persons as a "big synonym" of see, with absurd effect. "The most splendid bay I ever witnessed." The speaker meant the most splendid bay he ever "saw." A man witnesses a murder, an assault, a theft, or any act at the performance of which he was present and observing. But we cannot witness a thing—we see it.

worse. Vulgarly misused for more. "He hated cant worse (more) than gossip."

worst kind. In such phrases as "I want to go the worst kind of way," the words "the worst kind of way," are substituted for "very much," but only by those ignorant of English.

wove. Not to be used for the past participle of weave. Say, "This cloth is woven," not wove.

wrestle. Often mispronounced ras'sl; should be res'sl.

Y

y-. In old English terms like yclept, pronounced like short i, as in bit. The meaning of the word is the same if y be eliminated.

yacht. Pronounced yot, not yat.

yap. This is a commonly used slang word, not pleasing to the ear or pen.

yellow. Pronounced yel'o, not yell'a.

yolk. Pronounced yoke.

yonder. Not yen'der, nor yun'der, but yon'der.

you. Whether used for one person or for more, the pronoun you always requires a verb in the plural. "You was" is never correct, and it is one of the most common errors in English speech. Offenders are strangely plentiful among people of education who should know better. "You was" for "you were" is not excusable as a colloquialism.

you and I. These two pronouns are joined with propriety only when they are both in the nominative. Many persons regard them as inseparable companions. They are to be used together only when they can be rightly used. Thus, it is correct to say, "You and I are going to church," "You and I look alike"; but it is not correct to say "Between you and I," "Let you and I play mah-jong." In the last two examples the pronouns are governed by "between" and "play"; that is, they are in the objective case and should be "you and me." We would not say "Between I and you," neither would we say "Let I and you play."

"He is not as young as you and I." Here "you and I" are correctly used, because they are in the nominative case, the verb "are" being understood—"as young as you and I are." But "She saw them before she saw you and I," is erroneous, for "saw" governs the objective and "before she saw you and me" is the form required.

youths. Pronounced youths, not youthz.

Z

zealot. Pronounced zel'ot, not ze'lot.

zeugma. This figure of speech is the referring of a word to two different ones which, in strict syntax, can agree with only one of them; as when two nouns are joined to a verb suitable to only one of them, but suggesting another verb suitable to the other noun; or when an adjective is similarly used with two nouns. Zeugma was common in Greek, but is avoided in English. An example is seen in Pope's line, "In him who is, or him who finds, a friend."

zoological, zoology. Pronounced zo-o-loj'ik-al, zo-ol'o-ji. The first syllable is often mispronounced zoo-.

zouave. Pronounced as two syllables, zoo-ahv not zwahv.

DICTIONARY OF STATE NAMES AND MEANINGS

Alabama, Indian, "here we rest."
Arizona, Aztec; "silver bearing."
Arkansas, "Kansas," the Indian name for "smoky water," with the French prefix "arc," bow or bend in the principal river.
California, aliente Fornalla, Spanish for "hot furnace," in allusion to the climate.
Colorado, Spanish; meaning "colored," from the red color of the Colorado River.
Connecticut, Indian; "long river."
Delaware, named in honor of Lord Delaware.
Florida, named by Ponce de Leon, who discovered it in 1512, on Easter Day, the Spanish Pascua de Flores, or "Feast of Flowers."
Georgia, in honor of George II. of England.
Idaho, Indian; meaning unknown.
Illinois, from the Indian "illini," men, and the French suffix "ois," together signifying "tribe of men."
Indiana, Indian land.
Iowa, Indian; "beautiful land."
Kansas, Indian; "smoky water."
Kentucky, Indian; for "at the head of the river"; or "the dark and bloody ground."
Louisiana, for Louis XIV. of France.
Maine, from the province of Maine, in France.
Maryland, for Henrietta Maria, queen of Charles I. of England.
Massachusetts, place of great hills (blue hills southwest of Boston.)
Michigan, the Indian name for a fish weir. The lake was so called from the fancied resemblance of the lake to a fish trap.
Minnesota, Indian; meaning "sky-tinted water."
Mississippi, Indian; meaning "great father of waters."
Missouri, Indian; meaning "muddy."
Montana, Latin; "mountainous region."
Nebraska, Indian; meaning "water valley."
Nevada, Spanish; meaning "snow-covered," alluding to the mountains.
New Hampshire, from Hampshire county, England.
New Jersey, in honor of Sir George Carteret, one of the original grantees, who had previously been governor of Jersey Island.
New Mexico, from old Mexico.
New York, in honor of the Duke of York.
North and South Carolina, originally called Carolina, in honor of Charles IX. of France.
North and South Dakota, Sioux Indian; "Lakota," "Nakota," or "Dakota;" "allies."
Ohio, Indian; "beautiful river."
Oklahoma, Indian; "red people."
Oregon, from the Spanish "oregano," wild marjoram, which grows abundantly on the coast.
Pennsylvania, Latin; meaning Penn's woody land.
Rhode Island, from a fancied resemblance to the island of Rhodes in the Mediterranean.
Tennessee, Indian; meaning "river with the great bend."
Texas, origin of this name is unknown.
Utah, Ute Indian; meaning unknown.
Vermont, French; green mountain.
Virginia, in honor of Elizabeth, the "Virgin Queen."
Washington, from George Washington.
West Virginia, former western part of Virginia.
Wisconsin, Indian; "gathering of the waters," or "wild rushing channel."
Wyoming, Indian; "large plains."

FACTS WORTH KNOWING

NUTRITIVE VALUE OF FOODS

Average Quantity of Nutritive Matter in 1,000 Parts of Varieties of Animal and Vegetable Foods

Cucumber	25	Gooseberries	190	Chicken	270
Melons	30	Peaches	200	Plums	290
Turnips	42	Codfish	210	Mutton	290
Milk	72	Sole	210	Tamarinds	340
Cabbage	73	Pork	240	Almonds	650
Carrots	98	Cherries	250	Oats	742
White of Egg	140	Veal	250	Rye	792
Beet-root	148	Beef	260	Rice	880
Pears	160	Potatoes	260	Barley	920
Apples	170	Apricots	260	Wheat	950
Haddock	180	Grapes	270		

DIGESTIBILITY OF FOODS

		H.M.			H.M.
Apples, sweet	Raw	1 30	Game (most kinds)	Roasted	4 15
Asparagus	Boiled	1 30	Liver (calves)	Fried or Sautéed	2 30
Beans	Boiled	2 30	Lamb	Grilled	2 30
Beef, lean	Roasted	3 00	Milk	Raw	3 15
Beef, fresh, salted	Boiled	2 45	Milk	Boiled	2 00
Beef, old, salted	Boiled	6 00	Mutton	Boiled and Broiled	3 00
Beets	Boiled	3 45	Nuts		5 00
Bread, fresh	Baked	3 30	Oysters	Raw	2 55
Cabbage	Pickled	4 30	Oysters	Stewed	3 30
Celery	Boiled	1 30	Onions	Stewed	3 30
Chicken	Boiled	2 00	Pork, fat	Roasted	5 15
Chicken	Roast	4 00	Pork, salt	Boiled	3 15
Cheese, old		3 30	Potatoes	Fried or Baked	2 30
Duck	Roasted	2 00	Rice	Boiled	1 00
Eggs, fresh	Raw	2 00	Sausage	Grilled	3 30
Eggs, fresh	Soft Boiled	3 00	Tripe	Boiled	1 00
Eggs, fresh	Hard Boiled	4 00	Trout	Boiled	1 30
Fish, not fat	Boiled	1 30	Turkey	Roasted	2 30
Fish, not fat	Fried	3 00	Veal	Roast or Grilled	5 00

BELL TIME ON SHIPBOARD

Time—A. M.		Time—A. M.		Time—A. M.	
1 Bell	12.30	1 Bell	4.30	1 Bell	8.30
2 Bells	1.00	2 Bells	5.00	2 Bells	9.00
3 Bells	1.30	3 Bells	5.30	3 Bells	9.30
4 Bells	2.00	4 Bells	6.00	4 Bells	10.00
5 Bells	2.30	5 Bells	6.30	5 Bells	10.30
6 Bells	3.00	6 Bells	7.00	6 Bells	11.00
7 Bells	3.30	7 Bells	7.30	7 Bells	11.30
8 Bells	4.00	8 Bells	8.00	8 Bells	Noon

Time—P. M.		Time—P. M.		Time—P. M.	
1 Bell	12.30	1 Bell	4.30	1 Bell	8.30
2 Bells	1.00	2 Bells	5.00	2 Bells	9.00
3 Bells	1.30	3 Bells	5.30	3 Bells	9.30
4 Bells	2.00	4 Bells	6.00	4 Bells	10.00
5 Bells	2.30	1 Bell	6.30	5 Bells	10.30
6 Bells	3.00	2 Bells	7.00	6 Bells	11.00
7 Bells	3.30	3 Bells	7.30	7 Bells	11.30
8 Bells	4.00	4 Bells	8.00	8 Bells	Midnight

WEDDING ANNIVERSARIES

First—Cotton
Second—Paper
Third—Leather
Fourth—Fruit and Flowers
Fifth—Wooden
Sixth—Sugar
Seventh—Woollen
Eighth—India Rubber
Ninth—Willow
Tenth—Tin
Eleventh—Steel
Twelfth—Silk and Fine Linen
Thirteenth—Lace
Fourteenth—Ivory
Fifteenth—Crystal
Twentieth—China
Twenty-fifth—Silver
Thirtieth—Pearl
Fortieth—Ruby
Fiftieth—Golden
Seventy-fifth—Diamond

LANGUAGE OF GEMS

Marvelous properties were attributed to many precious stones and gems by the ancients, and it is customary among lovers and friends to notice the significance attached to various stones in making birthday, engagement, and wedding presents.

Agate—Insures health, long life, and prosperity.
Amethyst—Preventive against violent passions.
Beryl—Everlasting youth and happiness.
Bloodstone—Steadfast affection, courage, and wisdom.
Carnelian—Preventive of misfortune.
Catseye—Warns against danger and trouble.
Chalcedony—Drives away sadness.
Chrysolite—Frees from evil passions and melancholy.
Diamond—Signifies purity; maintains peace and disperses storms.
Emerald—Discovers false friends and insures true love.
Garnet—Constancy and fidelity.
Jasper—Wisdom and courage.
Moonstone—Good luck.
Onyx—Insures conjugal felicity.
Opal—An "unlucky" stone portending injury and mental or physical trouble.
Pearl—Signifies purity and innocence.
Ruby—Discovers poison, corrects evils resulting from mistaken friendship.
Sapphire—Frees from enchantment; denotes repentance.
Sardonyx—Married happiness.
Topaz—Fidelity and friendship; prevents bad dreams.
Turquoise—Prosperity in love.

BIRTH STONES

Garnet ..... January
Amethyst ..... February
Bloodstone or Jasper ..... March
Diamond or Sapphire ..... April
Emerald or Carnelian ..... May
Agate or Chalcedony ..... June
Ruby or Onyx ..... July
Sardonyx ..... August
Chrysolite ..... September
Opal or Beryl ..... October
Topaz ..... November
Turquoise or Ruby ..... December

BIRTH DAYS

Monday's child is fair of face;
Tuesday's child is full of grace;
Wednesday's child is loving and giving;
Thursday's child works hard for its living;
Friday's child is full of woe;
Saturday's child has far to go;
But the child that's born on the Sabbath day
Is blithe and bonny and good and gay.

TIME AND ITS VARIATIONS

Points at which the principal railroads change time

BETWEEN EASTERN AND CENTRAL STANDARD TIME ZONES

Time-breaking points	Railroads	Longitude west of Greenwich		Minutes of time east or west of normal time breaking line	Minutes by which local mean time differs from standard time
		°	′		
Buffalo, N.Y.	New York Central	78	51	14½, E.	44½ fast of Central
Detroit, Mich.	Michigan Central; Grand Trunk; Wabash	83	01	2, W.	32 slow of Eastern
Pittsburgh, Pa.	Pennsylvania Lines	80	00	10, E.	40 fast of Central
Holloway, Ohio	Baltimore & Ohio	81	09	5½, E.	35½ fast of Central
Wheeling, W. Va.	....do	80	45	7, E.	37 fast of Central
New Castle Junction, Pa.	....do	80	24	8½, E.	38½ fast of Central
Erie, Pa.	Pennsylvania Lines	80	09	9½, E.	39½ fast of Central
Marion, Ohio	Erie	83	09	2½, W.	32½ slow of Eastern
Dayton, Ohio	....do	84	10	6½, W.	36½ slow of Eastern
Parkersburg, W. Va.	Baltimore & Ohio	81	34	3½, E.	33½ fast of Central
Kenova, W. Va.	....do	82	34	½, W.	30½ slow of Eastern
Huntington, W. Va.	Chesapeake & Ohio	82	26	½, E.	30½ fast of Central
Williamson, W. Va.	Norfolk & Western	82	16	1, E.	31 fast of Central
Norton, Va.	N. & W.; L. & N.	82	37	½, W.	30½ slow of Eastern
Bristol, Tenn.-Va.	N. & W.; Southern	82	12	1, E.	31 fast of Central
Asheville, N. C.	Southern	82	32	0	30 fast of Central
Columbia, S. C.	Seaboard Air Line	81	05	5½, E.	35½ fast of Central
Atlanta, Ga.	Southern; Seaboard	84	26	7½, W.	37½ slow of Eastern
Central Junction, Ga.	A. C. L.; Southern	81	09	5½, E	35½ fast of Central
Augusta, Ga.	Ga.; Cent. of Ga.; Southern; C. & W. C.	81	58	2, E.	32 fast of Central

BETWEEN CENTRAL AND MOUNTAIN STANDARD TIME ZONES

Portal, N. Dak.	M., S. P. & S. St. M.	102	35	20½, W.	50½ slow of Central
Williston, N. Dak.	Great Northern	103	38	21½, W.	54½ slow of Central
Mandan, N. Dak.	Northern Pacific	100	53	13½, W.	43½ slow of Central
Mobridge, S. Dak.	C. M. & St. P.	100	25	11½, W.	41½ slow of Central
Rapid City, S. Dak.	....do	103	12	23, W.	53 slow of Central
Pierre, S. Dak.	Chicago & North West'n	100	20	11½, W.	41½ slow of Central
Long Pine, Neb.	....do	99	40	8½, W.	38½ slow of Central
Alliance, Neb.	C. B. & Q.	102	51	21½, W.	51½ slow of Central
Curtis, Neb.	....do	100	30	12, W.	42 slow of Central
McCook, Neb.	....do	100	37	12½, W.	42½ slow of Central
Phillipsburg, Kans.	C., R. I. & P.	99	19	7½, W.	37½ slow of Central
Tucumcari, N. Mex.	....do	103	43	25, W.	55 slow of Central
North Platte, Neb.	Union Pacific	100	46	13, W.	43 slow of Central
Plainville, Kans.	....do	99	17	7, W.	37 slow of Central
Ellis, Kans.	....do	99	34	8½, W.	38½ slow of Central
Hoisington, Kans.	Missouri Pacific	98	47	5, W.	35 slow of Central
Scott City, Kans.	A. T. & S. F.	100	56	13½, W.	43½ slow of Central
Dodge City, Kans.	....do	100	01	10, W.	40 slow of Central
Clovis, N. Mex.	....do	103	13	23, W.	53 slow of Central
Pecos, Tex.	A., T. & S. F.-Tex. Pac.	103	31	24, W.	54 slow of Central
Sixela, N. Mex.	Colo. So. F., W.& D. C.	103	03	22, W.	52 slow of Central
El Paso, Tex.	Texas Pacific	106	29	36, W.	66 slow of Central
Do.	Gal., Har. & San A.	106	29	36, W.	66 slow of Central

BETWEEN MOUNTAIN AND PACIFIC STANDARD TIME ZONES

Troy, Mont.	Great Northern	115	54	13½, W.	43½ slow of Mountain
Paradise, Mont.	Northern Pacific	114	47	9, W.	39 slow of Mountain
Huntington, Ore.	Oregon Short Line-O. W. R. & N.	117	16	19, W.	49 slow of Mountain

See next page.

Points at which time changes—Continued

BETWEEN MOUNTAIN AND PACIFIC STANDARD TIME ZONES—Continued

Time-breaking points	Railroads	Longitude west of Greenwich	Minutes of time east or west of normal time breaking line	Minutes by which local mean time differs from standard time
		° ′		
Avery, Idaho	C., M. & St. P.	115 48	13, W.	43 slow of Mountain
Ogden, Utah	Union Pacific; So. Pac.	111 59	2, E.	32 fast of Pacific
Salt Lake City, Utah	D. & R. G.; West. Pac.	111 31	2½, El.	32½ fast of Pacific
Caliente, Nev.	S. P., L. A. & Salt Lake	114 31	8, W.	38 slow of Mountain
Seligman, Ariz.	A. T., & S. F.	112 50	1½, W.	31½ slow of Mountain
Parker, Ariz.	....do.	114 17	7, W.	37 slow of Mountain
Yuma, Ariz.	Southern Pacific	114 37	8½, W.	38½ slow of Mountain

TIME DIFFERENCE

Between the City of New York and the Principal Foreign Cities

Later than New York

	h.m.
Antwerp	5 13.5
Berlin	5 49.5
Bremen	5 31.0
Brussels	5 13.4
Buenos Ayres	1 2.4
Calcutta	10 49.2
Constantinople	6 51.9
Dublin	4 30.5
Edinburgh	4 43.2
Geneva	5 20.5
Hamburg	5 35.8
Liverpool	4 43.6
London	4 55.9
Madrid	4 41.1
Paris	5 5.2
Rio de Janeiro	2 3.2
Rome	5 45.8
Petrograd	6 57.1
Valpairaso	0 9.3
Vienna	6 1.2
Halifax	0 41.5

Earlier than New York

	h.m.
Havana	0 33.5
Hong Kong	11 27.4
Melbourne	9 24.2
Mexico, City of	1 40.5
Panama	0 22.2
Yokohama	9 45.5

STATE FLOWERS

Alabama	Golden Rod
Arizona	Ocotillo
Arkansas	Apple Blossom
California	Golden Poppy
Colorado	Columbine
Connecticut	Mountain Laurel
Delaware	Peach Blossom
District of Columbia	Nasturtium
Florida	Orange Blossoms
Georgia	Cherokee Rose
Idaho	Syringa
Illinois	The Native Violet
Indiana	Carnation
Iowa	Wild Rose
Kansas	Sunflower
Kentucky	Golden Rod
Louisiana	Magnolia
Maine	Pine Cone and Tassel
Maryland	Black Eyed Susan
Michigan	Apple Blossom
Minnesota	Moccasin
Mississippi	Magnolia
Montana	Bitter Root
Nebraska	Golden Rod
New Jersey	Golden Rod and Violet
New Mexico	Cactus
New York	Rose
North Dakota	Wild Rose
Ohio	Scarlet Carnation
Oklahoma	Mistletoe
Oregon	Oregon Grape
Pennsylvania	Daisy and Violet
Rhode Island	Violet
South Dakota	Anemone Patens
Tennessee	Golden Rod
Texas	Blue Bonnet
Utah	Sego Lily
Vermont	Red Clover
Washington	Rhododendron
West Virginia	Rhododendron
Wisconsin	Violet
Wyoming	Blue Fringed Gentian
Hawaii	Lehue

EVERYONE HIS OWN WEATHER PROPHET

Almanac predictions can be nothing but conjecture, the earth's subjection to many unknowable and undeterminable forces rendering such calculations impossible. It is practicable, however, by the following rules, drawn from actual results during very many years and applied with due regard to the subjects of solar and lunar attraction with reference to this planet, to foresee the kind of weather most likely to follow the moon's change of phase.

PROGNOSTICATIONS

If New Moon, First Quarter, Full Moon or Last Quarter happens	In Summer	In Winter
Between midnight and 2 A.M.	Fair.....(1 and 2)	Frost, unless wind is S. W. (7)
" 2 " 4 "	Cold and showers.....	Snow and stormy
" 4 " 6 "	Rain.....	Rain
" 6 " 8 "	Wind and rain.....	Stormy
" 8 " 10 "	Changeable.....	Cold rain if wind W., snow if E.
" 10 " 12 "	Frequent showers .....(3)	Cold and high wind
" 12 " 2 "	Very rainy.....(4)	Snow or rain.
" 2 " 4 "	Changeable.....	Fair and mild.
" 4 " 6 "	Fair.....	Fair.
" 6 " 8 "	Fair if wind N.W.....	Fair and frosty if wind N. or N.E.
" 8 " 10 "	Rainy if S., or S. W.....	Rain or snow if S. or S. W.
" 10 " midnight	Fair.....	Fair and frosty.

Observations.—1. The nearer the moon's change, first quarter, full and last quarter to midnight, the fairer will be the weather during the next seven days.

2. The space for this calculation occupies from ten at night till two next morning.

3. The nearer to midday or noon the phase of the moon happens, the more foul or wet weather may be expected during the next seven days.

4. The space for this calculation occupies from ten in the forenoon to two in the afternoon. These observations refer principally to summer, though they affect spring and autumn in the same ratio.

5. The moon's change, first quarter, full and last quarter happening during six of the afternoon hours, i.e., from four to ten, may be followed by fair weather, but this is mostly dependent on the wind, as is noted in the table.

6. Though the weather, from a variety of irregular causes, is more uncertain in the latter part of autumn, the whole of winter and the beginning of spring, yet, in the main, the above observations will apply to these periods also.

7. To prognosticate correctly, especially in those cases where the wind is concerned, the observer should be within sight of a vane where the four cardinal points of the compass are correctly placed.

LANGUAGE OF THE FLOWERS

A cluster of flowers can be made to express any sentiment if care is taken in the selection.

If a flower is offered reversed, its original signification is contradicted, and the opposite implied.

A rosebud divested of thorns, but retaining leaves, conveys the sentiment, "I fear no longer; I hope." Stripped of leaves and thorns, it signifies, "There is nothing to hope or fear."

A full-blown rose, placed over two buds, signifies "Secrecy."

"Yes" is implied by touching the flower given to the lips; "No," by pinching off a petal and casting it away.

"I am," is expressed by a laurel leaf twined around the bouquet; "I have," by an ivy leaf folded together; "I offer you," by a leaf of Virginia creeper.

SINGLE FLOWERS

Arbor Vitæ—Unchanging friendship.
Camelia, White—Loveliness.
Candy-Tuft—Indifference.
Carnation, White—Disdain.
China Aster—Variety.
Clover, Four-Leaf—Be mine.
Clover, White—Think of me.
Clover, Red—Industry.
Columbine—Folly.
Daisy—Innocence.
Daisy, Colored—Beauty.
Dead Leaves—Sadness.
Deadly Nightshade—Falsehood.
Fern—Fascination.
Forget-me-not.
Fuchsia, Scarlet—Taste.
Geranium, Horseshoe—Stupidity.
Geranium, Scarlet—Consolation.
Geranium, Rose—Preference.
Golden Rod—Be cautious.
Heliotrope—Devotion.
Hyacinth, White—Loveliness.
Hyacinth, Purple—Sorrow.
Ivy—Friendship.
Lily, Day—Coquetry.
Lily, White—Sweetness.
Lily, Yellow—Gayety.
Lily, Water—Purity of heart.
Lily of the Valley—Unconscious sweetness.
Mignonette—Your qualities surpass your charms.
Monkshead—Danger is near.
Myrtle—Love.
Oak—Hospitality.
Orange Blossoms—Chastity.
Pansy—Thoughts.
Passion Flower—Faith.
Primrose—Inconstancy.
Rose—Love.
Rose, Damask—Beauty ever new.
Rose, Yellow—Jealousy.
Rose, White—I am worthy of you.
Rosebud, Moss—Confession of love.
Smilax—Constancy.
Straw—Agreement.
Straw, Broken—Broken agreement.
Sweet Pea—Depart.
Tuberose—Dangerous pleasures.
Thistle—Sternness.
Verbena—Pray for me.
White Jasmine—Amiability.
Witch Hazel—A spell.

IN COMBINATIONS

Moss Rosebud, Myrtle.	A confession of love.
Mignonette, Colored Daisy.	Your qualities surpass your charms of beauty.
Lily of the Valley Ferns.	Your unconscious sweetness has fascinated me.
Yellow Rose, Broken Straw, Ivy.	Your jealousy has broken our friendship.
Scarlet Geranium, Passion Flower, Purple Hyacinth, Arbor Vitæ.	I trust you will find consolation, through faith, in your sorrow; be assured of my unchanging friendship.
Columbine, Day Lily, Broken Straw, Witch Hazel, Colored Daisy.	Your folly and coquetry have broken the spell of your beauty.
White Pink, Canary Grass, Laurel.	Your talent and perseverance will win you glory.
Golden Rod, Monkshead, Sweet Pea, Forget-me-not.	Be cautious; danger is near; I depart soon; forget-me-not.

DICTIONARY OF FOREIGN WORDS AND PHRASES

NOTE: L., Latin; Fr., French; Ger., German; It., Italian; Sp., Spanish; Gr., Greek.

A

a bas [Fr.], down; at the foot; upon the ground.
a la Francaise [Fr.], after the French mode.
a la mode [Fr.], in fashion.
a l'Anglaise [Fr.], after the English fashion.
a l'outrance [Fr.], to the utmost.
a plomb [Fr.], perpendicularly.
a propos [Fr.], to the point.
a propos de bottes [Fr.], apropos to boots; without reason.
a fortiori [L.], with stronger reason.
a mansa et thoro [L.], from bed and board.
a posteriori [L.], from the effect to the cause.
a priori [L.], from the cause to the effect.
a vinculo matrimonii [L.], from the tie of marriage.
ab extra [L.], from without.
ab initio [L.], from the beginning.
ab intra [L.], from within.
ab ovo usque ad mala [L.], from the egg to the apples; from beginning to end.
ab uno disce omnes [L.], from one learn all; from a single instance infer the whole.
absente reo [L.], the defendant being absent.
abusus non tollit usum [L.], abuse is not an argument against proper use.
ad astra [L.], to the stars, or to an exalted state.
ad Calendas Græcas [L.], at the Greek Calends; i.e., never, as the Greeks had no Calends.
ad captandum vulgus [L.], to catch the rabble.
ad eundem (sc. **gradum**) [L.], to the same degree.
ad finem [L.], to the end.
ad hominem [L.], to the man; that is, to his interests and passions.
ad infinitum [L.], to infinity.
ad interim [L.], in the meanwhile.
ad libitum [L.], at pleasure.
ad nauseam [L.], to disgust.
ad utrumque paratus [L.], prepared for either event.
ad valorem [L.], according to the value.
adscriptus glebæ [L.], belonging or attached to the soil.
æquam servare mentem [L.], to preserve an equable mind.
æquo animo [L.], with an equable mind; with equanimity.
ætatis suæ [L.], of his (or her) age.
affaire d'amour [Fr.], a love affair.
affaire du cœur [Fr.], an affair of the heart.
agenda [L.], things to be done.
alere flammam [L.], to feed the flame.
alis volat propriis [L.], she flies with her own wings; the motto of Oregon.
allons [Fr.], let us go; come.
alma mater [L.], a fostering mother.
alter ego [L.], another self.
alter idem [L.], another precisely similar.
amende honorable [Fr.], satisfactory apology; reparation.
amicus curiæ [L.], a friend of the court.
amour propre [Fr.], self-love; vanity.
ancien regime [Fr.], ancient order of things.
anglice [L.], according to the English manner.
anno ætatis suæ [L.], in the year of his (or her) age.
anno Christi [L.], in the year of Christ.
anno Domini [L.], in the year of our Lord.
anno mundi [L.], in the year of the world.
anno urbis conditæ [L.], in the year the city (Rome) was built.
ante bellum [L.], before the war.
ante meridiem [L.], before noon.
appui [Fr.], point of support.
aqua vitæ [L.], water of life.
arbiter elegantiarum [L.], an umpire in matters of taste.
argumentum ad hominem [L.], an argument deriving its force from the situation of the person to whom it is addressed.
argumentum ad ignorantian [L.], an argument founded on an adversary's ignorance of facts.
argumentum ad verecundiam [L.], an argument to modesty.
arriere pensee [Fr.], a mental reservation.
au contraire [Fr.], on the contrary.
au fait [Fr.], well instructed.
au reste [Fr.], as for the rest.

au revoir [Fr.], adieu until we meet again.
audi alteram partem [L.], hear the other side.
auri sacra fames [L.], the accursed thirst for gold.
aut vincere aut mori [L.], either to conquer or to die.
aux armes [Fr.], to arms.

B

bas-bleu [Fr.], a bluestocking.
beau monde [Fr.], the fashionable world.
beaux esprits [Fr.], gay spirits; men of wit.
beaux yeux [Fr.], handsome eyes; that is, attractive looks.
bel esprit [Fr.], a brilliant mind.
ben trovato [It.], well found; a happy invention.
bete noir [Fr.], a black beast; a bugbear.
bienseance [Fr.], civility; decorum.
billet d'amour / **billet doux** [Fr.], a love-letter.
bizarre [Fr.], odd; fantastic.
blase [Fr.], pallid; surfeited; rendered incapable of continued enjoyment.
bona fide [L.], in good faith.
bon gre mal gre [Fr.], willing or unwilling.
bon jour [L.], good day; good morning.
bon soir [L.], good evening.
bonhomie [Fr.], good-natured simplicity.
boulevard [Fr.], a public walk or street occupying the site of demolished fortifications.
bouleversement [Fr.], overturning; subversion.
bourgeois [Fr.], a man of middle rank in society.
bourgeoisie [Fr.], middle classes of society; traders.
brevet d'invention [Fr.], a patent.
brochure [Fr.], a pamphlet.
brusque [Fr.], rude; blunt.
brutum fulmen [L.], a harmless thunderbolt.

C

cacoethes [L.], an evil habit.
cacoethes loquendi [L.], a rage for speaking.
cacoethes scribendi [L.], an itch for scribbling.
cætera desunt [L.], the remainder is wanting.
cætera paribus [L.], other things being equal.
cafe [Fr.], a coffee-house.
caleche [Fr.], a half-coach or calash.
calembour [Fr.], a pun.
canaille [Fr.], the rabble.
cantatrice [It.], a female professional singer.
capias ad respondendum [L.], you may take to answer;—a writ for taking and keeping the defendant to answer the plaintiff in the action.
capias ad satisfaciendum [L.], you may take to satisfy;—a writ for taking and keeping the party named until he gives satisfaction to the party by whom it is issued.
captatio benevolentiæ [L.], a currying favor.
caput mortuum [L.], the worthless remains.
carpe diem [L.], enjoy the present day.
casus belli [L.], that which involves or justifies war.
catalogue raisonne [Fr.], a catalogue of books arranged according to their subjects.
caveat emptor [L.], let the buyer beware.
c'est a dire [Fr.], that is to say.
champs Elysees [Fr.], Elysian Fields.
chanson [Fr.], a song.
chapeau bas [Fr.], hats off.
chapeau bras [Fr.], a military cocked hat.
charge d'affaires [Fr.], an inferior diplomatic representative at a foreign court.
charivari [Fr.], a mock serenade of discordant music.
chateaux en Espagne [Fr.], castles in Spain, the land of romance; castles in the air.
chef-d'œuvre [Fr.], a masterpiece.
chere amie [Fr.], a dear friend; a mistress.
chevalier d'industrie [Fr.], a knight of industry; one who lives by persevering fraud.
chronique scandaleuse [Fr.], a chronicle of vices and crimes.
ci-devant [Fr.], formerly; former.
circa, or **circiter** [L.], about.
cito maturum, cito putridum [L.], soon ripe, soon rotten.
citoyen [Fr.], a citizen; a burgher.
civilitas successit barbarum [L.], civilization succeeds barbarism;—the motto of Minnesota when a territory.
coiffeur [Fr.], a hairdresser.
comme il faut [Fr.], as it should be.
compos mentis [L.], of a sound mind.
compte rendu [Fr.], account rendered; report.
con amore [It.], with love; earnestly.
concio ad clerum [L.], a discourse to the clergy.
confrere [Fr.], a brother; an associate.
conge d'elire [Fr.], a leave to elect.
contretemps [Fr.], an awkward mishap or accident.
conversazione [It.], a meeting of company for conversation.
coram nobis [L.], before us.
coram non judice [L.], before one who is not the proper judge.
cordon sanitaire [Fr.], a line of troops to prevent the spreading of pestilence.
corps de garde [Fr.], a body of men who watch in a guardroom; the guardroom itself.

corps de garde diplomatique [Fr.], a diplomatic body.
corpus delicti [L.], the substance or foundation of the offense.
corrigenda [L.], typographical errors to be corrected.
couleur de rose [Fr.], rose color; an aspect of attractiveness.
coup d'etat [Fr.], a stroke of policy in public affairs.
coup de grace [Fr.], a finishing stroke.
coup de main [Fr.], a sudden enterprise or effort.
coup de soleil [Fr.], a stroke of the sun.
coute qu'il coute [Fr.], let it cost what it may.
crede quod habes, et habes [L.], believe that you have it, and you have it.
crescite, et multiplicamini [L.], grow, or increase, and multiply;— the motto of Maryland.
crevasse [Fr.], a deep crevice; a breach.
crimen falsi [L.], falsehood; perjury.
crimen læsæ majestatis [L.], high treason.
crux criticorum [L.], the puzzle of critics.
cui bono? [L.], for whose benefit? Colloquially, but erroneously, of what use?
cuisine [Fr.], a kitchen; cookery.
cum grano salis [L.], with a grain of salt; with some allowance.
cum privilegio [L.], with privilege.
curiosa felicitas [L.], a felicitous tact.
currente calamo [L.], with a running or rapid pen.
custos rotulorum [L.], keeper of the rolls.

D

dal segno [It.], repeat from the sign.
de bonis non [L.], of the goods not yet administered on.
de facto [L.], from the fact; really.
de gustibus non est disputandum [L.], there is no disputing about tastes.
de jure [L.], from the law; by right.
de mortuis nil nisi bonum [L.], say nothing but good of the dead.
de nihilo nihil fit [L.], of nothing nothing is made.
de novo [L.], anew.
de profundis [L.], out of the depths.
de trop [Fr.], too much, or too many; not wanted.
dehors [Fr.], without; out of; foreign; irrelevant.
Dei gratia [L.], by the grace of God.
demi-monde [Fr.], disreputable female society; abandoned women.
Deo gratias [L.], thanks to God.
Deo juvante [L.], with God's help.
Deo volente [L.], God willing.
dernier ressort [Fr.], a last resource.
desipere in loco [L.], to jest at the proper time.
desunt cætera [L.], the remainder is wanting.
detur digniori [L.], let it be given to the more worthy.
deus ex machina [L.], a god from the machine; i.e., from a theatrical contrivance for making gods appear in the air; hence, an unexpected and fortunate occurrence.
dies faustus [L.], a lucky day.
dies infaustus [L.], an unlucky day.
dies iræ [L.], day of wrath.
dies non [L.], a day on which judges do not sit.
Dieu defend le droit [Fr.], God defends the right.
Dieu et mon droit [Fr.], God and my right.
dignus vindice nodus [L.], a knot worthy to be loosened by such hands.
dirigo [L.], I direct or guide;—the motto of Maine.
disjecta membra [L.], scattered limbs or remains.
distingue [Fr.], distinguished; eminent.
distrait [Fr.], absent in thought.
divide et impera [L.], divide and rule.
dolce [It.], soft,—used in music.
dolce far niente [It.], sweet doing-nothing; sweet idleness.
Dominus vobiscum [L.], the Lord be with you.
double entente [Fr.], double meaning; a play on words.
douceur [Fr.], sweetness; a bribe.
dramatis personæ [L.], characters represented in a drama.
dulce et decorum est dro patria mori [L.], it is sweet and honorable to die for one's country.
dum vivimus, vivamus [L.], while we live, let us live.
durante beneplacito [L.], during good pleasure.
durante vita [L.], during life.

E

eau de vie [Fr.], water of life; brandy.
ecce homo [L.], behold the man;—applied specifically to any picture representing the Saviour given up to the people by Pilate, and wearing the crown of thorns.
ecce signum [L.], behold the sign.
e pluribus unum [L.], one out of many; one composed of many;— the motto of the United States.
editio princeps [L.], the first edition.
egalite [Fr.], equality.
eleve [Fr.], a pupil; a foster child.
elite [Fr.], a choice or select body of persons.
eloge [Fr.], a funeral oration.
eloignement [Fr.], estrangement.
embonpoint [Fr.], plumpness; fleshiness.
emeute [Fr.], a riot; a mob.
employe [Fr.], one who is employed by another; a person in service.

en arriere [Fr.], in the rear.
en avalt [Fr.], forward.
en deshabille [Fr.], in undress.
en famille [Fr.], in a domestic state.
en fin [Fr.], at last; finally.
en passant [Fr.], in passing; by the way.
en plein jour [Fr.], in broad day.
en rapport [Fr.], in a condition or relation of sympathy.
en regle [Fr.], in order; according to rules.
en route [Fr.], on the way.
en suite [Fr.], in company.
enciente [Fr.], pregnant.
en fans perdus [Fr.], lost children; a forlorn hope.
en fant gate [Fr.], a spoiled child.
ennui [Fr.], a feeling of weariness and disgust; tedium
ensemble [Fr.], the whole.
ense petit placidam sub libertate quietem [L.], with the sword she seeks quiet peace under liberty;—the motto of Massachusetts.
entente cordiale [Fr.], evidences of good will and justice toward each other, exchanged by the chief persons of two states.
entourage [Fr.], surroundings; adjuncts.
entree [Fr.], entry; first course at table.
entre nous [Fr.], between ourselves.
entrepot [Fr.], a bonded warehouse; a free port.
ergo [L.], therefore.
espieglerie [Fr.], sportive tricks.
esprit de corps [Fr.], the animating spirit of a collective body.
esprit des lois [Fr.], spirit of the laws.
esto perpetua [L.], let it be perpetual.
est modus in rebus [L.], there is a medium in all things.
et cum spiritu tuo [L.], and with thy spirit.
et id genus omne [L.], and everything of the sort.
et sic de similibus [L.], and so of the like.
et tu Brute [L.], and thou also, Brutus!
eureka [Gr.], I have found it;—the motto of California.
ex animo [L.], heartily.
ex cathedra [L.], from the bench; with high authority.
ex officio [L.], by virtue of his office.
ex parte [L.], on one side only.
ex pede Herculem [L.], we recognize a Hercules from the size of the foot; that is, we judge of the whole from the specimen.
ex post facto [L.], after the deed is done.
ex tempore [L.], without premeditation.
ex uno disce omnes [L.], from one learn all.
ex vi termini [L.], by the meaning or force of the expression.
excelsior [L.], higher; more elevated;—the motto of New York.
excerpta [L.], extracts.
exempli gratia [L.], by way of example.
exeunt [L.], they go out.
exeunt omnes [L.], all go out.
experimentum crucis [L.], the experiment of the cross; a decisive experiment.
experto crede [L.], trust one who has tried, or had experience.
expose [Fr.], an exposition.

F

facile princeps [L.], evidently pre-eminent; the admitted chief.
fait accompli [Fr.], a thing already done.
faubourg [Fr.], a suburb.
fauteuil [Fr.], an easy chair.
faux pas [Fr.], a false step.
felo de se [Fr.], a suicide.
femme couverte [Fr.], a married woman.
femme de chambre [Fr.], a chamber-maid.
feræ naturæ [L.], of a wild nature.
festina lente [L.], hasten slowly.
fete champetre [Fr.], a rural festival.
feu de joie [Fr.], a firing of guns in token of joy; a bonfire.
feuilleton [Fr.], bottom part of a French newspaper, separated by a line from the rest, and devoted to light literature, criticism, etc.
fiacre [Fr.], a hack.
fiat justitia, ruat cælum [L.], let justice be done though the heavens fall.
fiat lux [L.], let there be light.
fidei defensor [L.], defender of the faith.
fides Punica [L.], Punic faith; treachery.
fidus Achates [L.], faithful Achates; i.e., a true friend.
filius nullius [L.], a son of nobody.
filus terræ [L.], one of low birth.
fille de chambre [Fr.], a chambermaid.
fille de joie [Fr.], a prostitute.
flagrante bello [L.], during hostilities.
flagrante delicto [L.], in the commission of the crime.
fortiter in re [L.], with firmness in acting.
franco [It.], post free.
friseur [Fr.], a hairdresser.
fuit Ilium [L.], Troy has been.
fusillade [Fr.], a simultaneous discharge of firearms.

G

gallice [L.], in French.
garcon [Fr.], a boy, or a waiter.
garde du corps [Fr.], a body guard.
genius loci [L.], the genius of the place.
gens d'armes [Fr.], armed police.
genus irritabile vatum [L.], the irritable race of poets.
germanice [L.], in German.
glebæ ascriptus [L.], a servant belonging to the soil.
Gloria in Excelsis [L.], glory to God in the highest.
Gloria Patri [L.], Glory be to the Father.
gnothi seauton [Gr.], know thyself.

H

haud passibus æquis [L.], not with equal steps.
haute nouveaute [Fr.], a great novelty.
haut gout [Fr.], high flavor; fine or elegant taste.
helluo librorum [L.], a devourer of books; a bookworm.
hiatus valde deflendus [L.], a deficiency much to be regretted.
hic et ubique [L.], here and everywhere.
hic jacet [L.], here lies.
hic labor, hoc opus est [L.], this is labor, this is work.
hoc age [L.], do this.
hoc tempore [L.], at this time.
honi soit qui mal y pense [Fr.], shame on him who evil thinks.
hora e sempre (It.], it is always time.
hors de combat [Fr.], out of condition to fight.
humanum est errare [L.], to err is human.

I

ich dien [Ger.], I serve.
id est [L.], that is.
id genus omne [L.], all of that sort.
ignotum per ignotius [L.], that which is unknown by something still more unknown.
imperium in imperio [L.], a government within a government.
imprimatur [L.], let it be printed;—a license to print a book, etc.
improvvisatore [It.], an impromptu poet.
improvvisatrice [It.], an impromptu poetress.
in æternum [L.], forever.
in articulo mortis [L.], at the point of death; in the last struggle.
in commendan [L.], in trust.
in curia [L.], in the court.
in equilibrio [L.], in equilibrium.
in esse [L.], in being.
in extremis [L.], at the point of death.
in flagrante delicto [L.], taken in the fact.
in forma pauperis [L.], as a poor man.
in foro conscientiæ [L.], before the tribunal of conscience.
in futuro [L.], in future; henceforth.
in hoc signo vinces [L.], in this sign, or under this standard, thou shalt conquer.
in limine [L.], at the threshold.
in loco parentis [L.], in the place of a parent.
in medias res [L.], into the midst of things, or affairs.
in medio tutissimus ibis [L.], you will go most safely in the middle.
in memoriam [L.], in memory.
in nubibus [L.], in the clouds.
in perpetuum [L.], forever.
in posse [L.], in possible existence.
in propria persona [L.], in person.
in puris naturalibus [L.], quite naked.
in re [L.], in the matter of.
in rem [L.], against the thing.
in sæcula sæculorum [L.], for ages on ages.
in situ [L.], in its original situation.
in statu quo [L.], in the former state.
in terrorem [L.], as a warning.
in tota [L.], in the whole; entirely.
in totidem verbis [L.], in so many words.
in transitu [L.], on the passage.
in usum Delphini [L.], for the use of the Dauphin.
in utrumque paratus [L.], prepared for either event.
in vacuo [L.], in empty space.
in verba magistri jurare [L.], to swear to, or by, the words of another; to adopt opinions on the authority of another.
in vino veritas [L.], there is truth in wine.
infanta [Sp.], a princess of the blood royal in Spain and Portugal.
infante [Sp.], any son of the king, exeept the eldest, or heir apparent.
insouciance [Fr.], indifference; carelessness.
instar omnium [L.], like all.
inter alia [L.], among other things.
inter nos [L.], between ourselves.
invita Minerva [L.], without genius.
ipse dixit [L.], he himself said it.
ipsissima verba [L.], the very words.
ipso facto [L.], in the fact itself.
ipso jure [L], by the law itself.

J

jacta est alea [L.], the die is cast.
je ne sais quoi [Fr.], I know not what.
jeu de mots [Fr.], a play on words; a pun.
jeu d'esprit [Fr.], a witticism.
Jupiter tonans [L.], Jupiter the thunderer.
jure divino [L.], by divine law.
jus civile [L.], civil law.
jus divinum [L.], divine law.
jus et norma loquendi [L.], the law and rule of speech.
jus gentium [L.], law of nations.
juste milieu [Fr.], the golden mean.

L

labor ipse voluptas [L.], labor itself is pleasure.
labor omnia vincit [L.], labor conquers everything.
laissez faire [Fr.], let alone.
lapsus linguæ [L.], a slip of the tongue.
latet anguis in herba [L.], a snake lies hid in the grass.
laudator temporis acti [L.], a praiser of time past.
laus Deo [L.], praise to God.
le beau monde [Fr.], the fashionable world.

le diable boiteux [Fr.], the lame devil.
le roi et l'etat [Fr.], king and state.
le roi le veut [Fr.], the king wills it.
le roi s'avisera [Fr.], the king will consider or deliberate.
lese majeste [Fr.], high treason.
l'etoile du nord [Fr.], the star of the north;—the motto of Minnesota.
lettre de cachet [Fr.], a sealed letter; a royal warrant.
lettre de marque [Fr.], a letter of marque or of reprisal.
lex loci [L.], the law of the place.
lex non scripta [L.], the common law.
lex scripta [L.], statute law.
lex talionis [L.], the law of retaliation.
l'homme propose, et Dieu dispose [Fr.], man proposes, and God disposes.
liaison [Fr.], an alliance; an illicit connection.
lite pendente [L.], during trial.
litera scripta manet [L.], the written letter remains.
loco citato [L.], in the place cited.
locum tenens [L.], a deputy or substitute; a proxy.
locus in quo [L.], the place in which.
locus sigilli [L.], place of seal.
longo intervallo [L.], by or with long interval.
lucidus ordo [L.], a clear arrangement.
lucus a non lucendo [L.], a jeu d'esprit in etymology, which, assuming that lucus, a dark wood or grove, is derived from the verb lucere, to shine, supposes it must be a non lucendo, from its not being light.
lusus naturae [L.], a sport or freak of nature.

M

macte virtute [L.], proceed in virtue.
ma fois [Fr.], upon my faith.
magna est veritas, et prevalebit [L.], truth is mighty and it will prevail.
magnum opus [L.], a great work.
magnus Apollo [L.], great Apollo; one of high authority.
maison de ville [Fr.], the town-house.
maitre d'hotel [Fr.], a house-steward.
mal a propos [Fr.], ill-timed.
malgre nous [Fr.], in spite of us,
malum in se [L.], bad in itself.
mare clausum [L.], a closed sea; a bay.
materiel [Fr.], materials or instruments employed (opposed to personnel).
mauvais gout [Fr.], bad taste.
mauvais honte [Fr.], false modesty.
mega biblion, mega kakon [Gr.], a great book is a great evil.
me judice [L.], I being judge.
melange [Fr.], a medley.
melee [Fr.], a hand-to-hand fight; a riot.
memento mori [L.], remember death.
memorabilia [L.], things to be remembered.
mens sana in corpore sano [L.], a sound mind in a sound body.
mens sibi conscia recti [L.], a mind conscious of rectitude.
mesalliance [Fr.], improper association; marriage with one of lower station.
meum et tuum [L.], mine and thine.
mirabile dictu [L.], wonderful to be told.
mise en scene [Fr.], the putting in preparation for the stage.
mittimus [L.], we send;—a writ to commit an offender to prison.
modus operandi [L.], manner of operation.
montani semper liberi [L.], mountaineers are always freemen;—the motto of West Virginia.
monumentum aere perennius [L.], a monument more durable than brass.
multum in parvo [L.], much in little.
mutatis mutandis [L.], the necessary changes being made.
mutato nomine [L.], the name being changed.

N

naive [Fr.], having native or unaffected simplicity.
naivete [Fr.], native simplicity.
ne plus ultra [L.], nothing further.
ne quid nimis [L.], not anything too much or too far.
ne sutor ultra crepidam [L.], let not the shoemaker go beyond his last.
nee [Fr.], born; as Madame de Stael, nee (that is, whose maiden name was) Necker.
negligee [Fr.], an easy, unceremonious attire; undress.
nemine contradicente [L.], no one speaking in opposition.
nemine dissentiente [L.], no one dissenting.
nemo me impune lacessit [L.], no one wounds me with impunity;—the motto of Scotland.
nil admirari [L.], to wonder at nothing.
nil conscire sibi [L.], to be conscious of no fault.
nil desperandum [L.], never despair.
n'importe [Fr.], it matters not.
noblesse oblige [Fr.], rank imposes obligation; much is rightly expected of one of high birth or station.
nolens volens [L.], whether he will or not.
noli me tangere [L.], don't touch me.
nolle prosequi [L.], to be unwilling to proceed.
nom de plume [Fr.], a pen name; an assumed title.
nom de guerre [Fr.], a war name; a traveling title; a pseudonym.
non compos mentis [L.], not in sound mind.

non constat [L.], it does not appear.
non est inventus [L.], he has not been found.
non liquet [L.], it is not clear.
non obstante [L.], notwithstanding.
non omnia possumus omnes [L.], we cannot, all of us, do all things.
non omnis moriar [L.], I shall not wholly die.
non sequitur [L.], it does not follow; an unwarranted conclusion.
non mi ricordo [It.], I don't remember.
nosce teipsum [L.], know thyself.
nota bene [L.], mark well.
n'oubliez pas [Fr.], don't forget.
nous verrons [Fr.], we shall see.
novus homo [L.], a new man.
nuance [Fr.], shade; gradation; tint.
nudum pactum [L.], a contract made without any consideration, and therefore void.
nunc aut nunquam [L.], now or never.

O

obiit [L.], he, or she, died.
obiter dictum [L.], a thing said by the way, or in passing.
obsta principiis [L.], resist the first beginnings.
odium theologicum [L.], the hatred of theologians.
œil de bœuf [Fr.], a bull's eye.
ohe! jam satis [L.], O, now there is enough.
omnia vincit amor [L.], love conquers all things.
omnia vincit labor [L.], labor overcomes all things.
on dit [Fr.], they say; flying rumor.
onus probandi [L.], the burden of proving.
ora e sempre [It.], now and always.
ora pro nobis [L.], pray for us.
orator fit, poeta nascitur [L.], the orator is made, but the poet is born.
ore rotundo [L.], with round, full voice.
ore tenus [L.], as far as the mouth.
O! si sic omnia [L.], O, that he had always done or spoken thus.
O tempora! O mores! [L.], O the times! O the manners!
otium cum dignitate [L.], ease with dignity; dignified leisure.
oubliette [Fr.], dungeon of a castle.
oui dire [Fr.], hearsay.
outre [Fr.], out of the common course; extravagant.
ouvrier [Fr.], a workman; an artisan.

P

palman qui meruit ferat [L.], let him who has won it bear the palm.
papier mache [Fr.], chewed or mashed paper; a hard substance made of a pulp from rags or paper.
par exemple [Fr.], for example.
par excellence [Fr.], by way of eminence.
pari passu [L.], with equal pace.
par nobile fratrum [L.], a noble pair of brothers; two just alike.
parole d'honneur [Fr.], word of honor.
particeps criminis [L.], an accomplice.
parva componere magnis [L.], to compare small things with great.
parvenu [Fr.], an upstart; one newly risen into notice.
pas a pas [Fr.], step by step.
passe [Fr.], past; out of use; faded; worn out.
passe-partout [Fr.], a master-key.
pate de foie gras [Fr.], goose-liver pie.
paterfamilias [L.], the father of a family.
pater noster [L.], Our Father; the Lord's prayer.
pater patriæ [L.], father of his country.
patois [Fr.], dialect of the lower classes.
patres conscripti [L.], conscript fathers; the Roman senators.
peccavi [L.], I have sinned.
peine forte et dure [Fr.], strong and severe punishment.
penchant [Fr.], inclination; liking.
pendente lite [L.], pending the suit.
pensee [Fr.], thought.
per annum [L.], by the year.
per capita [L.], by the head.
per centum [L.], by the hundred.
per contra [L.], contrariwise.
per diem [L.], by the day.
per se [L.], by itself considered.
perdu [Fr.], lost.
personnel [Fr.], body of persons employed in some public service.
petit maitre [Fr.], a dandy; a coxcomb.
petitio principii [L.], a begging of the question.
peu-a-peu [Fr.], little by little.
peu de chose [Fr.], a trifle.
piece de resistance [Fr.], a solid joint.
pirouette [Fr.], a whirl on the toes, as in dancing.
pis aller [Fr.], the last shift.
piu [It.], more.
pleno jure [L.], with full authority.
plexus [L.], a net-work; web.
poco a poco [It.], little by little.
poeta nascitur, non fit [L.], the poet is born, not made.
point d'appui [Fr.], point of support; prop.
pons asinorum [L.], bridge of asses.
post mortem [L.], after death.
post obitum [L.], after death.
pot-pourri [Fr.], a hotch-potch; a medley.
preux chevalier [Fr.], a brave knight.
prima facie [L.], on the first view.
primus inter apres [L.], chief among equals.
principia, non homines [L.], principle, not men.

principiis obsta [L.], resist the first beginnings.
pro aris et focis [L.], for our altars and firesides.
pro bono publico [L.], for the public good.
pri et con [L.], for and against.
pro forma [L.], for the sake of form.
pro hac vice [L.], for this turn or occasion.
pro rata [L.], in proportion.
pro re nata [L.], for a special emergency.
pro tanto [L.], for so much.
pro tempore [L.], for the time.
proces verbal [Fr.], a written statement.
profanum vulgus [L.], the profane vulgar.
proh pudor [L.], O, for shame.
propria quæ maribus [L.], those things which are appropriate or peculiar to males or men or to husbands.
Punica fides [L.], Punic faith; treachery.

Q

qua [L.], so far as; in so far as.
quantum libet [L.], as much as you please.
quantum meruit [L.], as much as he deserved.
quantum mutatus ab illo [L.], how changed from what he was.
quantum sufficit [L.], a sufficient quantity.
quantum vis [L.], as much as you will.
quasi [L.], as if; in a manner.
quelque chose [Fr.], a trifle; something; anything.
quid pro quo [L.], one thing for another; an equivalent.
quid rides? [L.], why do you laugh?
qui facit per alium, facit per se [L.], he who does a thing by the agency of another, does it himself.
quis custodiet ipsos custodes? [L.], who shall guard the guards themselves?
qui transtulit, sustinet [L.], he who transplanted, still sustains; the motto of Connecticut.
qui vive? [Fr.], who goes there?—hence, on the qui vive, on the alert.
quoad hoc [L.], to this extent.
quo animo [L.], with what mind or intention?
quo jure? [L.], by what right?
quod erat demonstrandum [L.], which was to be demonstrated.
quod vide [L.], which see.
quos Deus vult perdere, prius dementat [L.], those whom God wishes to destroy, he first makes mad.

R

rara avis [L.], a rare bird.
recueil [Fr.], collection.
reductio ad absurdum [L.], reducing a position to an absurdity.
regnant populi [L.], the people rule;—the motto of Arkansas. (Properly, regnat populus).
re infecta [L.], the business being unfinished.
religio loci [L.], the religious spirit of the place.
renommee [Fr.], renown; fame.
requiescat in pace [L.], may he rest in peace.
res angusta domi [L.], narrow circumstances at home; poverty.
respice finem [L.], look to the end.
resume [Fr.], a summing up; recapitulation.
resurgam [L.], I shall rise again.
revenons a nos moutons [Fr.], let us return to our sheep; let us return to our subject.
rifacimento [It.], renewal; re-establishment.
robe de chambre [Fr.], a dressing-gown or morning-gown.
rouleau [Fr.], a little roll.
rudis indigestaque moles [L.], a rude and undigested mass.
ruse de guerre [Fr.], a stratagem of war.
rus in urbe [L.], the country in town.

S

salle [Fr.], a hall.
salon [Fr.], an apartment for company; a fashionable party; or fashionable society.
salus populi suprema est lex [L.], the welfare of the people is the supreme law;—the motto of Missouri.
sanctum sanctorum [L.], holy of holies.
sans ceremonie [Fr.], without ceremony.
sans peur et sans reproche [Fr.], without fear and without reproach.
sartor resartus [L.], the cobbler mended.
sauve qui peut [Fr.], save himself who can.
savoir faire [Fr.], ability.
savoir vivre [Fr.], good breeding.
scandalum magnatum [L.], defamatory speech or writing to the injury of persons of dignity.
scire facias [L.], cause it to be known.
seance [Fr.], a sitting or session.
secundum artem [L.], according to rule.
secundum naturam [L.], according to the course of nature.
secundum ordinem [L.], in order.
semper felix [L.], always fortunate.
semper fidelis [L.], always faithful.
semper idem [L.], always the same.
semper paratus [L.], always ready.
senatus consultum [L.], a decree of the senate.
se non e vero, e ben trovato [It.], if not true, it is well feigned.
sesquipedalia verba [L.], words a foot and a half long.

sic itur ad astra [L.], such is the way to immortality.
sic passim [L.], so everywhere.
sic temper tyrannis [L.], ever so to tyrants; the motto of Virginia.
sic transit gloria mundi [L.], so passes away earthly glory.
sic vos non vobis [L.], thus you do not labor for yourselves.
sicut ante [L.], as before.
sicut patribus, sit Deus nobis [L.], as God was with our fathers, so may He be with us.
similia similibus curantur [L.], like things are cured by like.
si monumentum quæris, circumspice [L.], if you seek his monument, look around.
simplex munditiis [L.], of simple elegance.
sine cura [L.], without charge or care.
sine die [L.], without a day appointed.
sine qua non [L.], an indispensable condition.
si quæris peninsulam amænam, circumspice [L.], if thou seekest a beautiful peninsula, behold it here; the motto of Michigan.
sit tibi terra levis [L.], may the earth lie lightly upon thee.
soubrette [Fr.], an intriguing woman.
stans pede in uno [L.], standing on one foot.
stat magni nominis umbra [L.], he stands the shadow of a mighty name.
statu quo ante bellum [L.], in the state which was before the war.
status quo [L.], the state in which.
stet [L.], let it stand.
suaviter in modo, fortiter in re [L.], gentle in manners, but resolute in deed.
sub judice [L.], under consideration.
sub rosa [L.], under the rose; privately.
sui generis [L.], of its own kind.
sui juris [L.], in one's own right.
summum bonum [L.], the chief good.
suo marte [L.], by his own strength.
suum cuique [L.], let each have his own.

T

tabula rasa [L.], a smooth or blank tablet.
tant pis [Fr.], so much the worse.
tantum vidit Virgilium [L.], he merely saw Virgil (that is, the great man).
tapis [Fr.], a carpet; also, the cover of a council-table; hence, to be on the tapis is to be under consideration.
tempora mutantur, et nos mutamur in illis [L.], the times are changed, and we are changed with them.
tempus edax rerum [L.], time the devourer of all things.
tempus fugit [L.], time flies.
terræ filius [L.], a son of the earth; that is, human being.
terra firma [L.], solid earth; a safe footing.
terra incognita [L.], an unknown country.
tertium quid [L.], a third something; a nondescript.
tiers-etat [Fr.], the third estate; commons or commonality.
to kalon [Gr.], the beautiful; the chief good.
to prepon [Gr.], the proper or becoming.
totidem verbis [L.], in just so many words.
toties quoties [L.], as often as.
toto cœlo [L.], by the whole heavens; diametrically opposite.
tout-a-fait [Fr.], entirely.
tout au contraire [Fr.], on the contrary.
tout ensemble [Fr.], the whole taken together.

U

uberrima fides [L.], superabounding faith.
ubi supra [L.], where above mentioned.
ultima ratio regum [L.], the last argument of kings; war.
ultima thule [L.], utmost limit.
una voce [L.], with one voice.
uno animo [L.], with one mind; unanimously.
usque ad aras [L.], to the very altars.
usque ad nauseam [L.], to disgust.
utile dulci [L.], the useful with the pleasant.
ut infra [L.], as below.
ut supra [L.], as above stated.
uti possidetis [L.], as you possess; state of present possession.

V

vade mecum [L.], go with me; a constant companion.
væ victis [L.], woe to the vanquished.
vale [L.], farewell.
valet de chambre [Fr.], an attendant; a footman.
variorum notæ [L.], the notes of various authors.
veni, vidi, vici [L.], I came, I saw, I conquered.
verbatim et literatim [L.], word for word and letter for letter.
verbum sat sapienti [L.], a word is enough for a wise man.
vetturo [It.], a hack.
vetturino [It.], a hackman.
vexata quæstio [L.], a disputed question.
via [L.], by the way of.
via media [L.], a middle course.
vice [L.], in the place of.
vice versa [L.], the terms being exchanged.
vide ut supra [L.], see what is stated above.
vi et armis [L.], by force and arms; by main force.

vincit amor patriæ [L.], love of country prevails.
vincit omnia veritas [L.], truth conquers all things.
vinculum matrimonii [L.], the bond of marriage.
vires acquirit eundo [L.], she acquires strength in her progress.
vis a vis [Fr.], opposite; facing.
vis a tergo [L.], a propelling force from behind.
vis inertiæ [L.], the power of inertia; resistance.
vis vitæ [L.], the vigor of life.
vitam impendere vero [L.], to stake one's life for the truth.
vivat regina [L.], long live the queen.
vivat rex [L.], long live the king.
viva voce [L.], by the living voice; by oral testimony.
vive la republique [Fr.], long live the republic.
vive la bagatelle! [Fr.], success to trifling.
vive le roi [Fr.], long live the king.
voila [Fr.], behold; there is.
vox, et præterea nihil [L.], a voice, and nothing more.
vox populi, vox Dei [L.], the voice of the people is the voice of God.
vraisemblance [Fr.], appearance of truth.

Z

zonam solvere [L.], to loose the virgin zone.
zollverein [Ger.], a union among the German states for the collection of custom house duties.

FACTS ABOUT THE EARTH

According to Clark, the equatorial semi-diameter of the earth is 20,926,202 feet = 3,963.296 miles, and the polar semi-diameter is 20,854,895 feet = 3,950.738 miles. One degree of latitude at the pole = 69.407 miles. One degree of latitude at the equator = 68.704 miles.

POPULATION OF THE EARTH BY CONTINENTS

(From estimates by the National Geographical Society)

Continental Divisions	Area in Sq. Miles	Inhabitants	
		Number	Per Sq. Mile
Africa	11,513,579	180,000,000	16
America, North	8,037,714	130,000,000	17
America, South	6,851,306	35,000,000	5.2
Asia	17,057,666	900,000,000	52.76
Australasia	3,456,290	8,000,000	2.31
Europe	3,754,282	450,000,000	121
Polar Region	6,970,268	300,000	0.05
Total	57,641,102	1,732,000,000	30

Ravenstein's estimate of the earth's fertile region, in square miles, is 28,269,200; steppe, 13,901,000; desert, 4,180,000; polar regions, 4,888,800.

The population of the earth at the death of the Emperor Augustus, estimated by Bodio, was 54,000,000. The population of Europe hardly exceeded 50,000,000 before the fifteenth century.—*Mulhall.*

The area and cubic contents of the earth, according to the data of Clark, given above, are: Surface, 196,971,984 square miles; cubic contents, 259,944,035,515 cubic miles.

Murray-Challenger expedition states the greatest depth of the Atlantic Ocean at 27,366 feet; Pacific Ocean, 30,000 feet; Indian Ocean, 18,582 feet; Southern Ocean, 25,200 feet; Arctic Ocean, 9,000 feet. The greatest depth of the Pacific Ocean yet found was obtained by the U. S. collier "Nero" on November 14, 1899, when soundings near the island of Guam showed 31,614 feet. The Atlantic Ocean has an area, in square miles, of 24,536,000; Pacific Ocean, 50,309,000; Indian Ocean, 17,084,000; Arctic Ocean, 4,781,000; Southern Ocean, 30,592,000. The highest mountain is believed to be Deodhunga, one of the Himalayas, 29,002 feet.

Of the 1,732,000,000 inhabitants of the globe, about 600,000,000 speak the principal European tongues, the English leading with 160,000,000; and of the total number it is estimated that about one-third are Christians.

THE METRIC SYSTEM OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

MEASURES OF LENGTH

Metric Denominations and Values		Equivalents in Denominations in Use
Myriameter	10,000 meters	6.2137 miles
Kilometer	1,000 meters	0.62137 mile, or 3,280 feet and 10 inches
Hectometer	100 meters	328 feet and 1 inch
Dekameter	10 meters	393.7 inches
Meter	1 meter	39.37 inches
Decimeter	$\frac{1}{10}$ of a meter	3.937 inches
Centimeter	$\frac{1}{100}$ of a meter	0.3937 inch
Millimeter	$\frac{1}{1000}$ of a meter	0.0394 inch

MEASURES OF SURFACE

Metric Denominations and Values		Equivalents in Denominations in Use
Hectare	10,000 square meters	2.471 acres.
Are	100 square meters	119.6 square yds.
Centare	1 square meter	1,550 square inches.

MEASURES OF CAPACITY

Metric Denominations and Values			Equivalents in Denominations in Use	
Names	No. of liters	Cubic Measure	Dry Measure	Liquid or Wine Measure
Kiloliter or Steree	1,000	1 cubic meter	1.308 cubic yards	264.17 gallons
Hectoliter	100	$\frac{1}{10}$ of a cubic meter	2 bu. and 3.35 pks.	26.417 gallons
Dekaliter	10	10 cubic decimeters	9.08 quarts	2.6417 gallons
Liter	1	1 cubic decimeter	0.908 quart	1.0567 quarts
Deciliter	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{1}{10}$ of a cubic decimeter	6.1022 cubic inches	0.845 gill
Centiliter	$\frac{1}{100}$	10 cubic centimeters	0.6102 cubic inch	0.338 fluid oz.
Milliliter	$\frac{1}{1000}$	1 cubic centimeter	0.061 cubic inch	0.27 fluid dram

WEIGHTS

Metric Denominations and Values			Equivalents in Denominations in Use
Names	Number of grams.	Weight of what quantity of water at maximum density	Avoirdupois Weight
Millier or Tonneau	1,000,000	1 cubic meter	2,204.6 pounds
Quintal	100,000	1 hectoliter	220.46 pounds
Myriagram	10,000	10 liters	22.046 pounds
Kilogram or Kilo	1,000	1 liter	2.2046 pounds
Hectogram	100	1 deciliter	3.5274 ounces
Dekagram	10	10 cubic centimeters	0.3527 ounce
Gram	1	1 cubic centimeter	15.432 grains
Decigram	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{1}{10}$ of a cubic centimeter	1.5432 grains
Centigram	$\frac{1}{100}$	10 cubic millimeters	0.1543 grain
Milligram	$\frac{1}{1000}$	1 cubic millimeter	0.0154 grain